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# Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

A Guide to the Current Industrial Uses;  
Potential Applications and Sales Possibilities  
of 5167 Products

*Compiled and edited*

by

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IN MARKET AND LITERATURE RESEARCH

Founded on data published in the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter  
under the titles:

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## PREFACE

Since 1922 there have been appearing in the pages of "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter" a series of surveys covering the uses, potential applications and sales possibilities of chemicals and related raw materials.

At first these surveys appeared under the title "Where You Can Sell." Subsequently the title was changed to "Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials."

The early research was conducted by the late Ismar Ginsburg; and since his death in 1933 has been continued and expanded by Thomas C. Gregory, one of the editors of "The Condensed Chemical Dictionary" and a nationally-known expert on chemical marketing.

Recognizing the great permanent value of this information, an arrangement was effected between the publishers of "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter" and Reinhold Publishing Corporation whereby the material could be made available in book form after rearrangement, amplification and complete editing by Mr. Gregory.

In its present form we believe it makes available to sales executives, research directors, manufacturers, dealers, and all others interested in the uses of chemical products, a mass of information unavailable elsewhere and of tremendous practical value.

Supplementary surveys by Mr. Gregory covering additional products and new uses will continue to appear in the pages of "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter" and it is hoped that the welcome afforded this volume will justify the publication of supplementary volumes at suitable intervals.

REINHOLD PUBLISHING CORPORATION

June 1939.



## WHAT THIS BOOK CONTAINS

It contains surveys on the uses, potential applications and sales possibilities of 167 chemicals and related materials.

In making these surveys over a period of more than fifteen years the prime criterion has at all times been the commercial utility of the information.

For that reason the items dealt with have not been selected on a basis of chemical grouping; but rather because the substance was of commercial importance; or, for some reason, general interest has been aroused in it.

That is to say, all the aluminum compounds were not covered first; then all the calcium compounds, and so on. However, as the work has proceeded so many products have been dealt with that the effect has been much the same: the reader who checks the contents by chemical grouping will find few items of importance missing.

If the book does not contain information on a product in which you are interested, please refer to a file of "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter" in which supplementary material is appearing weekly. This paper is available at most large libraries or may be obtained from Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Co., Inc., 59 John Street, New York.

For information about products not included in this volume, or not yet covered in "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter" communicate with Information Bureau, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 330 West 42nd St., New York.

There is present a splendid representation of the following:

- Inorganic chemicals

- Organic chemicals

- Mineral acids

- Organic acids

- Fine chemicals

- Drugs and pharmaceutical products

- Related materials such as metals, petroleum products, greases, minerals, ores, animal and vegetable oils, essential oils, waxes, etc.

In addition there are many new products recently made available to the manufacturer for improving his product or solving difficulties encountered in processing operations.

Your attention is also directed to the fact that the name of each item is given not only in all variants commonly encountered in English but also in the more important foreign languages; and that in connection with many uses there is a patent reference.

## HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

All products are arranged in *strict alphabetical order* and not by chemical classification. They are also titled by common name and not by strict chemical name. Experience has shown that many non-technical people handle chemicals and they look for products in this manner. Technical men are more apt to search by chemical classification.

Therefore :

Look for—

Beta-naphthol	not for	Naphthol, beta
Solvent Naphtha	“ “	Naphtha, solvent
Sulphuretted hydrogen	“ “	Hydrogen, sulphuretted
Soybean lecithin	“ “	Lecithin, soybean
Soluble Prussian Blue	“ “	Prussian blue, soluble
Potato Starch	“ “	Starch, potato
Red Hematite	“ “	Hematite, red
Red lead	“ “	Lead oxide, red
S-Benzylisothiourca		Benzylisothiourca
hydrochloride	“ “	hydrochloride, s-

Consult page vi for instructions "How to use this book"

# Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

## **Abelmoschus**

Synonyms: Amber seed, Musk mallow, Musk okra,  
Musk seed.  
Latin: *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.  
French: Ambrette.  
German: Abelmosch, Bisamkoerner.

## **Food**

Ingredient of—  
Food preparations of various sorts, to lend aromatic  
flavor and odor.

## **Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
Perfume, toilet and cosmetic preparations of various  
sorts.  
Substitute for—  
Musk in making perfumes and the like.

## **Textile**

—, *Miscellaneous*  
To protect woolens against moths.

## **Abietene**

French: Abiétène.  
German: Abieten.

## **Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used for the removal of various kinds  
of stains from different materials.

## **Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Paint and varnish removers.

## **Textile**

—, *Miscellaneous*  
Stain remover for—  
Cleansing textile fabrics of all sorts and freeing them  
from stains and grease spots.

## **Abietic Acid**

Synonyms: Abietenic acid.  
French: Acide abiétique.  
German: Tannensäure.

## **Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Abietene, aluminum resinate, barium resinate, cad-  
mium resinate, calcium resinate, copper resinate,  
hydroabietic acid, iron resinate, malonic acid, man-  
ganese resinate, nickel resinate, potassium resinate,  
silver resinate, sodium resinate, strontium resinate.

## **Miscellaneous**

Assist in—  
Promoting the growth of lactic and butyric acid fer-  
ments.

Preventive in—

Prohibiting infection and decomposition of raw mate-  
rial in the fermentation industry.

## **Abietic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol**

## **Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Asphalt and other bituminous bodies

## **Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

## **Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

## **Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized  
vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

## **Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Rubber.

## **Abietic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol**

## **Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

## **Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

## **Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

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Fats, oils, waxes.

## **Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized  
vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

## **Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Rubber.

## **Abrus**

Synonyms: Indian licorice, Jequirity jumble beads,  
Prayer beads, Wild licorice.  
Latin: *Abrus precatorius*.

## **Chemical**

Starting point in extracting—  
Abrin

## **Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

## **Absinthium**

Synonyms: Alsei, Wormwood.  
Latin: *Artemisia absinthium*.  
German: Madelwort, Wermuth.

## **Chemical**

Raw material for the production of—  
Absinthum.

## **Fats and Oils**

Raw material for the production of—  
Essential oils.

## **Food**

As a flavor in—  
Beverages and condiments.

## **Perfumery**

As an ingredient of—  
Aromatic waters and lotions.

## **Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

## **Aburachan Seed Oil**

French: Huile de semences d'aburachan.  
German: Aburachansamenöl.

## **Fuel**

As an illuminant.

## **Soap**

As a soapstock.



**Acajou Balsam**

Synonyms: Anacardia, Balsam, Cardol.  
French: Baume d'acajou.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Indelible inks, ink for die-sinking work, stamp-pad ink.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Preparations used to combat ants.

**Petroleum**

Pigment for—  
Paraffin in making black candles.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Accroides Gum**

Synonyms: Black boy gum, Xanthorrhoea resin, Yacca gum.  
French: Gomme accroide.  
German: Akaroidharz.

**Leather**

Finishing agent for—  
Leather and leather goods.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Sealing wax compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Paint and varnish specialties.

**Paper and Pulp**

Finishing agent for—  
Paper products.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Toilet soaps.

**Acenaphthaquinone**

German: Acenaphthachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Ciba orange, vat dyestuffs.

**Acenaphthene**

Synonyms: Ethylenenaphthene, Naphacetene.  
French: Acénaphthène.  
German: Acenaphthen, Azenaphthen.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Acenaphthene carboxylic acids (Brit. 274894), acenaphthene, intermediate chemicals used in the preparation of drugs and perfumes, naphthaldehydic acid (U. S. 1439500).

**Dye**

Intermediate in making—  
Sulphur dyes.

Starting point in making—  
Intermediate chemicals used in the preparation of synthetic dyestuffs, Red R.

**Acenaphthene-5-carboxylic Acid**

**Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 432885) in making—  
Dyestuffs.

**Acenaphthene-5:6-dicarboxylic Acid**

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 400069) in making—  
Betanaphthol-1:4:5:8-tetracarboxylic acid, chloracenaphthenedicarboxylic acid, dinitronaphthalene-1:4:5:8-tetracarboxylic acid.

**Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 432885) in making—  
Dyestuffs.

**Acenaphthenequinone**

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Antra 2G, ciba orange G paste.

**Acenaphthenone**

French: Acénaphthènone.  
German: Acenaphtenon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (German 237719) in making—  
Vat colors with isatin derivatives or naphthisatin derivatives.

**Acetal**

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Acetaldehyde**

Synonyms: Acetic aldehyde, Aldehyde, Acetaldehyd, Ethyl aldehyde.  
French: Acétaldéhyde.  
German: Acetaldehyd, Azetaldehyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Acetals, acetic acid (synthetic), acetic anhydride, aldol, alpha-amino-propionic acid, ammonium derivative, butadiene: 1-3, chloroform, croton aldehyde, diethylbenzaldehyde acetal, dimethyl acetate, ethyl acetate, ethyl diacetate, methyl normal propyl carbinol, paraldehyde, synthetic acetic acid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Aldehyde blue, Anthrapurpurin (1:2:7-trioxyanthraquinone), various other dyestuffs.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Disinfecting compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Silvering compositions for mirrors.  
Reagent in making—  
Yeast albumen.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—  
Motor fuel compositions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photography**

Developing agent in—  
Treating photographs.  
Hardening agent in—  
Treating dry gelatin films.

**Plastics**

Reagent in making—  
Phenol-formaldehyde condensation products.

**Rubber**

Reagent in making—  
Accelerator with the aid of amines, synthetic rubber.

**Acetaldehydecyanohydrin**

German: Azetaldehydcyanhydrin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Ethyl lactate (Brit. 264143).

**Acetaldol**

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 249113) in making vulcanization accelerators with—  
Anilin, diethylamine, ethylamine, ethylanilin, ethylenediamine, guanidin, methylamine, methylanilin, normalbutylamine, orthotoluidin, orthotolyldiguanide.

**Acetaldoxime**

**Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—  
Diesel engine fuel oils produced by the hydrogenation of coal.

**Petroleum**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—  
Diesel oils containing a high proportion of aromatic bodies.

**Acetamide**

Synonyms: Acetamid, Acetic acid amine.  
 French: Acétamide.  
 German: Acetamid, Azetamid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Alphanaphthylamine, phthalimide.

Solvent in—

Miscellaneous processes.

Stabilizer in making—

Hydrogen peroxide solutions.

Starting point in making—

Acetonitrile, methylamine, methylcyanide.

**Acetamide Sulphate**

French: Sulfate d'acétamide.

German: Acetamidsulfat, Schwefelsäuresacetamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Benzyl acetate (Brit. 255887).

**1-Acetamido-4-aminoanthraquinone****Miscellaneous**

Dyestuff (U.S. 1989133) for—

Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red).

**Textile**

Dyestuff (U.S. 1989133) for—

Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red).

**13-Acetamidodiethylisrosindulin-1:6:11-trisulphonic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 431708 and 431709) in making—

Blue dyestuffs with 2:5-diaminometa-xylene.

**4-Acetamido-3-hydroxyquinaldin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 429176) in making—

Acid dyestuffs for wool.

**1-Acetamido-4-methylaminoanthraquinone**

Synonyms: Alpha-acetamido-4-methylaminoanthraquinone.

French: Alpha-acétamido-4-méthyleaminoanthraquinone.

German: Alpha-acetamido-4-methylaminoanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various derived dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 263260) in dyeing—

Cellulose acetate rayon yarns and fabrics.

**4-Acetamido-1-naphthylamine-6-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-acétamido-1-naphthylamine-6-sulphonique.

German: 4-Acetamido-1-naphthylamin-6-sulphonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (US1655550-1) in making—

Tetracosazo dyestuffs, Trisazo dyestuffs.

**5-Acetamino-2-amino-1:4-dimethoxybenzene**

Synonyms: 5-Acetamino-2-amino-1:4-dimethoxybenzol.

French: 5-Acétamino-2-amino-1:4-diméthoxybenzène.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 307303) in making monoazo dyestuffs with—

N-Acetyl-H acid, N-betachloropropionyl-H acid, N-carbethoxy-H acid, N-chloroacetyl-H acid, N-phenylacetyl-H acid.

**6-Acetaminobetanaphthol-4-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

In dye syntheses

Starting point (Brit. 445999) in making—

Chromable orthohydroxy azo dyes by coupling with orthohydroxydiazonium compounds, such as those derived from 6-nitro-2-aminoparacresol or 4-chlor-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.

**Acetanilide**

Synonyms: Phenylacetamide, Antifebrin.

French: Antifebrine.

German: Acetanilid.

**Chemical**

Stabilizer in making—

Hydrogen peroxide compositions.

Reagent in making—

Paranitranilin, paranitroacetanilide, paraphenylenediamine.

Starting point in making—

Antispesin, pharmaceutical chemicals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Para red, sulphur dyestuffs, various dyestuffs of other groups.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in making—

Synthetic camphor for use in the manufacture of celluloid.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Cellulose ester dopes and lacquers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Acetanilid (Para)**

French: Acétanilidine.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Metanitroanisidin.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Tussaline dyestuffs.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Acetic Acid**

Synonyms: Vinegar acid.

French: Acide acétique.

German: Essigsäure.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Acenaphthenone, acenaphthenequinone, acenaphthylidide, acetoacetic acid, acetoaminophenol, acetylalphanaphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid, acetylanthranilic acid, acetyl-1-naphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid, acetylorthotoluidin, acetylparatoluidin, alpha-amino-2-naphthol, alpha-anthrol, alphanaphthylamine, alphanaphthylglycerol, alphanaphthylamine, alphanaphthylglycin, alphanaphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid, alphanaphthylamine-7-sulphonic acid, aminopara-acetanilide, anthraquinone, anthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid, anthraquinonedicarboxylic acid, antiseptin, antitermin, benzanthrone, benzidin, benzinol, benzinolmonosulphonate, benzinol-3:3-disulphonic acid, benzinol-3-sulphonic acid, benzyldene acetate, betachloroanthraquinone-alpha-carboxylic acid, 4-chloro-1-methylantraquinone, 1-chloro-4-methanol, 5-chloroisatin, dichlorobenzidin, 1:3-diamino-2-methylantraquinone, 5:8-dichloro-2-hydroxy-1-methylantraquinone, dichlorophenylantranol, diethyl acetate, diethylene hydrazin (asymmetrical), dichloroacetic acid, 4:6-dihydroxy-2-methylantraquinone, 9:10-dihydroxy-4-chloro-1-methylantraquinone, dimethyl acetate, 2:2-dimethyl-1:1'-dianthraquinonyl, 2:2-dimethyl cyanurate (normal), erucic acid, ethylhydrazine, ethyleneacetobromohydrin, ethyleneacetochlorohydrin, ethylene diacetate, ethyleneiodochlorohydrin, 4-hydroxy-1-methylantraquinone, 1-hydroxy-2-methylantraquinone, 3-hydroxy-1-methylantraquinone, meta-aminoazo benzoic acid, 4-nitro-1:3-phenylenediamine, 5-nitroanthraquinone-1-carboxylic acid, nitromethylanthraquinone, 2-nitroquinazarin, phenanthrenequinone, phenanthranaphthazin sulphonic acid, phenylhydrazine, phenylhydroxylamine, quinazarin, tanstuffs synthesized by the condensation of phenol with formaldehyde in the presence of sodium sulphite (German 426424), tetrachlorodiphenylamine, tetramethyldiaminobenzylhydrol, 1:3:6-trimethylantraquinone, 1:4:7-trimethylantraquinone, triphenyldihydroxyanthraquinone.

Reagent and starting point in making—

Acetals, acetanilide, acetanilidin, acetic anhydride, acetamide, acetins, acetphenetidin, acetyl bromide, acetyl chloride, acetyl iodide, acetone, acetochloro-

**Acetic Acid (Continued)**

form, acetophenone, aluminum acetate, amyl acetate, ammonium acetate, antipyrin, barium acetate, benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, benzoic acid anhydride, benzosalin, bergamiol, bismuth acetate, bismuth-aluminum acetonitrate, bismuth basic dibromohydroxynaphthene, bismuth basic gallate, bismuth iodosalicylate, bismuth oxyiodide, bornyl acetate, bromobehenoic acid, butyl acetate, butyl acetate (secondary), butyl acetate (tertiary), cadmium acetate, caesium acetate, calcium acetate, cetyl alcohol, chromium acetate, chrysarobin, chrysophanic acid, cinnamyl acetate, citronellol, cobalt acetate, copper acetate, copper acetate (basic), coumarone, coumaryl acetate, diacetin, dicalcium phosphate, ethyl acetate, ethylene bromide, ethylene diacetate, ethylene glycol, ethylene monoacetate, eugallol, euguforn, ferric acetate, ferrous acetate, geranyl acetate, indol, iodophen, ionone, iononyl acetate, iron acetate (basic), isobutyl acetate, isobornyl acetate, lead acetate, lead acetate (tribasic), magnesium acetate, manganese acetate, mercury acetate, methyl benzoate, methyl cinnamate, methyl cyanide, monoacetin, nickel acetate, potassium acetate, saccharic acid, sodium acetate, strontium acetate, tetraiodophenolphthalein, thymyl acetate, tin acetate, triacetin, trichloroacetic acid, zinc acetate.

**Solvent in making—**

Compounds from hippuric acid or betanaphthalene sulphonic acid (Brit. 251651), phenanthraphenazin.

**Dye****Reagent in making—**

Alizarin yellow C, aurantia aurcoline, brilliant azurine 3G, dimethylaminonaphthene, lanacyl blue BB, methyl violet B.

**Solvent in making—**

Azo dyestuffs from paranitranilin and 3-nitroparanitranilin for use on acetate rayon fiber and fabric (French 600106).

**Food****Ingredient of—**

Curing compositions for the treatment of fish, such as herring, and meats, such as hams and bacon.

Food flavoring compositions.

**Reagent in making—**

Fruit esters, vinegar.

**Glues and Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Adhesive compositions (U. S. 1594522).

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Insecticidal and germicidal compositions for killing ova

**Leather****Reagent in making—**

Artificial leathers.

**Miscellaneous****Reagent in making—**

Egg albumen.

**Solvent in treating—**

Vegetable fibers in making hair (French 600176).

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Special lacquers for airplanes.

**Reagent in making—**

Copper acetoarsenite (Schweinfurt green) varnishes, verdigris, white lead and other lead whites.

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Photography****Reagent in making—**

Moving picture films, noninflammable cellulose-acetate films.

**Plastics****Ingredient of—**

Compositions for cleaning and polishing celluloid.

**Reagent in making—**

Cellulose acetates, phenol-formaldehyde condensation products.

**Rubber****Reagent in making—**

Raw rubber by coagulation of rubber latex.

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Assist in—**

Dyeing wool, dyeing silk with acid and alizarin colors.

**—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in scrouping silks.

**—, Manufacturing****Reagent in making—**

Acetate rayon.

**—, Printing****Ingredient of—**

Printing paste for calicos.

**Solvent in—**

Printing imitation embroidery or plaited effects on woven fabrics.

**Acetic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Rubber.

**Acetic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

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**Fats, Oils, and Waxes****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Rubber.

**Acetic Anhydride**

Synonyms: Acetic acid anhydride.

French: Anhydride acétique.

German: Essigsäureanhydrid.

**Chemical****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the nitration of hydrocarbons.

**Reagent in making—**

Alpha-acetylaminio-8-naphthol-3:6 disulphonic acid, alphanbetadichloroacetin, acetocugenol, acetphenetidin, acetylaminioanthraquinone, acetylaminioazobenzene, acetyl-1:8-aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, acetyl-anthranilic acid, acetylbenzidine, acetyl-cresotinic acid, acetylated methylenediguanicol (Euguforn), acetylmetatoluylenediamine, acetylmorphine, acetylnaphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid, acetyl-1:4-naphthylamine-7 sulphonic acid, acetyl-1:4-naphthylamine-4-sulphonic acid, acetylorthonitrobenzaldehyde, acetyl-orthotoluidin, acetylpara-aminophenol salicylate, acetylparaoxyphenylurethane (Neurodin), acetylparatoluidin, acetylphenacetin, acetylquinine, acetylsalicylic acid, acetyl xylidide, alkyl acetates of all sorts, benzoic acid anhydride, benzoylacetyl peroxide (Acetozone, Benzozone), benzyl acetate, benzylidene diacetate, butyl acetate, butylene acetate, butylidene diacetate, butyric anhydride, coumarin, diacetyl-brom-acetamid (Neuronal), diacetylmorphine (Heroin), 2-2:dimethyl-1:1-dianthraquinone, ethyl acetate, ethylacetylsalicylic acid, ethylene acetate, ethylidene diacetate, guaiacol acetate (Eucol), hexamethyl rugifallate (Exodin), 3-hydroxy-1-methylantraquinone, ionone, isatin, ketene, lead subacetate, linallyl acetate, menthyl acetate, menthylacetylsalicylic acid, menthylchloromethyl ether, methyl acetate, methylacetylsalicylic acid, methylene acetate, monochloroacetic acid, moniodoacetic acid, 4-nitro-1:3-phenyl-

**Acetic Anhydride (Continued)**

ene diamine, orthoaminoazotoluene (Azodermin), ortho-orthodibromobenzidine, para-aminoacetophenone, phenyl acetate, phenylacetylsalicylic acid, pyracoll, pyrogallol monoacetate (Eugallol), rhein, rhein diacetate.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—  
Various dyestuffs of different groups.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—  
Airplane dopes, airplane lacquers, varnishes.

**Photographic**

Reagent in making—  
Noninflammable motion-picture films.

**Plastics**

Reagent in making—  
Cellulose acetate.

**Textile**

Reagent in making—  
Acetate rayon.

**Aceticarsenic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Esters and salts, particularly the disodium salt (aricyl).  
Various derivatives, particularly pharmaceuticals.

**Miscellaneous**

In veterinary medical practice.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Acetin****Explosives**

Gelatinizing agent in making—  
Smokeless powders.

**Ingredient of—**

Low-freezing dynamites, gelatines and other permissibles.

Reagent in making—  
Dinitroacetyl glycerin.

**Leather**

Reagent in—  
Tanning of various leathers.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Ingredient of—  
Basic dyestuffs liquors, indulin dyeing liquors, Perkin's violet dyeing liquors.

**Acetoacetanilide**

French: Acétoacétanilide.  
German: Acetoacetanilid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Hansa yellow G.

**Acetoacetotoluidin****Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Pigment fast yellow G R extra.

**Acetomesitylene****Analysis**

Laboratory reagent.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—  
Chemical synthesis.

**Acetone**

Synonyms: Aceton, Dimethyl ketal, Dimethyl ketone, Ketopropane, Methylacetal, 2-Propanone, Pyroacetic ether, Pyroacetic spirit.

Latin: Acetinum, Spiritus pyroaceticus.

French: Acétone, Esprit pyroacétique, Éther pyroacétique.

German: Aceton, Essiggeist, Mesitalkohol.

Italian: Acetone, Chetone, Metilacetone.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

Absorbent for—

**Gases**

Dehydrating and desiccating reagent in making various products.

Denaturant for industrial alcohol.

Extracting medium in the treatment of—

Gallnuts for the removal of their tannin content.

**Ingredient of—**

Filling mass for storing explosive gases (U. S. 1591397).

**Reagent in making—**

Benzylidene acetone, chloroacetone, ionone, isoprene, ketene, methylacetone, 3-methyl butanol, methylheptenone, quinaldine, sodium acetone sulfoxylate, 1:3:5-trimethylbenzene.

Selective solvent in making various chemical products.

Solvent for coupling agents in synthesis.

**Solvent for extracting—**

Drugs, digestive ferments.

Solvent in preparation of—

Platinum contact catalysts.

**Solvent in making—**

Dimethylantracanthol, pyrogallol monoacetate (Eugallol).

**Starting point in making—**

Acetone bisulphite, acetone berberin, acetone chloroform, acetone oil, benzaldehyde, bromoform, benzylideneacetone, carbon tetrabromide, chloroform, chlorobutanol.

Condensation products, such as acetonedioxalic ester.

Compounds with ammonia, such as diacetoneamine.

Compounds with alkaline sulphites.

Compounds with chlorine, bromine, and other halogens, such as trichloroacetone, pentachloroacetone, monobromoacetone.

Compounds with chloroform.

Compounds with hydrocyanic acid, such as acetonecyanhydrol.

Compounds with mercury sulphate and mercury oxide.

Dimethylbutadiene, diacetone alcohol, iodoform, isopropyl alcohol, ketones, lepidin, mesityl oxide, methylobutyliktone, mesitylene, pinacone, sodium lygrosin, sulphonethyilmethane (Trional), sulphonmethane (Sulphonal).

**Dye****Reagent in making—**

Indigo, isoquinolin dyestuffs, quinolin dyestuffs, nigrosin (condensation product of acetone and 1:8 naphthylene-4-sulphonic acid).

**Starting point in making—**

Azo dyestuffs, diphenylamine dyestuffs, dyestuffs with the aid of diazobenzene chloride.

**Explosives****Reagent in making—**

Trinitrotoluene (TNT).

**Solvent in making—**

Cordite, smokeless powder.

**Fats and Oils**

Extracting medium in obtaining fats and oils from oilseeds and other materials.

**Glues and Adhesives****Solvent in making—**

Adhesive compositions from nitrocellulose.

**Gums****Solvent in preparing—**

Gum arabic, gum senegal, gum tragacanth, Indian gum.

**Leather****Reagent in—**

Drying leather previous to the application of impregnating reagents.

Treating hides during the tanning process.

**Solvent in making—**

Artificial leathers, oak tannins.

**Mechanical****Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions.

**Solvent in making—**

Compositions for removing the carbon deposit in the cylinders of internal combustion engines.

**Miscellaneous****Degreasing agent in the treatment of furs.****Ingredient of—**

Cleansing preparations for fabrics and garments.

Disinfectant composition in combination with resorcinol.

Film cement compositions (U. S. 1596965).

Sealing wax compositions.

**Reagent in—**

Freezing of microtomes.

Making pepsin.

**Acetone (Continued)****Solvent for—**

Extracting products from asphalts and bitumens.

Storing acetylene.

**Solvent in making—**

Spotting fluids.

**Paint and Varnish.****Ingredient in making—**

Cellulose acetate solvent preparations, lacquers, varnishes.

**Ingredient of—**

Paint and varnish removers.

**Solvent for—**

Varnish gums.

**Solvent in making—**

Airplane dopes, airplane varnishes, bituminous paints, nitrocellulose lacquers, shellac preparations, varnishes of the resin type.

**Perfume****Solvent for—**

Essential oils.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions, motor fuel compositions.

**Reagent in—**

Purification of paraffin.

Revivification of spent decolorizing and clarifying anhydrous magnesium silicates.

**Solvent in—**

Deodorizing crude oil, dewaxing paraffin-base oils.

**Solvent in making—**

Petroleum solutions.

Petroleum distillate solutions.

Petroleum products of improved quality, by removing the heavy and high-flashpoint constituents from mineral oils of moderately low specific gravity.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic****Ingredient of—**

Developing compositions in place of alkali.

**Solvent in making—**

Films, plates.

**Plastics****Ingredient of—**

Plastic compositions containing cellulose acetate (Brit. 252999).

**Reagent in making—**

Arabitol, artificial amber from copal resin, camphor substitutes, condensation products from casein, condensation products from glycerin.

**Solvent in making—**

Celluloid and celluloid preparations, horn substitutes, mannitol, pyroxylin plastics.

**Printing****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in photomechanical flat printing processes.

**Refrigeration**

As a refrigerant.

**Rubber****Ingredient of—**

Rubber cements.

**Reagent in making—**

Synthetic rubber.

**Solvent in—**

Purification of crude rubber.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Liquid soaps.

**Starch****Reagent in making—**

Soluble starches from starch or flour by precipitation.

Dextrins from starch or flour by precipitation.

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Impregnating agent in—**

Treating raw cotton for dyeing with anilin black by oxidation.

**Ingredient of—**

Vat liquors, to increase the dispersion of the dye-stuffs and to increase the stability of the liquor.

**—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Cleansing compositions for removing stains.

**Solvent for—**

Dissolving out rayon threads in cotton and rayon fabrics to produce pattern effects on woven goods (Brit. 237909).

**—, Manufacturing****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for various preliminary treatments of fibers.

**Solvent in—**

Degreasing wool.

Degumming raw silk (in admixture with textile soap).

Manufacturing rayons.

**—, Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for improving the quality of cuprammonium rayon by purifying it and increasing its stability.

**Solvent in making—**

Rayon from casein.

**Waxes and Resins****Reagent in making—**

Synthetic resins, such as those made from casein by condensation with the aid of formaldehyde.

**Solvent in preparing—**

Bayberry wax, beeswax, candellila wax, carnauba wax, copal resins, coumarone, Japan wax, montan wax, ozokerite, resins, resin mixtures, rosin, waxes, wax mixtures.

**Woodworking****Solvent in—**

Artificial seasoning of wood.

Dyeing wood with green PLX and naphthol yellow S and fuchsin powder (German 422124).

**Acetone Bisulphite**

French: Bisulphite d'acétone.

German: Acetonbisulfit.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Pure acetone.

**Photographic****Reagent in—**

Various processes.

**Starting point in making—**

Para-aminophenol developer.

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Assist in—**

Fabric dyeing, yarn dyeing.

**—, Printing****Assist in—**

Color pastes.

**Acetone Chloroform**

Synonyms: Acetochloretone, Acetoform, Anesin, Aneson, Chlorbutanol, Chloretone.

Latin: Chloretonium.

French: Acétonechloroforme, Alcoool trichlorobutyllique tertiaire, Chlorétone, Chloroforme d'acétone.

German: Chlorbutanol, Chloreton.

Spanish: Cloreton.

Italian: Cloritone.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Pharmaceutical derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Acetonecyanhydrin**

Synonyms: Oxyisobutyric nitrile.

French: Cyanhydrine d'acétone, Nitrile oxyeisobutyrique.

German: Acetoncyanhydrin, Oxyisobutyronitril.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Pharmaceuticals and other compounds.

**Insecticide**

Insecticide in 1 per cent or less aqueous solutions (U. S. 1559961).

**Acetone Oils**

French: Huiles d'acétone, Huiles acétonique.

German: Acetonöl.

Spanish: Aceites de acetone.

Italian: Olios di acetone, olios di chetone.

These substances are oily mixtures of high-boiling ketones containing other substances.

**Analysis**

Solvent for—

Cellulose derivatives, gums, natural resins, oils, synthetic resins.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose ethers, nitrocellulose.

**Ceramic**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Denaturant for—

Industrial alcohol.

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose ethers, nitrocellulose.

Various raw and intermediate materials.

Starting point in making—

Methyl ethyl ketone.

**Cosmetic**

Solvent for—

Gums, oils.

Solvent in—

Nail enamels and lacquers containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers as base material.

Perfumes.

**Dry-Cleaning**

Spotting agent for—

Greasy stains, gums, oils, resins.

**Dye**

Solvent in—

Purifying crude anthracene for the manufacture of dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—

Insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for—

Oils.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Solvent in—

Adhesive compositions containing gums, natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Gums**

As a solvent.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

**Metal Fabrication**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various materials in many manufacturing operations.

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various articles.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Dopes, enamels, lacquers, paints, paint removers, varnishes.

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose ethers, copals, cumar, natural resins, nitrocellulose, synthetic resins.

**Paper**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

**Pharmaceutical**

Solvent miscible with—

Oils.

**Photographic**

Solvent in making—

Films from cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Plastics**

Gelatinizing agent in various compositions.

Solvent in making—

Laminated fiber products, molded products, plastics from or containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Resins**

Solvent for—

Copals, cumar, natural resins, synthetic resins.

Solvent in making—

Artificial resins from or containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Rubber**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

**Soap**

Solvent for—

Oils.

**Stone**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing gums, natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

**Acetone Peroxide**

Synonyms: Peroxide of dimethyl ketone.

**Fuel**

Ignition improver (Brit. 444544) for—

Diesel engine fuels.

Reducer (Brit. 444544) of—

Inflammability hazards in diesel engine fuels.

**Acetonitrile****Analysis**

As an inert medium in physical-chemical investigations.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ethylamine, intermediates, organic chemicals, synthetic aromatics.

Used as a denaturant for ethyl alcohol.

**Acetophenoneparaphenetidin**

Synonyms: Malarin, Malarine.

German: Acetophenonparaphenetidid, Acetophenonparaphenetidin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In dispensing practice.

**Acetophenonephenylmethyl Ketone****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Acetopurpurin**

Synonyms: Acetopurpine.

**Textile****Dyeing**

Dyestuff for—

Cotton yarns and fabrics, cotton-silk fabrics, cotton-wool fabrics, silk fabrics, silk-wool fabrics, wool fabrics, wool-cotton-silk fabrics.

**Acetoxime****Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel engine fuel oils produced by the hydrogenation of coal.

**Petroleum**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel oils containing a high proportion of aromatic bodies.

**Acetoxylidide****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1567343) for—

Cellulose esters or ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Acetozone****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as antiseptic and local anesthetic.

**Sanitation**

General disinfectant.

**Acetphenetidin**

Synonyms: Acetoparaphenetidin, Para-acetphenetidin,

Paraethoxyacetanilide, Phenacetine.

Latin: Acetphenetidinum, Phenacetinum.

French: Acét-phénétidine, Amide acétique de l'ami-

dophénétol, Para-acétophénétidine.

German: Acetphenetidin, Azetphenetidin.

Spanish: Fenacetina.

Italian: Fenacetina.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Analgesic, antipyretic, sedative.

**Acetylacetone****Analysis**

Reagent in testing for—

Carbon disulphide.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, methylheptenone, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 182166 and French 501700) of—

Solvent mixtures used in making a spinning solution containing cellulose acetate (added in the proportion of 50 to 100 per cent on the weight of cellulose acetate).

**Acetylaminocoumaronone**

German: Azetylaminocoumaronone.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Acetylsalicylic acid acetamide-paraphenetidin (Aspirophen).

**4-Acetylaminocoumaronone**

French: 4-Acétyleaminocoumaronone.

German: 4-Acetylaminocoumaronon, 4-Azetylaminocoumaronon.

Spanish: 4-Acetilaminocoumaronona.

Italian: 4-Acetilaminocoumaronona.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceutical derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as antirheumatic and antithermic.

**3-Acetylmino-4-oxyphenylarsenic Acid**

French: Acide de 3-acétylmino-4-oxyphénylarsénique.

German: 3-Acetylmino-4-oxyphenylarsinigsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ammonium, sodium and potassium salts used as medicines (Brit. 264797).

Derivatives with quinine hydrochloride and other cinchona alkaloids and their derivatives.

**Acetylanisidin****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 312606) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Acetylbenzoyl****Glue and Adhesives**

Hardening agent (Brit. 444289) for—

Gelatin (the hardening effect is greatest at a pH value of 8).

**Photographic**

Hardening agent (Brit. 444289) for—

Gelatin (the hardening effect is greatest at a pH value of 8).

**Acetyl Bromide**

French: Bromure d'acétyle.

German: Acetyl bromid.

**Chemical**

Reagent and starting point in making various intermediate materials for dye, pharmaceutical and perfume products.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various dyestuffs.

**Acetylcaproyl****Glue and Adhesives**

Hardening agent (Brit. 444289) for—

Gelatin (the hardening effect is greatest at a pH value of 8).

**Photographic**

Hardening agent (Brit. 444289) for—

Gelatin (the hardening effect is greatest at a pH value of 8).

**Acetyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'acétyle.

German: Acetylchlorid.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Acetic anhydride, acetophenone, acetoresorcinol, acetoxymethylmethane, diacetylmorphine (Heroin), ethylideneacetoacetic ether, ketone musk, maleic acid, para-aminoacetophenone, paramethoxyacetophenone, quinolinic acid, quinolinic anhydride.

Starting point in making—

Acetamide.

**Dye**

Reagent and starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Acetylcyclohexylamine, Normal**

German: N-Acetylcyclohexylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 340495) in making dyestuffs for rayons with the aid of—

Alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene.

Alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene-6-sulphonic acid.

Alphachloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.

Alphachloro-2:4-dinitronaphthalene.

Alphachloro-2:4-dinitronaphthalene-sulphonic acid.

Alphachloro-4-nitrobenzene-2-carboxylic acid.

Alphachloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.

Alphachloro-4-nitrobenzene-2-sulphonic acid.

1:4-Dichloro-2-nitrobenzene.

**Acetyldicyclohexylamine***Cellulose Products.*

Plasticizer (French 506574) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Acetyldiphenylamine***Chemical*

In organic syntheses.

*Electrical*

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—

Transformer oils.

*Fats and Oils*

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—

Vegetable oils.

*Fuel*

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—

Coal-carbonization spirits.

*Lubricant*

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—

Lubricants, lubricating oils.

*Petroleum*

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—

Petroleum oils, shale oils.

**Acetylene**

French: Acétylène, Ethine.

German: Acetylen, Azetylen, Aethin, Steingas.

*Analysis*

Reagent in various analytical processes.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Acetals, acetaldehyde, acetaldehydedisulphonic acid.

Acetaldehyde derivatives, such as sulphonic and carboxylic acids.

Acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, acetylene dichloride, acetylene tetrabromide, acetylene tetrachloride, barium acetylide, caesium acetylide, calcium acetylide, copper acetylide, ethane, ethylene, ethylene acetate, ethyldene diacetate, formic acid, hydrogen, linalool, lithium acetylide, magnesium acetylide, manganese acetylide, mercury acetylide, metallic acetylides, 3-methylbutanol, nickel acetylide, potassium acetylide, propylene, pyrrol, rubidium acetylide, silver acetylide, sodium acetylide, strontium acetylide, synthetic tannins, tellurium acetylide, tetranitromethane, tetrachloromethane, thiophene, tin acetylide, titanium acetylide, tungsten acetylide, trichloroethylene, vinyl alcohol, zinc acetylide, zirconium acetylide.

*Dye*

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

Starting point in making—

Indigoes.

*Explosives*

As a commercial explosive.

*Fuel*

For illuminating isolated buildings, in miner's lamps and outdoor lights of various sorts.

For various heating purposes.

For various lighting and illuminating purposes, such as in marine lights and signals.

Fuel in internal combustion engines.

*Gas*

Ingredient of—

Coal gas, water gas, mixed gas, and coke-oven gas (added to increase the calorific power).

*Glass*

Reagent in making—

Glass and glass products.

*Ink*

Reagent in making—

Inks.

*Metallurgical*

Reagent in—

Autogeneous welding, blowpipe work, cutting metals (used along with oxygen).

Reagent in making—

Black metal.

*Miscellaneous*

As an anesthetic.

*Paint and Varnish*

Reagent in making—

Graphite.

Starting point in making—

Acetylene black.

*Photographic*

Reagent in making—

Photographic papers.

*Rubber*

Reagent in making—

Synthetic rubber.

*Textile*

Reagent in printing—

Calicoes.

*Waxes and Resins*

Reagent in making—

Synthetic resins.

**Acetylene Black**

Synonyms: Acetylene lampblack.

French: Noir d'acétylène.

German: Azetylenruss.

*Construction*

Black pigment for coloring—

Mortars, stucco, and cements.

*Electrical*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making electrical insulating parts and for insulation of electrical machinery.

*Ink*

Ingredient of—

Black printing inks.

*Leather*

Black pigment for coloring—

Natural or artificial leather.

*Linoleum and Oilcloth*

As a black pigment.

*Metallurgical*

Black pigment for coating—

Fine mechanical appliances.

*Miscellaneous*

Black pigment in making—

Crayons, dressings for automobile tops, shoe polishes, stove polishes.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making phonograph records.

Compositions used in coating optical instruments.

*Paint and Varnish*

Black pigment in making—

Automobile lacquers, enamels, glue and casein paints, lacquers, oil paints, polishing compositions, paints for scenery, varnishes.

*Plastics*

As a black pigment

*Printing*

Black pigment in—

Lithography and in process engraving.

*Rubber*

As a black pigment and filler.

*Stone*

Black pigment for coloring—

Artificial building stone.

*Textile*

Black pigment in making—

Dark-colored waxed cloth.

*Woodworking*

Black pigment for—

Coating, impregnating.

**Acetylene-Generator Waste**

Synonyms: Calcium carbide residue, Carbide of lime.

*Construction*

Cheaper substitute for the lime element in—

Interior and exterior plasters (the plasticity, or spreading quality, of such plasters is said to be superior to that of other plasters; also, said (1) to work more smoothly under the trowel, (2) to impart "non-buckling" or "pitting" properties).

Starting point in making—

Fire-retardant whitewashes (one formula said to be recommended by insurance companies because of its fire-retarding qualities consists of carbide residue, rye flour, common salt, dissolved and mixed according



**Acetylene-Generator Waste (Continued)**

to a recommended manner; a whitewash of a type said to be used extensively by the United States Lighthouse Board consists of carbide residue, salt, ground rice, glue, Spanish whiting, dissolved and mixed according to a recommended manner).

**Water-tightening medium in—**

Concrete (plasticity, great workability, and a resulting reduction of placing and finishing costs are said to result from its use; also, said (1) to prevent segregation or unmixing of concrete, thus reducing stone pockets or honeycombing (2) to impart greater density).

**Acetylene Tetrabromide**

Synonyms: Muthmann's liquid, Tetrabromoethane.

French: Liqueur de muthmann, Tétrabromure d'acétylène.

German: Tetrabromäcetylen, Tetrabromazetylen.

Spanish: Tetrabromuro de acetileno.

Italian: Tetrabromuro di acetilene.

**Analysis**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

Solvent in—

Separating minerals by order of specific gravity.

**Chemical**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

Solvent miscible with most common solvents.

**Cosmetic**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Dry-Cleaning**

Spotting agent for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent, characterized by pleasant odor, for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Food**

Solvent, characterized by pleasant odor, for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

Solvent miscible with most common solvents.

**Pharmaceutical**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Soap**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils.

**Acetylene Tetrachloride**

Synonyms: Acetosol, Bonoform, Cellon.

French: Tétrachlorure d'acétylène, Tétrachlorure acétylénique.

German: Acetylentetrachlorid.

Spanish: Tetracloruro de acetileno.

Italian: Tetracloruro di acetilano.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose used for the decoration and protection of ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Denaturant in—

Certain varieties of industrial alcohol.

Reagent in making—

Carbon tetrachloride, chlorinated derivatives of ethane and ethylene, dichloroethylene, trichloroethylene, various chlorinated organic compounds.

Solvent for—

Camphor and camphor derivatives, cellulose acetate, halogens, such as chlorine, bromine, and iodine. Organic acids and organic compounds, phosphorus. Sulphur and sulphur compounds, such as sulphur chloride.

Various purposes (in admixture with oil of turpentine and alcohol).

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other organic chemicals.

**Electrical**

Solvent in making—

Insulating compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose and other ingredients, such as resins.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in—

Extracting various animal and vegetable fats and oils. Solvent for various animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Food**

Reagent in—

Extracting edible oils and fats from seeds and the like. Solvent for—  
Edible oils and fats.

**Gas**

Solvent for—

Coal tar.

Solvent in—

Extracting sulphur from spent oxide from the dry purifiers.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose and other ingredients, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Solvent in making—

Special adhesive preparations containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose and other ingredients.

**Gums**

Solvent for—

Dammar, elemi, sandarac, shellac, soft copals.

**Insecticide**

As a mild insecticide

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal and germicidal compositions.

**Jewelry**

Solvent in making—

Artificial pearls.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose and other ingredients, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the decoration and protection of leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent for—

Degreasing and cleansing metals.

Preparing metallic surfaces for electroplating.

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose and other ingredients, used for the decoration and protection of metallic articles. Detinning processes.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general solvent

Solvent in making—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose and other ingredients, used for the decoration and protection of miscellaneous compositions of matter.

Smoke-screen preparations, shoe polishes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paint and varnish removers.

Solvent in making—

Enamels.

Paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers, and dopes containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose and other ingredients.

White varnishes.

**Paper**

Reagent in—

Removing printing ink from old newsprint.

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the decoration and protection of pulp and paper products.

**Petroleum**

Solvent for—

Petroleum tar.

**Photographic**

Solvent in making—

Films containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Acetylene Tetrachloride (Continued)****Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Printing**

Solvent for—

Cleansing lithographic plates.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Artificial and natural resins.

Solvent in—

Extracting various resins and waxes.

**Rubber**

As a solvent.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Dry-cleansing soaps, stain-removing compositions, textile soaps.

**Stone**

Solvent for—

Cleansing stone surfaces.

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose and other ingredients, used for the decoration and protection of natural and artificial stone.

**Textile**—, **Dyeing**

Ingredient of—

Baths for dyeing wool, cotton, rayon, or mercerized cotton.

—, **Finishing**

Ingredient of—

Finishing baths for rayon, cotton, and wool fabrics.

—, **Manufacturing**

Ingredient of—

Silk-degumming baths.

Reagent in making—

Rayon

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork.

**Acetylenogenol****Perfume**

Fixative in making—

Various perfume preparations and toiletries.

**Soap**

Fixative in making—

Perfumed toilet soaps.

**Acetyl-H Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Aurin, acetyl red, aminonaphthol red G, aminonaphthol red 6 B, azonaphthol red, naphthol reds.

**Acetylhydroquinone****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Acetyl Iodide**

French: Iodure acétylique, Iodure d'acétyle.

German: Acetyljodid, Äzetyljodid, Jodacetyl, Jodazetyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediate chemicals, organic chemicals.

**Acetylisoegenol**

French: Acétylisoéugénole, Isoéugénole d'acétyle.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Vanillin.

**Acetyl methylcarbinol**

Synonyms: Acetoin, 2-Butanolone-3, Dimethylketol, Methyl 1-hydroxyethyl ketone.

**Beverages**

Aroma carrier in—

Flavors, essences.

**Food**

Aroma carrier in—

Essences, flavors.

**Perfumery**

Aroma carrier.

**Acetyl-1:4-naphthylenediamine-6-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: 8-Acetamido-5-amino-2-naphtholsulphonic acid.

French: Acide 8-acétamido-5-amino-2-naphtholsulphonique, Acide d'acétyle-1:4-naphthylènediamine-6-sulphonique.

German: 8-Acetamido-5-amido-2-naphtholsulfonsäure, Acetyl-1:4-naphthylendiamin-6-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Diaminogen blue B, diaminogen blue BB.

**Acetyl-1:4-naphthylenediamine-7-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide d'acétyle-1:4-naphthylènediamine-7-sulphonique.

German: Acetyl-1:4-naphthylendiamin-7-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Diaminogen blue B, diaminogen blue BB, various dye-stuffs of the diaminogen series.

**Acetylorthoaminophenol****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 347099) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

Sulphanilic acid.

**Acetylorthotoluidin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Acetylanthranilic acid.

**Acetylpara-aminophenol**

French: Acétyle-paraaminophénol.

German: Acetparaaminophenol, Äzetparaaminophenol,

Acetylparaaminophenol, Äzetylparaaminophenol.

Spanish: Acetilpara-aminofenol, Para-acetaminofenol.

Italian: Acetilpara-aminofenolo, Para-acetaminofenolo.

**Chemical**

Stabilizer (German 242324) for—

Hydrogen peroxide solutions.

Starting point in making—

Acetylpara-aminophenol salicylate (salophene), acetylparaphenetidin (phenacetin), various other pharmaceutical derivatives.

**Acetylpara-aminophenyl Salicylate**

Synonyms: Acetamidosalol, Acetoaminosalol, Acetylpara-aminosalol, Salophene, Salophen.

French: Salicylate d'acétylepara-aminophényle.

German: Salicylsäureacetylpara-aminophenolester.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of cosmetic preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Acetylparaphenylenediamine**

Synonyms: Para-aminoacetanilide.

French: Acétylparaphénylènediamine.

German: Äzetylparaphenyldiamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other derivatives.

**Acetylparaphenylenediamine (Continued)****Dye**

Starting point in making—

Azo dyestuffs, azo acid red, azo corellin, azo grenadine L, cotton yellow G, coomassie wool black R, coomassie wool black S, chromotrope 6B, lanafuchsin, leather brown, orange G, thio catechin, thiophor yellow, victoria black, victor violet 4BS.

Starting point (Brit. 285096) in making dyestuffs in the presence of dimethylanilin, nitrobenzene, orthodichlorobenzene or naphthalene, with the aid of—

- 1-Allyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Allyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Amyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Amyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Butyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Butyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Ethyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Ethoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Heptyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Heptyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Hexyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Hexyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Isoallyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Isoamyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Isobutyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Isopropoxyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Methyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Methoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Pentyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Pentyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Propyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.
- 1-Propyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.

**Acetylphenylhydrazin****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Electrical**

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—  
Transformer oils.

**Fats and Oils**

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—  
Vegetable oils.

**Fuels**

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—  
Coal-carbonization spirits.

**Lubricant**

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—  
Lubricants, lubricating oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—  
Antipyretic.

**Petroleum**

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—  
Petroleum oils, shale oils.

**Acetylphloroglucinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Acetylpyrocatechol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Acetylpyrogallol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Acetylquinine**

German: Acetylchinin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Pharmaceutical derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Acetylresorcinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Acetylsalicylamide****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceutical and other derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Acetylsalicylic Acid**

Synonyms: Aspirin.

Latin: Acidum acetylsalicylicum, Acidum acetylsalicylicum.

French: Acide d'acétyle salicylique.

German: Acetyliertsalicylsäure, Azetyliertsalizylsäure, Acetylsäureessalizyl, Azetylsäureessalizyl, Salicylsäuresacetyler, Salizylsäuresazetyler, Salicyliert-acetylsäure, Salizyliertazetylsäure.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use (either alone or in combination) in treating—

Colds, headaches, nervous conditions, rheumatic condition.

**Acetyltribromophenyl Salicylate**

Synonyms: Acetyltribromsalol, Cordyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In dispensing practice.

**Acid Orange G**

French: Orange d'acide.

German: Saeureorang.

**Miscellaneous**

Coloring matter (Brit. 279942) for—  
Bone, furs, horn, ivory, and the like.

**Photographic**

Coloring matter (Brit. 279942) for—  
Films made from celluloid.

**Resins and Waxes**

Coloring matter (Brit. 279942) for—  
Resins.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Coloring matter for—  
Woolens and other textiles.

**Acriflavin Base**

Synonyms: 3:6-Diamino-10-methylacridinium chloride, Euflavin, Euflavine, Neutral acriflavine, Neutral try-paflavine.

French: Acriflavine neutre, Chlorure de 3:6-diamino-10-méthylacridinium.

German: 3:6-Diamino-10-methylacridiniumchlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro de 3:6-diamino-10-metilacridinio.

Italian: Cloruro di 3:6-diamino-10-metilacridinio.

**Pharmaceutical**

As an antiseptic, as a bacteriostatic.

**Acrolein**

Synonyms: Acraldehyde, Allyl aldehyde, Propenal.

French: Acroléine, Aldehyde d'allyle, Aldehyde allylique.

German: Akrolen, Allylaldehyd.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 325669) in making synthetic perfumes with the aid of—

1:3-Cyclohexadiene, 1:1-dimethylbutadiene, 1:3-dimethylbutadiene, 1:4-dimethylbutadiene, 2:3-dimethylbutadiene, 2:4-dimethylbutadiene, 1-methylbutadiene.

Reagent in making compounds with—

Dextrins, gums, proteins, starches.

Reagent in making—

Metallic colloids of various sorts.

Starting point in making—

Allyl alcohol, catalytic hydrogenation products, dichloroacrolein, monochloroacrolein, products with anilin, propionaldehyde, electrical insulating products.

**Military**

Ingredient of—

Poison gas preparations.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in making colloidal forms of—  
Osmium, rhodium, ruthenium.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Acrolein (Continued)****Plastics**

Reagent in making—

Condensation products from phenol by reaction with formaldehyde.

Condensation products from urea by reaction with formaldehyde (Brit. 260288 and U. S. 1654215).

**Refrigeration**

Warning agent in methyl chloride for use in refrigeration.

**Sanitation**

Disinfectant in treatment of—

Water and sewage.

Ingredient of—

Disinfecting compositions (in admixture with formaldehyde).

**Acroleinoxime****Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel engine fuel oils produced by the hydrogenation of coal.

**Petroleum**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel oils containing a high proportion of aromatic bodies.

**Acrylic Acid**

Synonyms: Ethylenecarboxylic acid, Propene acid.

French: Acide d'acryle, Acide acrylique, Acide de éthylénecarboxylique, Acide de propène.

German: Acrylsäure, Akrylsäure, Propenesäure.

**Adhesives**

Starting point in making—

Polymerized esters used for making adhesives for gluing paper to metal (Brit. 311339).

**Chemical**

Starting point (in organic synthesis) in making—

Additive compounds with hydrogen, halogens, halogen hydrides, hydrogen cyanide.

Amides, esters, salts.

Polymerized products used for enhancing the properties of cellulose derivatives with respect to adhesive power, ductility, elasticity, stability to light; these products are colorless, odorless, noninflammable, and practically transparent.

**Electrical**

Starting point (Brit. 340677) in making—

Polymerized products, such as polymerized acrylic acid ester, halogenides, and nitriles, which, in admixture with paper, mica, or the like, or polymerized oils or oil preparations such as linoleum, may be used as insulating materials for covering wires and cables.

**Miscellaneous**

Breaker (U. S. 1964444) of—

Emulsoid stability.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 311339) of—

Paints (used for the purpose of improving the covering power, facilitating their use, and allowing the incorporation of a greater proportion of pigment).

Ingredient (Brit. 404819) of—

Compositions for cleansing metal prior to painting or otherwise coating; includes also rust-removing agents, removers of oil and grease, a soap-like glucoside of vegetable origin.

Starting point in making—

Polymerized products used for enhancing the properties of cellulose derivatives with respect to adhesive power, ductility, elasticity, stability to light; these products are colorless, odorless, noninflammable and practically transparent.

Polymerized products employed in finely pulverulent form for the production of lacquer coatings or films by directly applying the voluminous powder and then brushing or spraying with an organic solvent or heating in a furnace; may be employed as mixtures with (1) other polymerizable substances, (2) polymerization products of acrylic acid homologous, or salts thereof, or those esters thereof in which the alcohol group of the monomeric ester contains at least two carbon atoms less than the acid group (Brit. 404504).

**Plastics**

Starting point in making—

Polymerized products used for enhancing the properties of cellulose derivatives with respect to adhesive power, ductility, elasticity, stability to light; these products are colorless, odorless, noninflammable and practically transparent.

**Rubber**

Starting point (Brit. 340004) in making—

Synthetic rubber from polymerized hydrocarbons, in the form of coatings, films, discs, and threads, with the aid of iron carbonyl, nickel carbonyl, cobalt carbonyl, molybdenum carbonyl, tungsten carbonyl, or chromium carbonyl.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 407039) of—

Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents prepared by incorporating water-soluble salts of mercury, silver, or gold, which dissociate into metal ions, with aliphatic compounds (esters) having strong wetting and washing power, the metal salts thus formed being water-soluble.

**Water and Sanitation**

Breaker (U. S. 1964444) of—

Stability of emulsoids in sewage.

**Acrylic Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'acryle, Chlorure acrylique.

German: Akrylchlorid, Chlorakryl.

Spanish: Chloruro de acril.

Italian: Cloruro di acril.

**Miscellaneous**

Starting point (French 697437) in making—

Polymerized artificial masses that give solutions which are viscous, elastic, vulcanizable, and stretchable.

**Adenin**

Synonyms: 6-Aminopurin.

**Chemical**

In organic synthesis.

**Photographic**

Defogging agent (Brit. 442731) for—

Gelatin having a strong tendency to cause fog.

**Adeps Lanae (Anhydrous and Hydrous)**

Synonyms: Anhydrous lanolin, Anhydrous wool fat, Hydrous wool fat, Lanolin, Lanoline, Wool fat, Wool grease.

Latin: Adeps lanae anhydricus, Adeps lanae cum aqua, Adeps lanae hydrosus, Lanolinum, Lanolinum anhydricum, Lanum.

French: Lanoline, Suinte de laine.

German: Wasserhaltiges wollefett, Wollfett.

Spanish: Lanolina.

Italian: Lanolina.

**Construction**

Rust-preventive coating and paint for—

Girders, steel structures.

**Ink**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 388072) for—

Water-in-oil emulsion suitable for use as a printing ink vehicle.

Ingredient of—

Printing inks.

**Leather**

Alone or in combination for—

Dressing, finishing, softening.

**Mechanical**

As a special lubricant.

Ingredient of—

Belt-dressing compositions, cotton spinning oils.

**Metallurgical**

Rust-preventive for—

Iron, steel.

**Miscellaneous**

Protective coating for—

Ship bottoms.

**Paint and Varnish**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 383238) for—

Paints of various kinds, quick-drying paints, varnishes.

Ingredient of—

Paints of various kinds, varnishes.

**Perfume**

As a skin-feeding medium for the hands.

**Adeps Lanae (Continued)**

Base for—

Cosmetics, creams, ointments, pomades.

Ingredient of—

Preparations for the hair.

**Pharmaceutical**

Base for—

Emulsions, ointments, salves.

**Soap**

Base for—

Shaving soaps, toilet soaps.

**Adipic Acid**

Synonyms: Adipinic acid, Hexane di-acid.

French: Acide adipinique, Acide adipique, Acide hexanedioïque.

German: Adipinsäure, Hexandisäure.

Spanish: Acido adipico, Acido adipinico.

Italian: Acido adipico, Acido adipinico.

**Analysis**

Making standard solutions for various analytical purposes, particularly in volumetric analysis.

**Chemical**

Reagent in treating—

Yeast to remove the bitter matters contained therein.

Starting point in making—

Adipyl dichloride (German 318222), amyl adipate, calcium adipate, cetyl adipate, cyclohexyl adipate, esters with hydroaromatic alcohols, esters with hydrogenated crude cresol, isopropyl adipate, methylcyclohexanol adipate, octodecyl adipate, orthomethylcyclohexyl adipate, perfume fixatives (German 373219), pharmaceutical chemicals, products for protecting vegetables, sodium salts of derivatives of adipic acid and alcohols.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—

Various dyestuffs.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Mineral yeast (used in the place of tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and biphosphates for the purpose of making a more stable product and one that is non-hygroscopic).

Reagent for—

Removing bitter matters from pressed yeast.

**Leather**

Resist in—

Dyeing leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in treating—

Metals to color them and to produce bronze effects.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Fatty compositions made with glycolic acid (German 318922).

Polishing liquids.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent in making—

Photographic papers.

**Plastics**

Reagent in—

Galvanoplastic work.

Starting point (German 318922) in making—

Plastic resinous products with glycerin.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (German 318922) in making—

Artificial wax sizes with glycerin and stearic, palmitic, and montanic acids.

**Textile**

Mordant and resist in—

Dyeing and printing cottons and rayons.

**Adipic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Adipic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Adolaphanaphthylamine****Petroleum**

Preventive of—

Antiknock property deterioration (on storage) in gasoline containing di- and triolefins.

Discoloration (on storage) of gasoline containing di- and triolefins.

Gumming (on storage) of gasoline containing di- and triolefins.

Stabilizer for—

Gasoline containing di- and triolefins.

**Adrenalin**

Synonyms: Epinephrine, Suprarenalin, Suprarenin.

Latin: Adrenalinum.

French: Adrenaline.

German: Adrenalin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Ingredient (U. S. 1744061) of—

Shaving preparations.

**Agar-Agar**

Synonyms: Ceylon Agar-Agar [chiefly gracilaria lichenoides, Ag.], Japanese Agar-Agar [Japanese isinglass, Sphaerococcus compressus, Ag., Gloiopeltis tenax, J. Ag., Gelidium corneum lam., Gelidium cartilagineum Gaill.], Macassar Agar-Agar [chiefly impure Eucheuma spinosum Ag., incrustated with salt], Vegetable isinglass.

French: Mousse de chine.

German: Wurmmoss, Wurmtag.

Spanish: Agar-Agar.

Italian: Agar-Agar.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Glue preparations, various adhesive preparations.

Substitute for—

Gelatin.

**Chemical**

Nutrient in—

Preparation of bacteriological culture media (plain agar-agar, glucose agar-agar, glycerin agar-agar, lactose-litmus agar-agar).

**Food**

Ingredient of various vegetarian foods.

Raw material in manufacture of—

Sausage casings.

Substitute for—

White of egg.

Thickening agent in—

Cake mixes, cream, ice cream, milk, pudding preparations, soups, various foods.

**Miscellaneous**

Suspending agent (U. S. 1724134) in—

Wire-drawing lubricant containing graphite and sulfonated oil.

**Agar-Agar (Continued)***Perfume*

Ingredient of—  
Greaseless creams, lotions.

*Pharmaceutical*

Ingredient of various pharmaceutical preparations.  
Suggested for use as a laxative.

*Photographic*

Reagent in—  
Sensitized emulsions.

*Textile*

Sizing for—  
Silk.  
Thickener in—  
Dyeing and printing of fabrics.

**Agaric Acid**

Latin: Acidum agaricicum.  
French: Acide agaricique.  
German: Agaricinsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Esters and salts, pharmaceuticals.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Akebi Seed Oil**

French: Huile de semences d'akebi.  
German: Akebisamenöl.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Turkey red oil.

*Food*

As an edible fat.

*Fuel*

As an illuminant.

*Soap*

As a soapstock.

**Alanin Hydrochloride**

French: Hydrochlorure d'alanine.  
German: Alaninchlorhydrat.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Pharmaceutical product with hexamethylenetetramine  
(U. S. 1588753).

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Albumen (Blood, Egg and Milk)**

Synonyms: Albumine, Egg white.  
Latin: Albumen, Ovi albumen.

French: Albumine de lait, Albumine d'oeuf, Albumine de sang.

German: Eiweisz.

Spanish: Albumina.

*Analysis*

Reagent in testing for—  
Foreign oil in olive oil, sugar colors, wine colors.

*Beverage*

Reagent in clarifying wines and distilled liquors.

*Chemical*

As a clarifying agent.

Starting point in making—

Albuminates of various sorts, arsenic compounds, brominated derivatives for pharmaceutical use, chlorinated derivatives for pharmaceutical use, iron albuminates, iodated derivatives for pharmaceutical use, ichthyol albuminate, manganese albuminate, pharmaceutical products with albumoses and peptones, tannin albuminate.

*Dye*

Ingredient of—  
Dye preparations.

*Food*

Clarifying agent in treating—

Cider, soft drinks.

Ingredient of—

Bakery products, confectionery, food preparations.

*Glues and Adhesives*

Ingredient of—

Cements, glues and veneers (French 563379).

Insolubilized glue preparations (French 493561).

Waterproof glue preparations with hexamethylenetetramine.

*Leather*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for fixing gold on leather.

*Metallurgical*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for fixing gold on metals.

*Miscellaneous*

Activating agent (Brit. 378888) for—

Enzymes in certain processes.

Clarifying agent in treating various liquids.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for stamping products and materials with gold or bronze powder.

Compositions used in making porous insulating bodies (French 628701).

Varnishes used for treating skins.

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient of—

Colors for paint and varnish (used in admixture with sodium resinate) (French 545047).

Fine color preparations.

Lacquers (with the addition of sodium resinate) (French 545047).

Varnishes.

Varnishes (with the addition of sodium resinate) (French 545047).

*Paper*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in sizing.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Photographic*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making papers.

Compositions used for coating plates.

*Plastics*

Ingredient of—

Artificial ivory.

Infusible compositions made with the addition of glycerin (French 530145).

*Printing*

In printing and lithography.

*Sugar*

Reagent in clarifying—

Sugar and cane juices.

*Textile*

—, *Dyeing*

As a mordant.

Reagent in rendering dyes fast.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for fixing gold on fabrics.

Finishing lacquers.

**Alcohol**

Synonyms: Anhydrous ethyl alcohol, Chemically pure ethyl alcohol, Cologne spirits, Completely denatured alcohol, Dehydrated alcohol, Denatured alcohol, Ethanol, Ethyl alcohol, Ethyl hydroxide, Ethylic alcohol, Fermentation alcohol, Grain alcohol, Industrial alcohol, Proof spirit, Pure alcohol, Pure ethyl alcohol, Rectified spirit, Specially denatured alcohol, Spirits of wine, Synthetic ethyl alcohol.

Latin: Alcohol absolutum, Alcohol absolutus, Alcohol dehydratum, Alcohol dilutum, Alcohol ethylicum, Alcohol vini, Spiritus, Spiritus dilutus, Spiritus rectificatus, Spiritus vini rectificatissimus, Spiritus tenuior.  
French: Alcool, Alcool absolu, Alcool dilué, Esprit de vin.

German: Absoluter alkohol, Aethyl alkohol, Alkohol, Rectificirter weingeist, Verdünnter spiritus, Verdünnter weingeist.

Spanish: Alcool anhidro, Alcool absoluto, Espiritu rectificado de vino.

Italian: Acquavite rectificata.

Note:—The uses enumerated below include all grades and varieties of pure and denatured alcohol.

*Adhesives*

Solvent in making—

Cements of various kinds.

*Analysis*

Preservative, reagent, and solvent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

**Alcohol (Continued)****Aviation****Indicator in—**

Compasses, gauges, indicating devices of various kinds.

**Cellulose Products****Solvent for—**

Nitrocellulose in making various products, such as rayon, collodion and the like.

**Chemical****Ethylating agent in—**

Organic syntheses.

**Extractant in—**

Manufacturing processes.

**Process material in making—**

Acetaldehyde, acetanilide, acetic ether, acetone, acet-  
paramidophenolsalol, acetphenetidin, acetylsalicylic  
acid, adalin, adeps lanae, aldehydes, aletrin, aloin,  
ammonium salts of lauric and oleic acids, anesthetic  
ether, antipyrine, apocynin, arabinose, arbutin, arti-  
ficial musks, arsphenamine, asclepiadin, atophan,  
avenin, barbitol, benzaldehyde, benzene cyanide,  
benzidin, benzoic acid, benzoin, benzonaphthol, ben-  
zonaphthol benzoate, betanaphthol, betanaphthol  
benzoate, betanaphthol centralites, betanaphthol sal-  
icylate, bluing (laundry), butyric ether, calcium ace-  
tate, camphor (synthetic), caproic acid, caproic ether,  
certified food colors, chloral hydrate, chloroform,  
cinchona alkaloids, cinchophen, citronellol, cocaine  
salicylate, codeine, collodions, coumarin, creosote  
carbonate, dextrin, dextrose, diacetylmorphine, di-  
amidophenol, diastase, diethyl phthalate, diethylhar-  
bituric acid, digestive ferments, digitalis active prin-  
ciples, dimethylglyoxime, dimethyl sulphate, dinitro-  
toluene, emulsions, ethers, ethyl acetate, ethyl ben-  
zoate, ethyl bromide, ethyl butyrate, ethyl chloride,  
ethyl esters of cinnamic, lauric, benzoic, and pelarg-  
onic acids, ethyl lactate, ethyl laevulinate, ethyl ni-  
trite, ethyl oxidehydrate, ethyl palmitate, ethyl pro-  
pionate, ethyl sulphate, ethyl valerate, ethylene, eth-  
ylmorphine, formaldehyde, formaldehyde, formic  
ether, galactose, glyceophosphates, guaiacol, guaia-  
col carbonate, heliotropin, hexachlorobenzene, homo-  
tropin, hydrastis alkaloids, hydrazonanisole, hydro-  
quinone, insulin, inulin, intermediates, iodine, iri-  
scin, isinglass, laevulose, maltose, mannose, melibi-  
ose, mercurochrome, Michler's ketone, monobrom-  
ated camphor, morphine, neosarsphenamine, neosal-  
varsan, nitrobenzene, nitrosobetanaphthol, nitro-  
ether, orthotoluolsulphamide, paramidophenol, para-  
nitrophenol, parphenetidin, pectin, pepsin and  
similar products, phenacetin, phenolphthalein, phen-  
ylacetic acid, phenylcinchoninic acid, potassium cy-  
anate, potassium hydroxide, potassium sodiumxan-  
thate, propionic ether, protargentum, raffinose, resor-  
cinol, rhamnose, saccharine, saccharose, salicylic  
acid, salicylic aldehyde, salol, salophen, salvarsan,  
santonin, saponin, sodium, sodium benzoate, sodium  
ethylsulphate, sodium hydrosulphate, sodium hydrox-  
ide, sodium hyposulphite, solidified alcohol, solvents,  
sorbit, strontium, strychnine, sulphonic acids, sul-  
phuric ether, tannic acid, terpin hydrate, theobro-  
mine, toluidin, urea, uric acid, veronal, xanthates,  
xylose.

**Reaction medium and solvent in—**

Crystallization processes, extraction processes, purifica-  
tion processes.

**Reducing agent in—**

Organic syntheses.

**Solvent for—**

Acids, such as abietic, acetic, adipic, angelic, citric,  
tannic, tartaric.

Ammonia.

Ammonium compounds, such as the benzoate, bromide,  
chloride, iodide, nitrate, picrate, salicylate, sulphidic,  
sulphocyanate, valerianate.

Balsams.

Castor oil (very soluble).

Deliquescent salts (except potassium carbonate).

Fine chemicals, such as acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid,  
camphor, antipyrine, antipyrine acetylsalicylate, an-  
tipyrine salicylate, acetphenetidin, acetophenone, po-  
tassium iodide, iodine, menthol, thymol, and the  
like.

Fixed oils (sparingly).

Gums.

Inorganic chemicals, such as sodium hydroxide, po-  
tassium hydroxide, lithium hydroxide, aluminum  
bromide, aluminum chloride, antimony chloride, ar-

senic chloride, various other chlorides, calcium ni-  
trate, silver nitrate, sulphur, phosphorus.

**Intermediates.**

Many other chemicals, raw materials, semfinished  
products, and materials in course of processing.

**Nitrocellulose.**

Organic chemicals, such as acetamide, acetic anhy-  
dride, acetin, acetone, acetylene, acetylene tetrabro-  
mide and tetrachloride, acrolein, aldol, allyl alcohol,  
aminoazotoluene hydrochloride, amyl acetate, amyl  
alcohols, amyl nitrate, amyl ether, amyl salicylate,  
amyl valerate, anethole, anisaldehyde, anisole.

Pharmaceutical and medicinal chemicals, such as ab-  
sinthin, acetal, acetylphenylhydrazin, acitrin, adoni-  
pin, alpol, aluminum phenolsulphonate, amylenic,  
anemonin, anhalonidine, anhalonine, apiol.

**Resins.****Soap.**

Vegetable alkaloids, such as aconitine, apomorphine,  
apoptropine, apocodeine, codeine, morphine, hyos-  
cine.

**Volatile oils.****Starting point in making—**

Alcoholates, such as those of soda and potash.

Esters with acids, such as acetic, benzoic, butyric, hy-  
drochloric, formic, nitric, oxalic, succinic, propionic,  
sulphuric.

Miscellaneous chemicals, such as ethylmercaptan, ether,  
ethylene, dichloroethane, acetaldehyde, acetic acid,  
chloral hydrate, chloroform, iodoform.

**Cosmetic****Diluent in—**

Lotions, perfumes.

**Extractant for—**

Odorant principles.

**Solvent for—**

Cosmetic ingredients, hair tonic ingredients, odorants,  
perfume ingredients, shampoo ingredients, toilet  
preparation ingredients, toilet water ingredients,  
waxes.

**Disinfectant****Antiseptic.****Solvent medium for—**

Antiseptics, deodorants, disinfectants, germicides

**Dye****Process material in making—**

Anilin and other dyestuffs, diethylanilin, dye interme-  
diates, dye solutions, eosin, ethylanilin, gallicyanin,  
postal card colors.

**Reaction medium in—**

Reduction processes.

**Solvent for—**

Acenaphthene, acridin, alizarin, alphanaphthol, alpha-  
naphthylamine, alphanitronaphthalene, aminoanthra-  
quinone (sparingly), aminoazobenzene and hydro-  
chloride, aminobenzoic acid, aminonaphtholdisul-  
phonic acid (H acid), aminonaphtholsulphonic acid  
(gamma acid), aminophenol (slightly) and hydro-  
chloride, aminosalicylic acid, anilin and hydrochlo-  
ride, anthracene, anthragallol, anthranilic acid, an-  
thrappurpurin, anthraquinone, anthrarobin, benzan-  
thron, benzidin, betanaphthol, betanaphthylamine,  
diaminoazotoluene, diaminodiphenic acid, diamino-  
diphenylamine, diamindiphenylmethane, diamino-  
stilbene, dimethylanilin, intermediates, metanitro-  
paratoluidin, naphthalene, naphthols, naphtholdisul-  
phonic acid (R acid), naphtholsulphonic acid  
(Schaeffer's acid), naphtholsulphonic acid (F acid),  
naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids,  
naphthylenediaminesulphonic acids, nitroanisole, ni-  
trobenzene, nitronaphthalenesulphonic acid, nitro-  
paracresol, nitrophenol, orthoanisidin, para-amino-  
acetanilide, para-aminodimethylanilin, paranitro-  
orthotoluidin, parantrophenetole, parantrosophenol,  
paranitrotoluene.

**Explosives and Matches****Reactant in making—**

Fulminate of mercury.

**Solvent for nitrocellulose in making—**

Gelatin dynamites, smokeless powders.

**Solvent in making—**

T.N.T.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes****Extractant for—**

Essential oils.

**Alcohol (Continued)**

- Solvent for—
  - Castor oil (very soluble), fixed oils (sparingly), volatile oils, waxes (some).
- Food**
- Preservative for—
  - Condiments, foodstuffs.
- Process material in making—
  - Food preparations, sweetmeats.
- Solvent for—
  - Condiments, food colors.
- Starting point in making—
  - Vinegars.
- Fuel and Light**
- Fuel for—
  - Chafing dishes, cigarlighters, small stoves, soldering torches, Welsbach mantles.
- Process material in making—
  - Gas mantles.
- Starting agent for use in—
  - Gasoline lamps (either gasoline only or lamps for burning either gasoline or kerosene).
- Starting point in making—
  - Solid alcohol fuels.
- Glass**
- Cleansing agent for—
  - Special glassware, such as thermometer and barometer tubes.
- Solvent for—
  - Gums and resins used in coating mirrors.
  - Materials used in making nonscatterable glass.
- Gums**
- Solvent for—
  - Certain gums.
- Ink**
- Solvent for—
  - Dyes, ink ingredients.
- Insecticide and Fungicide**
- Solvent in making—
  - Cattle dips, fumigants, insecticides, insect powders, moth-repellants, plantwashes, sheepdips.
- Laundry**
- Solvent in making—
  - Laundry starches, washing preparations.
- Leather**
- Solvent for—
  - Dressings, dyes, nitrocellulose, waxes (some).
- Solvent in making—
  - Artificial leather.
- Lubricant**
- Solvent for—
  - Mineral oils, lubricating ingredients.
- Solvent in making—
  - Lubricants, soluble cutting oils.
- Marine**
- Indicator in—
  - Compasses, gauges, indicating devices of various kinds.
- Mechanical**
- Antifreeze for—
  - Automobile engines.
- Carbon-remover for—
  - Automobile engines, marine engines.
- Fuel for—
  - Automobile engines, marine engines.
- Ingredient of—
  - Antifreeze preparations, engine fuels.
- Metal Fabrication**
- Cleansing agent in the manufacture of—
  - Bronzeware, cutlery, metal articles, silverware.
- Metallurgical**
- Cleansing agent.
- Polishing medium.
- Solvent in—
  - Coloring processes, etching solutions, lacquering processes, soldering fluxes.
- Miscellaneous**
- Cleansing agent in—
  - Households, industrial factories.
- Cleansing agent in the manufacture of—
  - Jewelry, watches.
- Diluent in—
  - Furniture polishes, metal polishes, shoe polishes, various other special polishes.
- Dye solvent in making—
  - Artificial flowers, hats, postcards.
- General solvent for—
  - Household purposes, industrial use.
- Gum solvent in making—
  - Brushes, felt hats, hats of various kinds, straw hats.
- Indicator in—
  - Compasses, gauges, indicating devices of various kinds.
- Lacquer solvent in making—
  - Hats.
- Polishing medium.
- Preservative for—
  - Anatomical specimens, botanical specimens, microscopical specimens, various products.
- Solvent in making—
  - Carbon lamp filaments.
- Oilcloth and Linoleum**
- Solvent.
- Paint and Varnish**
- Blending agent, diluent, thinner, and solvent in—
  - Dopes, enamels, lacquers, paints, paint-removers, stains, varnishes, water colors.
- Solvent for—
  - Colors, gums, nitrocellulose, resins.
- Paper**
- Solvent for—
  - Nitrocellulose (used in coatings and decorative effects).
- Petroleum**
- Solvent in—
  - Refining processes.
- Pharmaceutical**
- Extractant for—
  - Alkaloids, other plant principles.
- Extractant in making—
  - Fluid extracts, solid extracts, tinctures.
- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Preservative for—
  - Anatomical specimens, microscopical specimens, various products.
- Process material in making—
  - Anesthetics, antiseptics, drugs, liniments, lotions.
- Rubbing agent.
- Solvent for—
  - Drugs of many kinds.
- Solvent and starting point in making—
  - Alcoholatures, alcoholates, spirits, tinctures.
- Photographic**
- Dehydrating agent in making—
  - Negatives, prints, plates.
- Solvent for—
  - Nitrocellulose.
- Plastics**
- Solvent in making—
  - Celluloid, plastics of various types.
  - Products of various kinds, such as billiard balls, novelties, and other articles.
- Printing**
- Solvent in making—
  - Photoengravings.
- Rayon**
- Solvent.
- Resins**
- Solvent for—
  - Natural resins, synthetic resins (some).
- Rubber**
- Solvent.
- Soap**
- Solvent in making—
  - Disinfecting soaps, liquid soaps, special soaps, textile soaps, transparent soaps.
- Textile**
- Solvent for—
  - Dyes, nitrocellulose.
- Solvent in—
  - Dyeing processes, printing processes.
- Tobacco**
- Solvent for—
  - Flavorings, nicotine.



**Aldehyde Ammonia**

Synonyms: Aldamine, Aldehydate of ammonia, Ammoniated ethylic acetaldehyde, Ammonium aldehyde.

French: Aldéhydate d'ammoniaque, Aldéhydate d'ammonium.

German: Aldehydammoniak.

Spanish: Aldehidato de amonia.

Italian: Aldeidato di ammonio.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 312233) in extracting—

Humic acid from peat, humic colloids from peat.

Starting point in making—

Pure aldehyde.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 309029) of—

Soldering fluids.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer (Brit. 281223) in making—

Casein plastics.

**Alginate Acid**

Synonyms: Algin.

French: Acide alginic, Acide alginique, Tangacide.

German: Alginsäure.

Italian: Alginico.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for waterproofing various ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aromatic and aliphatic series.

Emulsions of various chemicals, terpene emulsions.

Textile lubricants in emulsified form.

Wetting compositions in emulsified form.

Ingredient of—

Various chemical liquids (added for the purpose of increasing their viscosity).

Reagent for—

Purifying various pharmaceutical solutions.

Treating various chemical liquids for the purpose of clarifying and purifying them (French 570636).

Stabilizer in—

Emulsions of various chemicals and chemical products.

Starting point in making—

Ammonium alginate by reaction with ammonium hydroxide.

Calcium alginate by reaction with a calcium salt.

Copper-ammonium alginate, iodinated pharmaceutical products, potassium alginate, sodium alginate, zinc-ammonium alginate.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for treating cement and concrete for the purpose of preventing deterioration when exposed to the action of alkalis and seawater.

Waterproofing compositions used for treating plaster of Paris, wallboard, cement, stucco, and concrete.

**Disinfectant**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified germicides and disinfectants.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified fatty acids of animal and vegetable origin.

Emulsified fats and oils of animal and vegetable origin.

Emulsified fat-splitting compositions.

Emulsified greasing and lubricating compositions.

Emulsified sulphonated oils.

Reagent in—

Purifying various vegetable and animal fats and oils.

Stabilizer in—

Emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Fuel**

Binder in—

Compositions for fuel briquettes, containing coal dust (used in the place of pitch).

Non-smoking fuel briquettes (used to avoid the large amount of smoke given off by briquettes made with the usual type of binder).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (French 563726) of—

Adhesive preparations.

Reagent in—

Treating solutions of gelatin, glue, and other adhesives for the purpose of purifying and clarifying them.

**Ink**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified printing and writing inks.

Ingredient of—

Printing ink (French 563726) (added for the purpose of thickening the product).

Various inks.

**Insecticide**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal preparations.

**Leather**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified dressing compositions.

Emulsified fat-liquoring baths.

Emulsified soaking compositions.

Emulsified softening compositions.

Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

Ingredient (French 563726) of—

Compositions used for sizing leathers (used in place of starch and gum tragacanth).

Ingredient (French 533465) of—

Compositions containing various fatty substances, used in the preparation of emulsions for tanning and tawing leather.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for covering steel tubes.

Compositions containing sodium carbonate, used as boiler compounds (added for the purpose of improving the water-softening properties of the sodium carbonate).

**Metallurgical**

Binder (French 518037) in—

Compositions containing graphite, lampblack, and antiseptics, used for repairing metallurgical furnaces and ovens.

**Miscellaneous**

Binder in making—

Compositions containing powdered mica, asbestos, coal, carbon, graphite, minerals, and the like.

Compositions used for sizing purposes (used in place of starches and gum tragacanth, and alleged to give a size of improved elasticity and greater transparency).

Preparations containing graphite, lampblack, and antiseptics, used for repairing stoves (French 518037).

Dispersing agent in making—

Automobile polishes in emulsified form.

Compositions for cleansing paint and metal surfaces.

Emulsions of various substances, such as coal-tar, coal-tar pitch, and asphalt.

Furniture polishes in emulsified form.

Metal polishes in emulsified form.

Scouring compositions in emulsified form, for various purposes.

Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Ingredient of—

Antigraze compositions (French 563726).

Compositions used for treating rope and twine.

Compositions used for various waterproofing purposes.

Reagent in—

Treating various liquid preparations for the purpose of clarifying and purifying them.

Stabilizer in making—

Emulsions of various substances.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified asphaltic paints and varnishes.

Emulsified paints and varnishes.

Shellac emulsions.

Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Ingredient (French 563726) of—

Compositions used for treating interior walls and ceilings.

Various paints, lacquers, and enamels.

**Paper**

Binder (French 563726) in making—

Sizing compositions (used in place of starches and gum tragacanth to give a more elastic and more transparent product).

Dispersing agent in making—

Sizing compositions in emulsified form, for use on pulp and paper.

**Alginate Acid (Continued)**

Various emulsions containing pitches, fats, oils, and the like for treating paper and pulp products.  
Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form, for treating paper and pulp compositions and paper-board.

Waxing compositions in emulsified form, for treating paper and cardboard.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for finishing paper.

Compositions used for waterproofing pulp and paper products.

**Reagent in—**

Treating waste liquors and the like for the purpose of clarifying and purifying them.

**Petroleum**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified mineral cutting oils.

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates in stabilized form.

Kerosene emulsions.

Naphtha emulsions.

Soluble greases in emulsified form.

Solubilized emulsified oils.

Petroleum pitch emulsions.

Petroleum tar emulsions.

**Ingredient of—**

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates (added for the purpose of securing better dispersion)

**Stabilizer in—**

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates.

**Plastics**

Binder in making—

Various plastic compositions containing such substances as horn, ebonite, celluloid, ivory, bone, shell, galalith, formaldehydephenol condensation products, and other artificial resins.

**Resins and Waxes**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsions of various natural and artificial resins and waxes.

Stabilizing agent in making—

Emulsions of waxes and resins.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Products of rubber latex.

**Soap**

Dispersing agent in making—

Hand-cleansing compositions in emulsified form.

Textile scouring soaps in emulsified form.

Various emulsified detergent preparations.

**Ingredient of—**

Bleaching compositions.

**Sugar**

Defacating agent in—

Refining sugar.

Reagent in—

Clarifying and purifying liquors in beet sugar refining.

**Textile**

—, **Bleaching**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified bleaching baths.

—, **Dyeing**

Dispersing agent in making—

Dye baths in emulsified form.

Ingredient of various dye baths (added for the purpose of increasing the dispersion of the dyestuff).

Mordant in various dyeing processes.

—, **Finishing**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified compositions for coating fabrics.

Emulsified sizing compositions.

Emulsified washing compositions.

Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for the waterproofing of fabrics (this treatment being followed by one in a solution of a metallic salt).

Compositions used for treating woolen fabrics to protect them against decomposition (French 518059).

Compositions used for sizing yarns and fabrics (French 563726) (used in place of starch and gum tragacanth for the purpose of obtaining a more elastic and more transparent size).

—, **Manufacturing**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified baths for bowking operations.

Emulsified baths for fulling operations.

Emulsified baths for the carbonization of wool.

Emulsified baths for degreasing raw wool.

Emulsified baths for soaking silk.

Emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off raw silk.

Emulsified compositions used in spinning operations.

Emulsified preparations for kier-boiling cotton.

Emulsified mercerizing baths.

Oiling emulsions for treating fabrics.

—, **Printing**

Mordant in printing various fabrics.

Thickener in making—

Printing pastes (used in place of gum tragacanth and British gum).

**Water and Sanitation**

Reagent in—

Treating waste waters and the like for the purpose of purifying and clarifying them.

**Wine**

Clarifying agent for—

Treating wines.

**Alizarin**

Synonyms: Alphabetadihydroxyanthraquinone, 1:2-Dihydroxyanthraquinone.

French: Alphabétadihydroxyanthraquinone.

German: Alizarinsäure, Alphabetadihydroxyanthrachinon, 1:2-Dihydroxyanthrachinon, Krapport.

**Analysis**

As an indicator in volumetric analysis.

Reagent in testing for—

Aluminum and compounds, such as alum.

Aragonite.

Milk (to determine keeping qualities).

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Alizarinimide.

Various intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Alizarin astrol, alizarin Bordeaux B, alizarin cyanin R, alizarin cyanin G, alizarin garnet R, alizarin maroon W, alizarin orange marks, alizarin powder, alizarin red marks, alizarin red S, alizarin viridone G, anthrurubin, anthrapurpurin (1:2:7-trioxyanthraquinone), blue black B, color lakes with various metallic oxides, diacetyl alizarin, erweco alizarin red BS, hydroxyanthrarufin (1:2:5-trihydroxyanthraquinone), leucoalizarin (1:2-hydroxyanthranol), lead alizarate.

**Photographic**

Reagent in—

Developing and toning pictures.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Coloring matter in dyeing—

Cotton in red shades and also wool and silk.

—, **Printing**

Coloring matter in printing—

Wool and silk.

**Allyl Alcohol**

French: Alcoöl d'allyle, Alcoöl allylique.

German: Allylalkohol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Acrolein, allyl esters, allyl ether, allyl mercaptan, allyl mustard oil, allyl salts of acids and halogens, allyl-acetic acid, allylamine, allylmalonic acid, allylurea, betadichlorohydrin, diallylbarbituric acid (Dial).

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Emulsions, lubricants.

**Fuel**

Reagent in making—

Emulsified fuel compositions (Brit. 277357).

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in destroying soil nematodes.

**Leather**

Reagent in making—

Emulsified dressings (Brit. 277357).

**Allyl Alcohol (Continued)****Military**

Starting point in making—  
Poison gas.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in making—

Motor fuel compositions.

Stable emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates (Brit. 277357).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Reagent in making—

Emulsified cleansing and detergent compositions (Brit. 277357).

**Textile****Finishing**

Reagent in making—

Emulsified cleansing and washing compositions (Brit. 277357).

**Allyl Alphacrotonate**

Synonyms: Alphacrotonic allyl ester.

French: Alphacrotonate d'allyle, Alphacrotonate allylique.

German: Allylalphacrotonat, Alphacrotonsäureallyl-ester, Alphacrotonsäuresallyl.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 321258) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, rubber.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Allyl Carbamide**

French: Carbamide allylique, Carbamide d'allyle.

German: Allylcarbamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with—

Acetylsalicylic acid, aliphatic dibasic acids, ammonium salicylate, anthranilic acid, benzoic acid, gallic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, magnesium salicylate, oxalic acid, phenolic acids, phthalic acid, salicylamide, strontium salicylate, succinic acid.

**Allyl Dimethyldithiocarbamate****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (claimed effective against barley spores and pinewood fungi) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (claimed effective against aphids) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Allylenedinaaphthol**

French: Dinaphthol allylénique.

German: Allylendinaaphthol.

Spanish: Allylendinaftolina.

Italian: Allylendinaftolina.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various other derivatives.

**Rubber**

Reagent (U. S. 1841342) in preserving—

Rubber goods by vulcanizing them in the presence of this reagent.

**1-Allyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone****Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285096) in making dyestuffs in the presence of dimethylaniline, nitrobenzene, orthodichlorobenzene, naphthalene, and the like, with the aid of—

Acetylparaphenylenediamine, 5-amino-2-methylbenzimidazole, benzidine and derivatives and homologs, dimethylparaphenylenediamine, metanaphthylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylidenediamine, orthonaphthylenediamine, or-

thophenylenediamine, orthotoluylenediamine, orthotoxylidenediamine, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidenediamine.

**Allylenethiourea**

Synonyms: Allylenesulphourea.

French: Sulphourée d'allylène, Sulphourée allylénique,

Thiourée d'allylène, Thiourée allénique.

German: Allylensulfharnstoff, Allylenthioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with the aid of—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, betanaphthylamine, cyclohexylanilin, diphenylamine, ethylanilin, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metanaphthylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylidenediamine, metaxylidin, monomethylanilin, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylidenediamine, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidenediamine, paraxylidin.

**Allyl Iodide**

French: Iodure d'allylique, Iodure d'allyle.

German: Allyljodid, Jodallyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Allylanilin, allylbenzene, allyl chloride, allyl ether, allyl mustard oil, allyl tribromide, croton nitrile, monoallylamine, tetra-allyl ammonium iodide.

**Allylisopropylbarbituric Acid**

French: Acide d'allylisopropylebarbiturique.

German: Allylisopropylbarbiturinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Allylisopropyl-lactic acid ureide (Brit. 264804).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Allyl Mandelate**

French: Mandélate allylique, Mandélate d'allyle.

German: Mandelsäuresallyl, Mandelsäureallylester.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer (Brit. 270650) in making—

Cellulose ester lacquers, cellulose ester varnishes.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—

Nitrocellulose plastics.

**Allyl Mercaptan**

French: Mercaptane d'allyle, Mercaptane allylique.

German: Allylmerkaptan.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 286749) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with the aid of—

Dibenzylamine, diethylamine, diethylguanyliothiouras, diphenylbiguanide, ditolylbiguanide, ethanalamines, guanilylureas, isothiouras, isoureas, monophenylbiguanide, monophenylguanyliothiouras, monotolylbiguanide, pentatolylbiguanide, piperidin, piperazin, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, tetraphenylbiguanide, tetratolylbiguanide, thiouras, trimethylsulphonium hydroxide.

**Allyl Sulphide**

French: Sulfure d'allyle, Sulfure allylique.

German: Allylsulfid, Schwefelallyl, Schwefelwasserstoffallyl, Schwefelwasserstoffsaureallylester, Schwefelwasserstoffsauresallyl.

**Chemical**

Reagent and starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Albumens and albumenoids.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Vegetable proteins, such as soya bean flour, linseed protein, and peanut protein, to make adhesives.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Vegetable proteins to make sizes and finishes.

**Allylsulphuric Acid Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'allylesulfurique.  
German: Allylschwefelsäureschlorid.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 271533) in making soluble vat dyestuffs from—  
Anthraquinone-1:2, indanthrone, flavanthrene, naph-tacridine, thioindigo.

**Allyl Thiosalicylate**

French: Sulphosalicylate d'allyle, Sulphosalicylate allylique, Thiosalicylate d'allyle, Thiosalicylate allylique.

German: Allylsulfosalicylat, Allylthiosalicylat, Sulfo-salicylsäureallylester, Sulfosalicylsäureallyl, Thio-salicylsäureallylester, Thiosalicylsäureallyl.

Spanish: Sulfosalicilato de alil, Tiosalicilato de alil.  
Italian: Sulfosalicilato di allile, Tiosalicilato di allile.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 262427) in making—

Synthetic drugs with the aid of oxides and other salts of antimony, arsenic, bismuth, gold, and silver.

**Allyltriphenyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'allyletriphénylé, Chlorure allylique et triphénylique.

German: Allyltriphenylchlorid, Chlorallyltriphenyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent for the treatment of furs and hair.

**Textile**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent in the treatment of wool and felt.

**Almond Oil, Expressed**

Synonyms: Almond oil, Oil of sweet almond.

Latin: Oleum amygdaloe dulcis, Oleum amygdaloe, Oleum amygdaloe, expressum.

French: Huile d'amande.

German: Mandelöl, Sussmandelöl.

Spanish: Aceite de almendra.

Italian: Olio di mandorla.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Special lubricating compositions.

Lubricant for—

Delicate machinery, watches, firearms.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Creams, hair oils, lotions, pomades.

**Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient of—

Ointments and emulsions.

Suggested for use as demulcent and mild laxative.

**Soap**

Stock in making—

Fine toilet soaps, shaving creams.

**Almond Shell****Explosives and Matches**

Combustible ingredient (U. S. 1880116) in—

Dynamite composition (used in crushed form).

**Aloe**

Synonyms: Barbados aloe, Cape aloes, Curacao aloes, Hepatic aloes.

Latin: Aloe barbadensis, Aloe socotrina.

French: Aloès socotrin, Ou socotrin, Aloès hépatique des Barbades.

German: Socotra oder socotinische aloe, Barbados aloe.

Spanish: Acibar sucotrina.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aloin, aloetic acid, chrysamic acid.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—

Archil and certain anilin dyestuffs (added for the purpose of increasing their fastness to light).

Starting point in making—

Brown coloring matter.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Agricultural insecticidal and parasiticidal compositions.

Insecticidal and parasiticidal compositions used in the household.

**Leather**

Coloring matter in dyeing—

Leather and skins.

**Miscellaneous**

In veterinary medicine practice to heal wounds and sores.

**Paint and Varnish**

Coloring matter in making—

Paints and varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as a laxative and cathartic.

**Textile**

Coloring matter in dyeing—

Cotton and woolen yarns and fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Coloring matter in dyeing—

Wood brown.

**Alpha-acetamidooanthraquinone**

German: Alpha-acetamidooanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Indanthrene copper R.

Other synthetic dyestuffs.

**Alpha-acetamido-4-methoxyanthraquinone**

German: Alpha-acetamido-4-methoxyanthrachinon.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Dyestuffs for rayon (Brit. 263260).

**Alpha-acetaminooanthraquinone**

German: Alpha-acetaminooanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Anthrene orange RT.

Indanthrene copper R.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Dyestuff for—

Acetate rayon (Brit. 263260).

**Alpha-alphabetabetatetramethylbutylguaiacol****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested (Brit. 431487) for use as—

Bactericide of high power.

**Alpha-alphabetabetatetramethylbutylpyrogallol****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested (Brit. 431487) for use as—

Bactericide of high power.

**Alpha-alphabetabetatetramethylbutylquinol****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested (Brit. 431487) for use as—

Bactericide of high power.

**Alpha-alphabetabetatetramethylbutylresorcinol****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested (Brit. 431487) for use as—

Bactericide of high power.

**Alpha-alphadiaminopyridin****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 311349) in making pharmaceuticals with—

Anilin metatoluidin, metaxylidin, orthotoluidin, orthoxylinidin, paratoluidin, paraxylidin.

**Alpha-alphaparahydroxydiphenylethane****Rubber**

Age-resisting agent (U. S. 1958929).

**Alpha-amino-4-anilidoanthraquinone**

German: Alpha-amino-4-anilidoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 282854) in making dyestuffs with—

Acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, butyraldehyde, cinnamylaldehyde, crotonaldehyde, formaldehyde, heptaldehyde, hexaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, propionaldehyde, succinaldehyde.

**Alpha-aminoanthraquinone**

Synonyms: 1-Aminoanthraquinone.

German: Alpha-aminoanthrachinon, 1-Aminoanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone-1-carboxylic acid.

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, synthetic aromatics.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Algol gray B, algol orange R, algol yellow WG, alizarin blue, alizarin cyanone, benzanthrone colors, corinth R, cyananthrol, indanthrene red R, indanthrene red G.

**Alpha-aminoazonaphthalene**

French: Alpha-aminoazonaphthalène.

German: Alpha-aminoazonaphthalin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Fast pink for silk, magdala red, paraphenylene violet, rose magdala.

**Alpha-amino-2-cyano-5-chlorobenzene**

Synonyms: 1-Amino-2-cyano-5-chlorobenzene.

German: Alpha-amino-2-cyano-5-chlorbenzol, Alpha-amino-2-zyano-5-chlorbenzol, 1-Amino-2-zyano-5-chlorbenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 301410) in making azo lakes and dyestuffs with the aid of—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-toluidide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2'-anisidide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-methoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic naphthylamide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2'-toluidide.**Alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene-6-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: 1-Amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.

French: Acide d'alpha-amino-2-éthoxyenaphthalène-6-sulphonique, Acide de 1-amino-2-éthoxyenaphthalène-6-sulphonique.

German: Alpha-amino-2-äthoxynaphthalin-6-sulfonsäure, 1-Amino-2-äthoxynaphthalin-6-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 298518) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alpha-aminonaphthalene, alpha-aminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid, alpha-aminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid, anilin, anilin-3-chloro-6-sulphonic acid, anilin-2:4-disulphonic acid, anilin-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-4-nitro-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-3-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-1-methoxybenzene-4-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-5-sulphobenzoic acid, 1:3-dioxiquinolin, methylketol, methylketolsulphonic acid, orthocresotinic acid, 1-phenyl-3-carboxy-5-pyrazolon, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolon, salicylic acid, sulphazone.

**Alpha-amino-2-mercapto-6-methyl-4-phenylamino-2'-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide d'alpha-amino-2-mercapto-6-méthyle-4-phénylamino-2'-carbonique.

German: Alpha-amino-2'-mercapto-6-methyl-4-phenyl-amino-2'-carbonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265641) in making acid dyestuffs with—

Chloroanil, dichloroquinone, monochloroquinone, toluquinone, trichloroquinone.

**Alpha-amino-2-methoxynaphthalene-6-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: 1-Amino-2-methoxynaphthalenesulphonic acid.

French: Acide d'alpha-amino-2-méthoxyenaphthalène-6-sulphonique, Acide de 1-amino-2-méthoxyenaphthalène-6-sulphonique.

German: Alpha-amino-2-methoxynaphthalinsulfonsäure, 1-Amino-2-methoxynaphthalinsulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 298518) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alpha-aminonaphthalene, Alpha-aminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid, alpha-aminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid, anilin, anilin-3-chloro-6-sulphonic acid, anilin-2:4-disulphonic acid, anilin-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-4-nitro-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-3-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-1-methoxybenzene-4-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-5-sulphobenzoic acid, 1:3-dioxiquinolin, methylketol, methylketolsulphonic acid, orthocresotinic acid, 1-phenyl-3-carboxy-5-pyrazolon, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolon, salicylic acid, sulphazone.

**Alpha-amino-2-methylantraquinone**

French: Alpha-amino-2-méthylantraquinone,

1-Amino-2-méthylantraquinone.

German: Alpha-amino-2-methylantrachinon, 1-Amino-2-methylantrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Derivatives, such as carboxylic and sulphonic acids. Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Algol orange red R, cyanthrol, leucol dark green B paste.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Component (Brit. 310827) of dyeing, printing, and stenciling compositions used on materials which contain cellulose esters and ethers, with the aid of—

Alpha-amino-2-methoxynaphthalene, alphanaphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, dimethylmeta-aminophenol, gammachlorobetaoxypropyl-1-naphthylamine, meta-anisidin, meta-aminophenol, metacresidin, metatoluidin, monoacetylmeta-aminophenol, metaphenylenediamine, nitrometaphenylenediamine, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, omegaoxyethyl-1-naphthylamine, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paraxylidin, phenol.

**Alpha-amino-2-naphthol-4-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: 1-Amino-2-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid.

French: Acide d'alpha-amino-2-naphthole-4-sulphonique, Acide de 1-amino-2-naphthole-4-sulphonique.

German: Alpha-amino-2-naphtol-4-sulfonsäure, 1-Amino-2-naphtol-4-sulfonsäure.

**Analysis**

Reagent in the determination of—

Calcium, phosphates.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Chrome black BN, chrome blue black NR, chrome blue black NR, chrome palatin black 6 B, erichrome B, erichrome black T, erichrome blue black B, erichrome red B, nichrome black NT. Soluble chromium compounds of azo dyestuffs (Brit. 260830).

**Alpha-amino-2-naphthol-6-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: 1-Amino-2-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.

French: Acide d'alpha-amino-2-naphthole-6-sulphonique, Acide de 1-amino-2-naphthole-6-sulphonique.

German: Alpha-amino-2-naphtol-6-sulfonsäure, 1-amino-2-naphtol-6-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates, sodium alpha-amino-2-naphthol-6-sulphonate.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Alpha-amino-4-oxyanthraquinone**

Synonyms: 1-Amino-4-oxyanthraquinone.

French: Alpha-amino-4-oxeanthraquinone.

German: Alpha-amino-4-hydroxyanthrachinon, 1-Amino-4-hydroxyanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Alpha-amino-4-oxyanthraquinone (Continued)****Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dycstuffs.

**Textile**

**Component** (Brit. 310827) of dyeing, printing, and stenciling compositions used on materials containing cellulose esters or cellulose ethers (acetate rayon for example), with the aid of—

Alpha-amino-2-methoxynaphthalene, alphanaphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, dimethylmeta-aminophenol, gammachlorobetaoxypropyl-1-naphthylamine, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metatoluidin, monoacetylmeta-aminophenol, nitrometaphenylenediamine, omegaoxyethyl-1-naphthylamine, ortho-anisidin, orthocresidin, orthotoluidin, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paraxylidin, phenol.

**Alpha-anthraquinonylmethane**

German: Alpha-anthrachinonylmethan.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Dyestuffs of the alpha-alphadi and trianthraquinonylurea series for cellulose acetate rayon (Brit. 248558).

**Alpha-b'-dodecyloxyethylglyceryl Ether****Soap**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 421490 and 411295) in—  
Shaving creams, superfatted soaps, and the like.

**Alphabenzoylaminoanthraquinone****Oils, Fats, Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**Alphabenzylcinnamic Acid**

French: Acide d'alphabenzylcinnamique.

German: Alphabenzylcinnzinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts.

**Miscellaneous**

**Ingredient** (Brit. 319273) of—

Compositions used as wetting agents for special purposes.

**Soap**

**Ingredient** (Brit. 319273) of—

Detergent compositions.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

**Ingredient** (Brit. 319273) of—

Dye liquors.

—, **Finishing**

**Ingredient** (Brit. 319273) of—

Finishing compositions.

**Alphabeta diphenylethylbetaphenylethylpropylamine****Chemical**

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—

Substitute for papaverine.

**Alphabeta diphenylethylbetaphenylethylpropylamine Hydrochloride****Chemical**

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—

Substitute for papaverine.

**Alphabromo-2-amino-3-chloroanthraquinone**

German: Alphabrom-2-aminochloranthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 278417) in making dyestuffs for wool, silk, and acetate rayon with the aid of—

Allylamine, amylamine, anilin, benzylamine, butylamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, monoethylamine, monoethylanilin, monomethylamine, naphthylamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin.

**Alphabromolauric Acid Cyclohexylester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Alphabromolauric Acid Dodecylester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Alphabromolauric Acid Hexadecylester****Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone, or with soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Alphabromolauric Acid Octadecylester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Alphabromolauric Acid Tetradecylester****Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone, or with soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Alphabromoquinolinegammacarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide alphabromoquinolinegammacarboxique, Acide d'alphabromoquinolinegammacarboxyle, Acide alphabromoquinolinegammacarboxylique.

German: Alphabromchinolinegammacarbonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 270339) in making pharmaceutical chemicals with—

Benzylamine, diallylamine, diethylamine, diethylethylenediamine, di-isoamylamine, dimethylamine, dipropylamine, monomethylamine, normal ethylanilin, piperidin.

**Alpha-b'-tetradecyloxyethylglyceryl Ether****Soap**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 421490 and 411295) in—

Shaving creams, superfatted soaps, and the like.

**Alphabutylpyrrolidin****Chemical**

Starting point in making various salts and other derivatives.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide

**Ingredient** (U. S. 1748633) of—

Insecticidal compositions.

**Sanitation**

**Ingredient** (U. S. 1748633) of—

Germicidal preparations.

**Alphabutylpyrrolidin Sulphate****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide.

**Ingredient** (U. S. 1748633) of—

Insecticidal compositions.

**Sanitation**

**Ingredient** (U. S. 1748633) of—

Germicidal compositions.

**Alphachloro-2-amino-3-chloroanthraquinone**

German: Alphachlor-2-amino-3-chloranthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 278417) in making dyestuffs for wool, silk, and acetate rayon with—

Allylamine, amylamine, anilin, benzylamine, butylamine, cresidin, diallylamine, diamylamine, ethylamine, ethylanilin, methylamine, methylanilin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, naphthylamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, propylamine, propylanilin.

**Alphachloroanthraquinone-2-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide d'alphachloroanthraquinone-2-carbonique.

German: Alphachloranthrachinon-2-carbonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 260588) in making anthraquinone-acridin dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, benzylamine, benzidin, betanaphthylamine, dianisidin, dibenzylamine, dimethylanilin, diphenylamine, ethylanilin, meta-anisidin, metachloroanilin, metanitranilin, metanitroxylidin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylidin, methylanilin, orthoanisidin, orthochloroanilin, orthonitranilin, orthonitroxylidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, parachloroanilin, paranitranilin, paranitrotoluidin, paranitroxylidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidin, phenylamine, phenyldimethylamine, phenylmethylaniline, xylylenediamines.

**Alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene-6-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide d'alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzène-6-sulfonique.

German: Alphachlor-2:4-dinitrobenzol-6-sulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285504) in making dyestuffs with—  
Benzidin, 2:4'-diaminodiphenyl, 4:4'-diamino-2-nitrodiphenyl, orthodianisidin.

**Alphachloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide d'alphachloro-2:6-dinitrobenzène-4-sulfonique.

German: Alphachlor-2:6-dinitrobenzol-4-sulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285504) in making nitro dyestuffs with—

Benzidin, 2:4'-diaminodiphenyl, 4:4'-diamino-2-nitrodiphenyl, orthodianisidin.

**Alphachloroquinolinesulfonic Acid Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'alphachloroquinolinesulfonate.

German: Alphachlorchinolinesulfonsäurechlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 270339) in making pharmaceuticals with—

Asymmetrical diethylenediamine, benzylamine, diallylamine, diethylamine, di-isoamylamine, dimethylamine, dipropylamine, monoethylamine, normal ethylanilin, piperidin.

**Alphacyclohexyloxyquinolinesulfonic Acid**

French: Acide d'alphacyclohexyloxyquinolinesulfonate.

German: Alphacyclohexyloxychinolinesulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 270339) in making synthetic drugs with—

Benzylamine, diallylamine, diethylamine, diethylethylenediamine, di-isoamylamine, dimethylamine, dipropylamine, monobutylamine, monoethylamine, monomethylamine, monopropylamine, normal ethylanilin, piperidin.

**Alphadiethylaminoanthraquinone**

German: Alphadiaethylaminoanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Alphadiethylanthramine (Brit. 260000).

**Alphadiethylaminoethoxyquinolinesulfonic Acid**

French: Acide d'alphadiéthylaminoéthoxyquinolinesulfonate.

German: Alphadiaethylaminoäthoxychinolinesulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 270339) in making synthetic drugs with—

Benzylamine, diallylamine, diamylamine, dibutylamine, diethylamine, diethylethylenediamine, di-isoamylamine, di-isobutylamine, di-isopropylamine, dimethylamine, dipropylamine, monoethylamine, monomethylamine, monopropylamine, normal ethylaniline, piperidin.

**Alphadinaphthol****Dye**

Reagent in making—  
Dyes, intermediates.

**Alphaethoxyquinolinesulfonic Acid**

French: Acide d'alphaéthoxyquinolinesulfonate.

German: Alphaäthoxychinolinesulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 270339) in making therapeutic agents with—

Benzylamine, diallylamine, diamylamine, diethylamine, diethylethylenediamine, di-isoamylamine, dimethylamine, dipropylamine, monoethylamine, normal ethylaniline, piperidine.

**Alphaethylbetapropylacrolein****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 264673-4) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with—

Anilin, benzanilin, benzidin, diphenylamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, monometachloroanilin, monometaxylethylenanilin, mono-ortho-chloroanilin, mono-paramethylanilin, mono-orthoethylanilin, mono-orthomethylanilin, monoparaethylanilin, monometamethylanilin, monoparachloroanilin, naphthylamine, naphthylethylenamine, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenylamine.

**Alphaethyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone**

German: Alphaäthyloxy-4-aminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285096) in making dyestuffs in the presence of dimethylanilin, nitrobenzene, orthodichlorobenzene or naphthalene, with the aid of—

Acetylparaphenylenediamine, 5-amino-2-methylbenzimidazole, benzidin and derivatives and homologs, dimethylparaphenylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluylenediamine, naphthylethylenamine and derivatives and homologs, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluylenediamine.

**Alphaethylpropylorthocresol****Disinfectant**

Germicide (U. S. 2073995).

**Alphalodoquinolinesulfonic Acid**

French: Acide alphalodoquinolinesulfonate.

German: Alphalodochinolinesulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 270339) in making synthetic drugs with—

Benzylamine, diallylamine, diethylamine, diethylethylenediamine, di-isoamylamine, dimethylamine, ethylanilin, monoethylamine, piperidin.

**Alphaisatinanilide**

Synonyms: 1-Isatinanilide, Isatin-1-phenylimide.

French: Anilide d'alphasatine.

German: Alphaisatinanilid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Alizarin indigo B, alizarin indigo 3R, ciba gray G, ciba violet B, ciba violet 3B, helindon blue 3GN, helindon brown 2R, helindon brown 5R, indigoid dyestuffs, thioindigo violet K.

**Alphaisopropylbetaisopropylacrolein****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 264673-4) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with—

Anilin, benzanilin, benzidin, diphenylamine, monochloroanilin, monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, naphthylamine, naphthylethylenamine, phenylamine, toluidin, xylidin.

**Alphamethylglycerin Ether****Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Alphamethylnaphthalene**

German: Alphamethylnaphtalin.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 267940) in making cyclic ketones with—

Betabromobutyl bromide, betabromobutyl chloride, betabromobutyl iodide, betabromopropionyl bromide, betabromopropionyl chloride, betabromopropionyl iodide, betachlorobutyl bromide, betachlorobutyl chloride, betachlorobutyl iodide, betachloropropionyl bromide, betachloropropionyl chloride, betachloropropionyl iodide, betadobutyl bromide, betadobutyl chloride, betadobutyl iodide, betadopropionyl bromide, betadopropionyl chloride, betadopropionyl iodide.

Starting point in making—

3-Methylindole (Scatol).

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—

Viscous oils with benzyl dichloride.

**Alpha-naphthalene Sulphoamide****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Canada 340994, Brit. 417871) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Alphanaphthalide**

German: Alphanaphtalid.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 274128) in making azo dyes with—  
1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-6-bromobenzene, 1:3-dimethyl-1-amino-6-chlorobenzene, 1:3-dimethyl-4-amino-2:6-dibromobenzene, 1:3-dimethyl-4-amino-2:6-dichlorobenzene.

**Alphanaphthol-3:8-disulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Epsilon acid.

French: Acide d'alphanaphthol-3:8-disulphonique.

German: Alphanaphthol-3:8-disulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265203) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Anilinmethylenorthocresotinic acid, orthotoluidinmethylenorthocresotinic acid.

Starting point in making.

Columbia blue G, Columbia blue R, congo fast blue, eosamin BG, erica 2GN, heliotropin 2R.

**Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: 1-Naphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

French: Acide d'alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulfonique.

German: Alphanaphthylamin-4:6:8-trisulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Alpha-amino-8-naphthol-4:6-disulphonic acid (K acid).

Urea derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 278037) in making pharmaceutical chemicals with—

Alphanitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride, bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides, chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides, iodonitrobenzoyl chlorides, nitroanisoyl chlorides, nitrobenzene sulphochlorides, nitrobenzoyl chlorides, 2-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 3-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 4-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 1:5-nitronaphthoyl chloride, 2-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, 4-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, nitrotoyl chlorides.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Sulphur colors.

**Alphanaphthylaminopropionic Acid****Rubber**

Antioxidant (U. S. 1958469) for—

Rubber batches.

**Alphanaphthylmethyl Ether****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic synthesis.

**Lubricant**

Starting point (Brit. 440916) in making—

Products useful as lubricating oils or as pour-point depressors for paraffin-base lubricating oils by condensation with halogenated derivatives of aliphatic

hydrocarbons, such as paraffin oils, paraffin, petroleum, ceresin, ozokerite, or others contained in the middle to higher fractions of petroleum.

**Alphanaphthylpiperidin****Petroleum**

Stabilizer (Brit. 347916) for—

Transformer oils.

**Rubber**

Age resister (Brit. 347916).

**Alphanitroanthraquinone-6-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: 1-Nitroanthraquinone-6-sulphonic acid.

French: Acide sulphonique d'alphanitroanthraquinone (6).

German: Alphanitroanthrachinon-6-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

1:6-Dihydroxyanthraquinone.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Reserve in dyeing various fibers and fabrics.

—, **Printing**

Reserve in printing fabrics.

**Alphanitro-2:4-dimethylbenzene**

Synonyms: Alphanitro-2:4-dimethylbenzol.

French: Alphanitro-2:4-diméthylbenzène.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 278761) in making—

5-Chloroalpha-amino-2:4-dimethylbenzene.

1:3-Dichloroalpha-amino-2:4-dimethylbenzene.

3:5-Dichloroalpha-amino-2:4-dimethylbenzene.

**Alphanitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride**

French: Sulfochlorure d'alphanitronaphthalène, Sulfochlorure alphanitronaphthalénique.

German: Alphanitronaphtalin-5-sulfochlorid, Alphanitronaphtalin-5-sulfonchlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 278037) in making synthetic drugs with—

Alkoxy-naphthaleneamino-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:6-disulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-3:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthetrisulphonic acid.

1:5-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

1:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

1:5-Aminonaphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Bromonaphthylaminesulphonic acid.

Chloronaphthylaminesulphonic acid.

Iodonaphthylaminesulphonic acid.

Starting point in making—

Alphanitronaphthalene-5-sulphonic acid.

**Alphaorthotolyl Diguanide****Resins**

Increaser (U. S. 2010224 and 2010227) of—

Softening point of shellac.

**Alphaoxyanthraquinone****Oils, Fats, Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**Alphaoxy-4-chlorobenzoic Acid**

French: Acide d'alphaoxy-4-chlorbenzoïque.

German: Alphaoxy-4-chlorbenzoesäure.

**Leather**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 274425) in treating—

Skins.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent in treating—

Furs, feathers, felt, hair.

**Textile**

—, **Finishing**

Mothproofing agent in treating—

Wool.



**Alphaoxy-2-chloro-4-benzylaminoanthraquinone**

German: Alphaoxy-2-chlor-4-benzylaminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 268542) in making wool dyestuffs with—  
Ammonium sulphite, potassium sulphite, sodium sulphite.

**Alphaoxy-2-chloro-4-cresylaminoanthraquinone**

German: Alphaoxy-2-chlor-4-kresylaminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 268542) in making wool dyestuffs with—  
Ammonium sulphite, potassium sulphite, sodium sulphite.

**Alphaoxy-2-chloro-4-phenylaminoanthraquinone**

German: Alphaoxy-2-chlor-4-phenylaminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 268542) in making wool dyestuffs with—  
Ammonium bisulphite, potassium bisulphite, sodium bisulphite.

**Alphaoxy-2-chloro-4-tolylaminoanthraquinone**

German: Alphaoxy-2-chlor-4-tolylaminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 268542) in making anthraquinone dyestuffs with—  
Ammonium sulphite, potassium sulphite, sodium sulphite.

**Alphaoxy-2-chloro-4-xylylaminoanthraquinone**

German: Alphaoxy-2-chlor-4-xylylaminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 268542) in making wool dyestuffs with—  
Ammonium sulphite, potassium sulphite, sodium sulphite.

**Alphaoxy-4:6-dimethyl-2-benzoic Acid**

French: Acide d'alphaoxy-4:6-diméthyle-2-benzoïque.

German: Alphaoxy-4:6-dimethyl-2-benzoesäure.

**Leather**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 274425) for—  
Skins.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 274425) for—  
Hair.

**Textile****—, Finishing**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 274425) for—  
Woolens.

**Alphaoxy-6-methyl-4-bromo-2-benzoic Acid**

French: Acide d'alphaoxy-6-méthyle-4-bromo-2-benzoïque.

German: Alphaoxy-6-methyl-4-brom-2-benzoesäure.

**Leather**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 274425) for—  
Hides and skins.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 274425) for—  
Hair, felt, and the like.

**Textile****—, Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 274425) for—  
Wool and woolen fabrics.

**Alphaphenoxyacetylaminio-8-hydroxynaphthalenedisulphonic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 313710) in making dyestuffs with—  
Anilin derivatives, meta-acetamino-5-aminoanisole, 4-aminoacetanilide, beta-aminobenzoic acid, paraxylidin.

**Alphaphenoxyquinolingammacarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide alphaphénoxyquinolinegammacarbonique, Acide d'alphaphénoxyquinolinegammacarboxyle, Acide alphaphénoxyquinolinegammacarboxylique.

German: Alphaphenoxychnolingammacarbonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 270339) in making synthetic drugs with—

Benzylamine, diallylamine, diethylamine, diethylenediamine, di-isoamylamine, dimethylamine, dipropylamine, n-ethylaniline, monoethylamine, piperidin.

**Alphaphenylcinchoninic Acid Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'alphaphénylcinchoninique acide.

German: Alphaphenylcinchoninsäureschlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 304655) in making pharmaceuticals with—

Allylurethane, amylurethane, butylurethane, caprylurethane, ethylurethane, heptylurethane, hexylurethane, isoallylurethane, isoamylurethane, isobutylurethane, isopropylurethane, lactylurethane, methylurethane, propylurethane.

**Alphapicolin****Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
Pharmaceutical chemicals.

**Alphapinene****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Synthetic camphor, terpin hydrate, terpineol.

**Alphapolyethylstyrene****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 367126) of—  
Compositions used for impregnating and stiffening felt.

**Alphapropionamidoanthraquinone**

German: Alphapropionamidoanthrachinon.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Dyestuff for—  
Acetate rayon (Brit. 263260).

**Alphathionaphthol****Petroleum**

Antioxidant (Brit. 425569) for—  
Lubricating, transformer, and switch oils, particularly solvent-extracted oils and others of a paraffinic nature, in which the natural inhibitor content may have been reduced during refining.

**Alumina, Activated**

French: Alumine activée, aluminium activée.

German: Aktivierter aluminium, Aktivierter tonerde.

**Analysis**

General dehydrating agent in analytical work, for drying gases and filling drying tubes for use in ultimate analysis of organic compounds, gas analyses, in desiccators, and the like.

**Chemical**

Atmospheric conditioning and dehumidifying agent in—  
Process buildings, storage buildings.

**Dehydrating agent for—**

Chemicals, compressed gases.

Gases, such as acetylene, ammonia, argon, butane, butylene, carbon dioxide, chlorine, ethane, ethylchloride, ethylene, helium, hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide, isobutane, methyl chloride, neon, nitrogen, nitrous oxide, oxygen, phosgene, propane, propylene, resusiten, sulphur dioxide.

**Dehydrating agent (by direct contact) for—**

Organic liquids, such as benzene, butyl acetate, carbon bisulphide, carbon tetrachloride, ethyl acetate, methyl chloride, toluene, xylene.

Solids in powdered form that are difficult to dry because of the deleterious effect of elevated temperatures.

Vapors and liquids in refrigeration installations in chemical plants.

**Explosives**

Atmospheric conditioning agent in—  
Process buildings, storage buildings.

**Dehumidifying agent.****Dehydrating agent for—**

Process materials.

Vapors and liquids in refrigerating installations.

**Alumina, Activated (Continued)****Fats and Oils**

Dehydrating agent for—  
Vapors and liquids in refrigerating installations.

**Fertilizer**

Dehydrating agent for—  
Ammonia.

**Food**

Atmospheric conditioning agent.

Dehydrating agent for—  
Meat packed in boxes.  
Various foods, such as fruits and vegetables.  
Vapors and liquids in refrigerating installations.

**Fuel**

Dehydrating agent for—  
Vapors and liquids in refrigerating installations in candle factories.

**Gas**

Dehydrating agent for—  
Ammonia, benzene, coal gas, coke-oven gas, naphtha, toluene, xylene.

**Glass**

Air-conditioning and dehumidifying agent for—  
Storerooms and warehouses where plate glass is stored, to prevent the etching action of condensed moisture.

**Ice**

Dehydrating agent for—  
Vapors and liquids in refrigerating installations.

**Metallurgical**

Air-conditioning and dehumidifying agent for—  
Storerooms and warehouses, to prevent corrosion and surface deterioration of steel products in moist atmospheres.

Dehydrating agent for—

Air (in connection with the Gayley process).  
Ammonia, benzene, coke-oven gas, naphtha, toluene, xylene.

**Miscellaneous**

Air-conditioning and dehumidifying agent for—  
Industrial buildings, storerooms, warehouses.  
Drying agent in various industrial processes.

**Petroleum**

Dehydrating agent for—  
Petroleum distillates.  
Vapors and liquids in refrigerating installations.

**Photographic**

Air-conditioning and dehumidifying agent.

**Refrigeration**

Dehydrating agent for—  
Vapors and liquids in industrial and domestic refrigerating installations.

**Tobacco**

Air-conditioning and dehumidifying agent.

Dehydrating agent for—

Vapors and liquids in refrigerating installations.

**Wine**

Air-conditioning and dehumidifying agent in—  
Wine cellars and caves.

**Aluminum**

Synonyms: Aluminium.

French: Alumine, Aluminium.

German: Aluminium, Thonerde, Tonerde.

Spanish: Aluminio.

Italian: Alluminio.

**In Common Commercial Forms**

(Bars, Busbar, Cables, Ingots, Pipes, Plates, Rods, Sheets, Tubing, Wires, and Others)

**Brewing**

Metal for making—

Cans, kegs, piping, tanks, valves.  
Various equipment formerly requiring linings or protective coatings to avoid adverse effects on color, limpidity, taste.

**Building Construction**

Metal for making—

Balustrades, columns, conduits, coping tiles, cornices, cresting doors, downspouts and gutters, electric light fixtures, entrances, fascias, floodlight brackets, frames and pendants, grille work, hardware, kick plates, marquises, newel posts, ornamental fences, panels, pilasters, radiators and covers, risers and treads,

saddles, scuppers, sheet roofing, shingles, skylight frames, spandrels, stair railing, statuary, store front work and facing, thresholds, venetian blinds, ventilators, ventilating ducts, window casements, window frames, window sash, window sills.

**Automotive**

Metal for making—

Accessories, body members, fittings, power plant parts, underframes.

**Aviation**

Metal for making—

Fittings and accessories for wings, fuselage, power plants.  
Structural members, coverings.

**Chemical**

Basic material in making various aluminum salts.

Metal for making—

Agitators, autoclaves, baffles, balances, belts, blow-cases, bottles, cans, caps and seals, chutes, coils, collapsible tubes, condensers, containers, conveyors, coolers, crystallizers, culture pans, curing pans, dephlegmators, digesters, distilled water distributing systems, dryer belts, dryers, evaporators, fans, filling machines, filters, fittings, funnels, gas-scrubbers, heating coils, hoppers, jacketed kettles, kettles, laboratory apparatus, linings, mixers, pipelines, pots, pumps, rayon equipment, retorts, scale pans, scoops, screens, shipping drums, sieves, stills, tankcars, tanks, tanktrucks, trays, trucks, vacuum pans, valves, vats.

**Dairy**

Metal for making—

Ageing equipment, cans, coils, coolers, cream separators, dump tanks, filling machinery, filters, fittings, funnels, forewarming tanks, heaters, holding tanks.

Metal for making—

Hoppers, milker pails, milking machines, pasteurizing equipment, pipelines, pumps, ripeners, tanks, tank trucks, vacuum pans, valves, vats, weigh cans.

**Electrical**

Metal for making—

Battery eliminator parts, busbar, cable and connections, contacts, discs, electrode holders, electrolytic condensers, fixed condensers, fixtures, fuse wire, lamp receptacles, lead wires, lightning arrester trays, loud speaker diaphragms, loud speakers, magnetic coils, meter covers, radio chassis, radio panels, radio shields, rectifier parts, switch buttons, telephone equipment, variable condensers, wire.

**Food**

Metal for making—

Bins, canning equipment, caps and seals, chutes, collapsible tubes, containers, conveyors, cooking coils, cooking kettles, evaporators, filling machines, filters, fittings, foil, funnels, hoppers, jacketed kettles, jar caps, kettles, meat-cutting machines, mixers, pans, percolators, pipelines, pumps, range accessories, ranges, refrigeration equipment, screens, storage tanks, stovepipe, strainers, tabletops, trays, trucks, utensils, vacuum pans, valves, vats, waffle irons, weighing machine parts.

**Metallurgical**

Component of—

Alloys of various kinds, such as duraluminum, aluminum brasses and bronzes, lightweight alloys.

Deoxidizing agent in various processes.

Metal for making—

Burner parts, flask equipment, match plates, oven linings, recording instruments.

Precipitating agent in various processes.

Reducing agent in various processes.

**Petroleum**

Metal for making—

Bubble caps, busbar, cable, coatings, condensers, conduit, drums, gages, heat exchangers, nails, pipelines, pumps, screws, swing lines, tankcars, tanks, tanktrucks, tubing.

**Paper**

Metal for making—

Conduits, conveyors, dryers, rolls for fourdrinier tables, section boxes, tubing.

**Pharmaceutical**

Metal for making various apparatus, containers, and utensils (see under Chemical).

**Aluminum (Continued)****Rubber****Filler.****Metal for making—**

Bins, conduits, curing pans, electrodes, heat manifolds, mandrels, markers, molds, vulcanizing pans.

**Railroading****Metal for making—**

Accessories, bodies, body members, coaches and parts, power plant parts, structural members, underframing, trucks.

*In Dust, Filings, Flakes, and Powder***Aviation****Coating agent for—**

Airship fabrics.

**Fireproofing material.****Ingredient of—**

Airplane dopes.

**Building Construction****Fireproofing agent.****Ingredient of—**

Building material (U. S. 1357375).

Cement (U. S. 1269116).

Luting compositions (U. S. 1140760).

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Decorations, glazes.

**Chemical****Catalyst in making—**

Ammonia from atmospheric nitrogen.

Organic acids from soda-cellulose waste liquors.

**Starting point in making—**

Aluminates.

Aluminum salts of acids and halogens.

**Electrical****Construction material in—**

Wire, conductors, and parts of electrical machinery.

**Explosives****Ingredient of—**

Blasting cartridges, detonators, explosives, pyrotechnic compositions.

**Glass****Coating and decorating agent.****Ingredient of—**

Special glass batches.

**Leather****Process material (U. S. 1493062) in making—**

Artificial leather.

**Metal Fabricating****Decorating agent for—**

Aluminum ware, enamelware.

**Metallurgical****Coating agent for—**

Copper, iron, steel.

**Deoxidizer in—**

Heat treatment of iron and steel.

**Heating medium in—**

Aluminic-thermic welding.

**Ingredient of—**

Aluminum alloys, aluminum bronze, chrome alloys, duralumin, ferrotungsten, iron alloys, manganese alloys, magnalium, plastic metal compositions.

**Reagent in various metallurgical processes.****Reducing agent in making—**

Chromium metal from chromium oxide.

**Starting point in making—**

Aluminum foil.

**Miscellaneous****Coating agent for various materials.****Decorating agent for various materials.****Ingredient of—**

Composition used for the generation of foam in fighting fires (German 430137).

Compositions used for stopping leaks in automobile radiators and other hot-water circulating systems (U. S. 1613055).

Metallic transfer product (U. S. 1444345).

**Soldering compositions.****Paint base in—**

Protective paints for structures and equipment exposed to corrosive fumes, temperature fluctuations, moisture, steam.

Light-reflecting paints used to increase the degree of illumination in interiors of buildings and in darkened areas.

Heat-reflecting paints.

**Paper****Coating agent for—**

Paper, pasteboard.

**Paint and Varnish****Basic pigment in—**

Aluminum paints used for priming, decorative, and light and heat-reflecting purposes.

**Basic pigment in—**

Lustrous paints (used plain or colored to simulate gilt or bronze or dyed with anilin colors).

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Plastics****Ingredient (U. S. 1160362 and 1160365) of—**

Billiard balls, buttons, knife handles, and various other plastic products.

**Photographic****Ingredient of—**

Flashlight powders.

**Printing****Pigment in—**

Decorative printing, printer's blankets (U. S. 1210375), printer's plates.

**Rubber****Coating agent.****Decorative agent.****Ingredient of—**

Rubber compositions.

Rubber-mending composition (U. S. 1389084).

**Soap****Reagent in—**

Floating soaps (used to retard rancidity).

**Textile****Pigment in—**

Printing calicoes.

*In Foil and Ribbon***Aviation****Fireproofing material for—**

Aircraft.

**Electrical****Component of—**

Condensers.

**Food****Metal for making—**

Containers.

**Packaging material.****Miscellaneous****Component (U. S. 1506729) of—**

Motion picture screen.

**Decorative medium.****Fireproof insulation.****Packaging material.****Aluminum Acetate**

Synonyms: Acetate of alumina.

French: Acétate d'alumine, Acétate d'aluminium,

Mordant au rouge des indiennes.

German: Azetat-aluminium, Essigsäurer alaun, Essigsäurealuminium, Essigsäurestonerde.

Spanish: Acetato de aluminio.

Italian: Acetato di alluminio.

**Chemical****Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—**

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide by reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

**Aluminum Acetate (Continued)**

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).  
 Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
 Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzyl alcohol by reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide from phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
 Butyl alcohol from crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).  
 Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
 Ethyl alcohol from acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde from carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Methanol by reduction from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols from aldehydes by reduction (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to corresponding hydroxyl compounds (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicyl aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol and isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Starting point in making—  
 Acetonal, aluminum acetotartrate, aluminum tannate, potassium aluminum acetate.

**Dye**

Ingredient in making—  
 Dense color lakes.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient in making—  
 Embalming fluid compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
 Colored lacquers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Assistant in dyeing with—  
 Alizarin colors, anilin black, madder red and pinks, red colors.  
 orlant in—  
 Calico printing, textile dyeing, general practice.  
 Textile dyeing with a sulphoricinoleate or rank olive oil.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
 Fireproofing compositions for yarns and fabrics.  
 Waterproofing compositions for yarns and fabrics.

**Aluminum Albuminate**

French: Albuminate d'aluminium.  
 German: Aluminiumalbuminat, Albuminsäuresaluminium.

**Rubber**

Reagent (U. S. 1640817) in—  
 Reclaiming rubber.

**Aluminum-Alphanaphthylamine-4-sulphonate**

French: Alphanaphthylamine-4-sulphonate d'aluminium.  
 German: Alphanaphthylamin-4-sulphosäuresaluminium, Aluminium-alphanaphthylamin-4-sulphonat.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient of—  
 Phenol-aldehyde condensation products, added for the purpose of facilitating their separation by centrifuging (German 432727).

**Aluminum-Ammonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'aluminium et ammonium.  
 German: Aluminiumammoniumchlorid.

**Miscellaneous**

Carroting agent (Brit. 271026) in treating—  
 Felts, furs.

**Aluminum Amyloxide**

French: Amyloxyde d'aluminium.  
 German: Aluminiumamyloxyd.

**Chemical**

Reducing agent (German 434728) in making the following dihalogen and trihalogen alcohols—  
 Amyl, allyl, butyl, ethyl, isoallyl, isoamyl, isobutyl, isopropyl, methyl, propyl.

**Aluminum Arsenate**

French: Arsénate d'aluminium.  
 German: Aluminiumarsenat, Arsensäuresaluminium.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of insecticidal compositions in admixture with calcium arsenate (U. S. 1626672).

**Aluminum Benzoate**

French: Benzoate aluminique, Benzoate d'aluminium.  
 German: Aluminiumbenzoat, Benzoesäuresaluminium, Benzoesäurestonerde, Tonerdebenzoat.  
 Spanish: Benzoato de aluminio.  
 Italian: Benzoato di alluminio.

**Rubber**

Retarding agent (U. S. 1929561) in—  
 Vulcanizing processes employing an ultra-accelerator.

**Aluminum Betabenzoylpropionate****Plastics**

Starting point (U. S. 2001380) in making—  
 Films.

**Aluminum Betanaphtholdisulphonate****Perfume**

Deodorant astringent in—  
 Cosmetic preparations.

**Aluminum Borate**

Synonyms: Aluminium borate.  
 French: Borate d'alumine.  
 German: Borsäuresaluminium.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of flux coatings for—  
 Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Aluminum borotartrate.

**Glass**

Raw material in making special glasses.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of compositions used for coating enameled ware.

**Aluminum Borotartrate**

French: Borotartrate aluminique, Borotartrate d'aluminium.  
 German: Borsäuresaluminiumtartrat.  
 Spanish: Boratotartrato de aluminio.  
 Italian: Boratotartrato di alluminio.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—  
 Astringent in affections of nose and throat.

**Aluminum Bromide**

French: Bromure aluminique, Bromure d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumbromid, Bromaluminium.

Spanish: Bromuro de aluminio.

Italian: Bromuro di alluminio.

**Chemical****Reagent in—**

Organic synthesis.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient (French 672746) of—**

Soldering paste, containing also borax, zinc chloride, and sodium or ammonium bromide.

**Rubber**

As a thermo-softening agent (French 615195).

**Aluminum Butyloxide**

French: Butyloxyde d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumbutyloxid.

**Chemical**

Reducing agent (German 434728) in making the follow-

ing dialkyl and trialkyl alcohols:

Dialkyl amyl, allyl, butyl, ethyl isoallyl, isoamyl, isobutyl, isopropyl, methyl, propyl.

**Aluminum Carbide**

French: Carburé aluminique, Carburé d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumcarbid.

Spanish: Carburó de aluminio.

Italian: Carburó di alluminio.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (French 642391) in making—

Pyridin and its derivatives from aldehydes and ammonia.

Starting point in generating—

Methane.

Starting point in making—

Aluminum chloride, aluminum nitride.

**Metallurgical**

Addition agent (French 609829) to—

Molten bath of cryolite, fluorspar, and alumina in electrolytic production of aluminum.

Desulphurizing agent (French 573866) for—

Iron, steel.

Restraîner (Australian 106982) of—

Iron attack by sulphuric acid pickling baths.

**Aluminum Carbonate**

French: Carbonate aluminique, Carbonate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumcarbonat.

Spanish: Carbonato de aluminio.

Italian: Carbonato di alluminio.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Antiseptic styptic in croup, ocular affections, diarrhea, and other affections.

**Aluminum Cetylacetate****Food**

Starting point (U. S. 1955527) in making—

Chewing gum ingredients by heating with paraffin, vegetable or animal waxes, fats, resins, or polymerization products of a similar nature.

**Miscellaneous**

Starting point (U. S. 1955527) in making—

Substitutes for paraffin wax for waterproofing purposes (giving thin films which are more adhesive and possess a higher melting point than paraffin wax) by heating with paraffin, vegetable or animal waxes, fats, resins, or polymerization products of a similar nature.

**Aluminum Chlorate**

French: Chlorate aluminique, Chlorate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumchlorat, Chlorsäuresaluminium.

Spanish: Clorato de aluminio.

Italian: Clorato di alluminio.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Nontoxic antiseptic.

**Aluminum Chloride**

French: Chlorure aluminique, Chlorure d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumchlorid, Chlorsäurestoffsalz.

Spanish: Cloruro de aluminio.

Italian: Cloruro di alluminio.

**Analysis**

Laboratory reagent in carrying out syntheses by the

Friedel and Craft reaction.

Reagent in the testing for naphthalene.

**Chemical**

Augmenter (French 700511) of—

Steam-absorbing properties of activated carbons.

Catalyst in carrying out various reactions and syntheses.

Catalyst in—

Hydrogenating rubber to produce synthetic oils suitable for use in paints and for various impregnating purposes (Brit. 397136).

Production of acetophenone

Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins (Brit. 398527).

Ethylidene chloride from ethylene chloride (U. S. 1900276).

Catalyst in making—

Alkyl benzoates from benzoic acid (U. S. 1866849).

Alkyl-substituted aromatic hydroxy compounds (U. S. 1892990).

Alkyl chlorides from olefin hydrocarbons.

Anilin from benzene (Brit. 250897).

Anilin by reduction of nitrobenzene with iron filings (Brit. 616274).

Aromatic alcohols, especially phenylethyl alcohols and their homologs, by the action of alkylene oxides on aromatic hydrocarbons, the alkylene oxides being diluted with an inert gas such as air, nitrogen, or carbon dioxide (Brit. 398136).

Aromatic aldehydes from benzenoid hydrocarbons, or halogenated derivatives, carbon monoxide, benzaldehyde, and water.

Benzaldehyde from benzene (Brit. 397124).

Benzaldehyde from benzene and carbon monoxide.

Benzoic acid from benzoic chloride (U. S. 1866849).

Benzoic acid from benzene, and cyanuric chloride (U. S. 1734029).

Bornyl esters of various sorts (Brit. 251147).

Chlorinated benzenes from benzene, or a partially chlorinated benzene, and chlorine (Brit. 388818).

Condensations in the benzanthrone series (French 612367 and 615831).

2:4-Dimethylbenzaldehyde from metaxylene (Brit. 397124).

High molecular polymerization products from iso-olefins (Brit. 401297).

Hydrocarbons, boiling between 120° and 200° C., by reacting ethylene and methyl chloride under pressure (French 695125).

Metal benzoates from benzoic acid (U. S. 1866849).

Orthoamylbenzoylbenzoic acid (U. S. 1889347).

Organic acids from soda cellulose pulp waste liquors. Orthobromotoluene.

Paratolualdehyde from toluene (Brit. 397124).

Perylene from 2:2'-dinaphthyl (Brit. 425363).

Phthalyl chloride or its homologs, from phthalic anhydride, or its homologs, or its nuclear substitution products, and benzylic chloride or benzyl chloride (Brit. 414570).

Reduction products from nitrobenzene, alphanitronaphthalene, orthonitrotoluene, chlorosulphonic acids, oxysulphonic acid, aminosulphonic acid, polynitrosulphonic acids, and nitrosulphonic acids (Brit. 263376).

Secondary aromatic amines useful as retardants of rubber deterioration (U. S. 1902113).

Vinyl compounds by condensation of vinyl chloride with a phenol (Brit. 409132).

Decolorizing agent (French 619857) for—

Acetone oils and methylene.

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes, bromochlorotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

**Aluminum Chloride (Continued)**

- Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).  
 Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
 Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).  
 Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
 Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Chloracetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).  
 Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
 Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).  
 Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Lubricating oils by polymerization of olefins, such as ethylene (Brit. 363846).  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol and isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 306471) of catalytic preparations which are used in the production of aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles, or nitromethane.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.  
 Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.  
 Process material (Brit. 398136) in making—  
 Phenylethyl alcohol and other aromatic alcohols.  
 Reagent in—  
 Carrying out organic syntheses, in the manufacture of aromatic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and intermediate chemicals.  
 Carrying out the Friedel and Craft reaction in effecting organic syntheses.
- Treating potassium ferrocyanide for making a catalyst which is to be used in the synthesis of ammonia (Brit. 253122).  
 Treatment of various organic compounds for the purpose of removing the hydrogen from aromatic compounds and for coupling aromatic radicals.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Acenaphthene, acetophenone, anthraquinone, carbazoles (Brit. 278771).  
 Aromatic aldehydes by reacting an aromatic hydrocarbon, or an ether of a mono or polyhydric phenol, or a halogenated aromatic hydrocarbon having one or several lateral chains, with hydrocyanic acid, the proportion of aluminum chloride being in excess of a molecule for each CN group of the acid or of a metallic cyanide (French 750842).  
 Benzoic acid (U. S. 1734029).  
 Benzoyl chloride.  
 Betachloroanthraquinone.  
 Betamethylanthraquinone.  
 5:8-Chloro-4-hydroxyl-1-methylantraquinone.  
 Compounds with hydrocyanic acid.  
 Compounds of aluminum and fluorine by reacting upon fluorspar or sodium fluosilicate (French 695573).  
 Condensation products, such as 1:5-dibenzoylnaphthalene, diarylacenaphthenes, dichloroacetylenaphthene (Brit. 291347).  
 Dimethyldiphenylanthrone.  
 Ethyl benzene.  
 Fluorene.  
 Ketone musk.  
 Isobutyl xylol.  
 Oily products, for use with chlorinated rubber, from sulphur and aliphatic homologs of benzene; for example, reactions with sulphur and toluene, sulphur and xylene, sulphur and ethylbenzene (Brit. 429764).  
 Pickling-bath inhibitors by reaction with quinoidin, sulphur, or sulphur chloride, in the presence or absence of a solvent; the end products are sulphurized quinoidin bodies (Brit. 411907).  
 Propylene dichloride.  
 Tetramethylantrone.  
 Trichlorobutyl alcohol from butyl chloral (Brit. 251890).  
 Urea.  
 Urea salts.  
 Stabilizing agent (Brit. 250747) in treating—  
 Liquid hydrocyanic acid.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Pure aluminum sulphate (German 424129).  
 Various aluminum compounds.  
 Starting point (French 666122) in making—  
 Granulated aluminum oxide.
- Bituminous**  
 Catalyst in—  
 Themic dissociation of tars of schist or lignite into saturated hydrocarbons of low boiling point (French 614229).  
 Transforming hydrocarbons of high boiling point, freed of constituents soluble in sulphuric acid, into hydrocarbons of low boiling point (French 630174).  
 Viscous oil production from tars and pitches (French 650799).  
 Viscous oil production from lignite tar or pitch or from their derivatives (French 669518).  
 Ingredient (French 669793) of—  
 Catalytic mixtures, with metals and metalloids, used in the conversion of tar oils into lubricating oils.  
 Starting point (French 691303) in making—  
 Hydrogenated products of charcoal, lignite, tar, pitch, cellulose, and wood.
- Ceramics**  
 Coloring agent (Brit. 410651) for—  
 Surfaces of unglazed, fired brick, earthenware, and the like. Coloration is effected by introducing into the kiln during the firing process, in the absence of any alkali chloride, at a stage when the contents of the kiln have reached a temperature at which the chloride sublimes substantially immediately on to the surface of the article being fired, and there decomposes with the deposition of the corresponding oxide; the colors may be modified by a prolonged firing in the absence of air by the action of the reducing gases of the kiln; the actual sublimation of the metallic chloride may be effected outside the kiln, the vapors being blown in through the firing holes, or the material may be preheated outside the kiln and introduced into the kiln before sublimation has taken place.

**Aluminum Chloride (Continued)****Construction**

Ingredient (Brit. 403230) of—

Plaster or cement made of (1) Portland cement or calcined gypsum and, (2) alcohol or triacetin.

Reagent (Brit. 371257) in making—

Cement plaster, drying with a glazed surface.

Reagent (Brit. 278788) in treating—

Cements and concretes, which contain wood, sawdust, shavings, cork, sisal, paper pulp and the like, in order to render them waterproof.

Setting accelerator (French 666763) for—

Cements.

**Dye**

Catalyst (French 709862) in—

Condensing halogen derivatives of squalene with phenol in making dye intermediates.

Condensing agent (Brit. 399241, addition to 381920) in making—

Vat dyes of the anthraquinone series.

Condensing agent (U. S. 1912378) in making—

Fast golden brown vat dyes.

Fractional crystallization agent (Brit. 403862, 341357, 237294, 265232, and 265964) in separating—

Isomeric vat dyes (from naphthalene tetracarboxylic acid and diamines).

Process material in making—

Indigoid dyes using 6-chloro-orthotoluidin as a starting material (French 617997).

Vat dyestuffs (French 596484).

Reagent in making—

Condensed nitroperylene colors.

Indanthrene yellow G.

Tetrabenzoylperylene.

Vat colors.

**Electrical**

Catalyst (French 770848) in making—

Dielectrics from polyphenyl derivatives of methane, polyphenyl derivatives of ethane, halogenated in an aromatic nucleus, and derivatives of benzophenone (such dielectrics are said to be chemically stable under all conditions which may be met with in electrical apparatus and equipment and not to produce any gases capable of exploding in air when subjected to electric arcing).

Filler and adhesive (U. S. 1908792) in—

Crystallized alumina insulating agent for thermionic tube heater elements.

Ingredient (U. S. 1597165) of—

Electrolytic pastes for making dry cells.

**Fats and Oils**

Condensing agent (Brit. 394073) in making—

Lubricating oils (by converting animal or vegetable fatty substances into unsaturated products practically free from oxygen and polymerizing or condensing these products).

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient (U. S. 1880058) of—

Corrective agents (in admixture with zinc sulphate and copper sulphate) for the treatment of unproductive lands, such as the sawgrass soil of the Florida Everglades.

**Fuel**

Combustion catalyst (Brit. 408951) in—

Synthetic fuels consisting of suspensions of coal in oil (obtained by the destructive distillation or hydrogenation of coal or shale), stabilizers, water- or oil-soluble combustion accelerators, and oxidizing agents.

**Fungicide and Insecticide**

As an anticyptogamic (French 620941).

Ingredient (Brit. 396365) of—

Insecticidal mixture with sodium arsenate.

**Leather**

Tanning agent for—

Hides (French 614535).

Hides (used in conjunction with tin chlorides) (French 552161).

**Lubricant**

Catalyst in making—

Fluorescence promoters for lubricants (such promoters consist of hydrogenated or nonhydrogenated condensation products obtained by condensing olefins of purely aliphatic constitution which are liquid at ordinary temperature and substantially free from diolefins with between 20 and 70 percent of polynuclear organic substances, in which none of the nuclei is

saturated with hydrogen at an elevated temperature) (Brit. 409696).

Lubricants by polymerization of olefins (Brit. 363846).

Lubricating oils by polymerization of cracked mineral oil distillates containing substantial amounts of unsaturated hydrocarbons (Brit. 414237).

Lubricating oils by polymerization of flash-distilled vapors, such vapors being produced from unvaporized oil separated after cracking heavy hydrocarbon oil (U. S. 1960625).

Polymerized products of nonsaturated hydrocarbons (obtained by cracking processes), such products being useful as lubricating oils (French 690966).

Pour-point improvers by condensing acid chlorides of molecular weight above 200 and derived from an aliphatic hydrocarbon; the chloride may be condensed alone or with other substances (Brit. 407956).

Setting-point reducers, viscosity index improvers, and stabilizers for lubricating oils and greases by polymerization or condensation of olefins, mineral or tar oils, waxes, fats, high molecular acids, or alcohols (Brit. 435597 and 435548).

Synthetic lubricants by condensing ethylene with naphthalene or tetralin.

Viscous oils from lignite tars or pitches or from their derivatives (French 669518).

Viscous oils from tars and pitches, or mineral oils, or lower olefins, such as ethylene, propylene, butylene (French 650799).

Ingredient (French 669793) of—

Catalytic mixtures, with metals and metalloids, used in the conversion of tar oils and mineral oils into lubricants.

Refining agent in—

Purifying and regenerating used lubricating oil by simultaneously separating low-flash fractions and precipitating asphaltic matter (Brit. 413537).

Removing refractory sulphonic acids and soaps from lubricants intended as airplane engine oils, ash-free and of specially low-temperature coefficient, prepared from mixed or paraffin-base stock (U. S. 1980377).

**Metallurgical**

Coating agent (U. S. 1920244) for—

Molds used in making castiron stair treads.

Ingredient of—

Electrolyte used in galvanoplastic soldering of aluminum to aluminum (French 523696).

Flux (in admixture with zinc chloride, ammonium chloride, sodium or potassium fluoride, and sodium chloride) used in hot-galvanizing iron articles by means of zinc or alloys of zinc, especially alloys of zinc and aluminum (French 701259).

Reagent (Brit. 412430) for—

Preparation of aluminum, or an alloy thereof, for electroplating (acts so that the film of oxide normally covering its surface is converted into aluminum hydride; reaction may be effected by immersion of the article and rapid withdrawal, or by spraying or by humidified vapor).

Starting point in making—

Aluminum metal by admixture with aluminum hydroxide in the electric furnace (French 634727).

Anhydrous alumina by low-temperature thermic decomposition (French 657444).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (German 519062) of—

Heat-transfer medium "NS" in admixture with sodium chloride and iron chloride.

Polymerizing agent (U. S. 1932525) for—

Indene, styrene, coumarone, and other gum-forming constituents extracted from fuel gases by scrubbing with oil.

Reagent (in admixture with hydrogen peroxide) (French 697439) for—

Treating waste gases to prevent formation of carbon monoxide and assist in the formation of benzene.

Reagent (U. S. 1720487) in making—

Infusible asphaltic masses of high elasticity.

**Paint and Varnish**

Catalyst in making—

Antimony sulphide pigments.

Condensing agent (U. S. 1934033) in making—

Driers from phthalic anhydride and an alkylated aromatic hydrocarbon, the alkyl group of which contains at least three C atoms in a normal straight chain.

**Paper**

Reagent in making—

Parchmentized paper.

**Aluminum Chloride (Continued)****Perfumery**

Solvent (U. S. 1907424) for—

Cerium oxalate as a fixative of perfumes.

Cerium oxalate as a deodorant for perspiration.

**Petroleum**

Catalyst (U. S. 1909587) in—

Treating petroleum oils.

Catalyst in making—

Cracked oil products (French 616173).

Fluorescence promoters, for fuels and lubricants, consisting of hydrogenated or nonhydrogenated condensation products obtained by condensing olefins of purely aliphatic constitution which are liquid at ordinary temperature and substantially free from diolefins with between 20 and 70 percent of polynuclear organic substances, in which none of the nuclei is saturated with hydrogen, at an elevated temperature (these promoters may be added to hydrocarbon oils, that is, heavy oils, or middle oils, or lubricating oils, or liquid motor fuels, such as benzins, or other liquid hydrocarbon fractions, whether paraffine or naphthenic) (Brit. 409696).

Low-boiling products, such as gasoline, by conversion of high-boiling hydrocarbons (U. S. 1952898 and 1953612).

Lubricating oils by polymerization of cracked mineral oil distillates containing substantial amounts of unsaturated hydrocarbons (Brit. 414237).

Lubricating oils by polymerization of flash-distilled vapors, such vapors being produced from unvaporized oil separated after cracking heavy hydrocarbon oil (U. S. 1960625).

Lubricating oils, kerosene, and other oils from heavy petroleum stocks by treatment with hydrogen chloride or chlorine gas and addition of hydrocarbons of lower molecular weight either prior to or during the reaction (Brit. 398032).

Mineral oil products by transformation into hydrocarbons of lower boiling point, with simultaneous decoloration (French 671035).

Polymerized products of nonsaturated hydrocarbons (obtained by cracking processes) such products being useful as lubricating oils (French 690966).

Refined products from cracked oils by condensation of unsaturated constituents (French 630828).

Viscous oils from distillates of cracked hydrocarbons (French 608425).

Viscous oils from mineral oils or lower olefins, such as ethylene, propylene, butylene (French 650799).

Condensing agent (Brit. 397169) in making—

Condensation products of high molecular paraffin hydrocarbons, used to facilitate the separation of waxes from hydrocarbon oils.

Ingredient (French 669793) of—

Catalytic mixtures, with metals and metalloids, used in the conversion of mineral oils into lubricants.

Reagent in—

Refining.

Reagent (U. S. 1915206) in—

Stevens cracking process.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Reagent (Brit. 250607) in treating—

Artificial horn products made from tendons and sinews.

**Refractories and Abrasives**

Starting point in making—

Anhydrous alumina (French 657444).

Granulated alumina (French 666122).

**Resins**

Catalyst in making—

Conversion products of ester gums, consisting of more saturated products of higher molecular weight and melting point, which do not give the Storch-Morawski reaction (a diluent may be present, and the products may be esterified with alcohols; products specified are dammar and mastic) (Brit. 399206).

Conversion products of resins, consisting of more saturated products of higher molecular weight and melting point which do not give the Storch-Morawski reaction (a diluent may be present, and the products may be esterified with alcohols; products covered are rosin and the benzene-soluble resin from rosin, glycerin, and phthalic anhydride) (Brit. 399206).

Neutral hydrocarbon resins suitable for varnishes by reacting (1) a diolefin and an olefin, (2) a diolefin and a substituted benzene from the unsaturated hydrocarbons of cracked distillate, (3) an olefin, a diolefin, and a substituted benzene (Brit. 391093).

Pale-colored varnish resins by polymerization of terpenes, with or without an alkylbenzene (U. S. 1939932).

Plastic materials which are resistant to abrasion and to the action of water, acid, alkali, and many organic liquids (these products, which may be chlorinated, may be milled and mixed with fillers, pigments, fibrous materials or rubber or rubber compounds, are used in the manufacture of heat-resisting covers for conveyor belts and flexible linings for tanks, barrels, ball mills, and pipelines) (Brit. 407948).

Shellac substitutes by halogenation of hydroxy, or polyhydroxy, carboxylic acids of an aliphatic or hydroaromatic character (U. S. 1903598).

Synthetic resins from polyvinyl alcohol, its esters, or its ethers (French 656151).

Synthetic resins by condensation of propylene with carbazol, its homologs, or its halogenated derivatives (French 666718).

Condensing agent (Brit. 397699) in making—

Resins and plastic resinous products from residual tars obtained in petroleum distillation, which according to their character may be employed as constituents of paints, varnishes, lacquers, rubber compounds, or as paving or coating materials, or for molding.

Reagent (German 420443) in making—

Resinous products by condensation of crude anthracene and phenanthrene.

Reagent (Brit. 397699) in making—

Artificial resins and resinous products from petroleum tar.

**Rubber**

Catalyst (French 696008) in making—

Synthetic materials, having the properties of either soft rubber or ebonite, by condensation of polyvinyl esters with nonsaturated aldehydes.

Catalyst (Brit. 397136) in making—

Paint and varnish oils and impregnating mediums for paper, cloth, leather, and other substances, by hydrogenation of natural or synthetic rubber in the presence of solvents, such as petroleum hydrocarbons.

Coagulant (Brit. 414205) for—

Coating transfer bases (rubber stamping devices and the like) prior to spray-coating with rubber.

Dispersing agent (Brit. 399870) in making—

Rubber-bonded asbestos products.

Reagent (Brit. 278395) in treating—

Rubber latex, used as a protective dispersive agent.

Thermoplasticizing agent (French 615195) for—

Rubber.

**Sanitation**

As a disinfectant for various purposes.

**Textile**

Delustring agent for—

Cellulose acetate fibers (U. S. 1927412).

Linen, rayon, or silk (applied simultaneously or subsequently with a solution of a salt of an aromatic orthodicarboxylic acid, such as the sodium or potassium salt of phthalic acid or its chloro derivatives; fastness to washing and dyeing is claimed) (Brit. 425418).

Flameproofing agent (French 600852) for—

Nitrocellulose threads

Impregnating agent in—

Wool carbonizing.

Preserver (French 601297) of—

Luster, transparency, and appearance of cellulose acetate products when subjected to the action of hot or boiling liquids.

Modifier (French 644636) of—

Viscosity of cellulose dipalmitate.

**—, Dyeing**

Ingredient of—

Dye liquors containing indigo blue.

**—, Manufacturing**

Reagent for—

Carbonizing wool.

Removing cotton and other vegetable fibers from wool and cotton mixtures.

**Woodworking**

Reagent for—

Preservation of wood.



**Aluminum Chlorosulphonate**

French: Chlorosulfonate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumchlorosulfonat, Chlorosulfonsäurealuminium.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in treating—

Decolorized and deodorized cracked gasoline (U. S. 1649384).

**Aluminum Dinaphthyl-naphthenate****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Aluminum Ethyloxyde**

French: Éthyleoxyde d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumäthyloxyd.

**Chemical**

Reducing agent (German 434728) in making dichlorinated, dibrominated, di-iodinated, trichlorinated, tribrominated and tri-iodinated derivatives of the following alcohols:—

Amyl, butyl, ethyl, isoamyl, isobutyl, isopropyl, methyl, propyl.

**Aluminum Fluoride**

French: Fluorure aluminique, Fluorure d'aluminium.

German: Fluoraluminium.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

White enamels for porcelains, potteries, and other ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Repressant in—

Controlling side fermentations in alcoholic fermentation.

**Fermentation**

Repressant in—

Controlling side fermentations in alcoholic fermentations.

**Aluminum Formate**

French: Formiate aluminique, Formiate d'aluminium.

German: Formiataluminium.

**Paper**

Impregnating agent for—

Paper.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Astringent, disinfectant.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 274611, 311885, 400241) of—

Delustering agent for artificial silk, composed of a solution with a sulphonated alkylated petroleum fraction.

**Aluminum Gluconate****Leather**

Pretanning agent (U. S. 1941485) in making—

White leathers which can be dyed any color and are similar to chrome-tanned leather in properties.

**Aluminum-Hexamethylenetetramine Acetocitrate****Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Powders and pomades for use on the skin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Aluminum Hydroxide**

Synonyms: Alumina hydrate, Alumina hydroxide, Aluminium hydrate, Aluminium hydroxide, Aluminium trihydrate, Aluminium hydrate, Aluminium trihydrate, Argilla, Hydrated alumina, Precipitated aluminum oxide, Precipitated oxide of alumina, Refined bauxite.

Latin: Alumiini hydroxidum.

French: Alumine, Alumine hydratée, Hydrate aluminique, Hydrate d'aluminium, Hydroxyde aluminique, Hydroxyde d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumhydrat, Aluminiumhydroxyd, Aluminiumtrihydrat, Aluminiumtrihydroxyd, Hydratisierte alumina, Hydratisierte alumina, Tonerdehydrat, Hydratisierterde, Hydratisierterde.

Spanish: Hidrato de aluminio.

Italian: Idrato di alluminio.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Glazing mixtures for potteries, porcelains, and china-ware.

Raw material in making—

Potteries.

**Chemical**

General filtering medium.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholid from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluene, chlorobromotoluene, chloronitrotoluene, bromonitrotoluene (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracycene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methanol or methane (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—

**Aluminum Hydroxide (Continued)**

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles or nitromethane.  
Amylamine from pyridin.  
Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.  
Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.  
Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.  
Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
Piperidin from pyridin.  
Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Reagent in making—**

Artificial mustard oil.  
Various intermediates, pharmaceutical chemicals, and aromatics.

**Starting point in making—**

Aluminum sulphate, calcined alumina, aluminum acetate, aluminum borate, aluminum fluoride, aluminum oleate, aluminum palmitate, aluminum resinate, aluminum stearate.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—  
Fire-resistant mortars.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—  
Color lakes, dye preparations.

**Fats and Oils**

Filtering medium for purifying—  
Animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—  
Glass batches.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Lithographic inks, printing inks.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—  
Lubricating compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Filtering medium for—  
Various products.  
Mothproofing agent (Brit. 313771) for—  
Furs, feathers, and the like.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—  
Lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Petroleum**

Filtering medium for mineral oils.

**Paper**

Precipitating agent in—  
Sizing with rosin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Ingredient of various detergents.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
Mordant in dyeing—  
Yarns, warps, and fabrics.

**—, *Finishing***

Reagent in waterproofing—  
Delicate fabrics.

**—, *Miscellaneous***

Mothproofing agent for wool.

**Refractories**

Ingredient of—  
Fire-clay compositions.

**Water and Sanitation**

Filtering medium in—  
Purifying water.

**Aluminum Isoamyloxide**

French: Isoamyleoxyde d'aluminium.  
German: Aluminiumisoamyloxyd.

**Chemical**

Reagent (German 434728) in making the following alcohols:—

Dibromoamyl, dibromobutyl, dibromoethyl, dibromoisoamyl, dibromoisobutyl, dibromoisopropyl, dibromo-

methyl, dibromopropyl, dichloroamyl, dichlorobutyl, dichloroethyl, dichloroisoamyl, dichloroisobutyl, dichloroisopropyl, dichloromethyl, dichloropropyl, diiodoamyl, diiodobutyl, diiodoethyl, diiodoisoamyl, diiodoisobutyl, diiodoisopropyl, diiodomethyl, diiodopropyl, tribromoamyl, tribromobutyl, tribromoethyl, tribromoisoamyl, tribromoisobutyl, tribromoisopropyl, tribromomethyl, tribromopropyl, trichloroamyl, trichlorobutyl, trichloroethyl, trichloroisoamyl, trichloroisobutyl, trichloroisopropyl, trichloromethyl, trichloropropyl.

**Aluminum Isopropyl-naphthalenesulphonate**

French: Isopropyl-naphthalènesulphonate d'aluminium.  
German: Aluminiumisopropyl-naphthalinsulfonat, Isopropyl-naphthalinsulfonsäuresaluminium.

**Textile****—, *Printing***

Ingredient (Brit. 269917) of—

Paste to enhance the saturation of the textile with the color and equalize the printed color design.

**Aluminum Isopropyl-oxide**

French: Isopropyleoxyde d'aluminium.  
German: Aluminiumisopropyleoxyd.

**Chemical**

Reducing agent (German 434728) in making dichlorinated, dibrominated, diiodinated, trichlorinated, tribrominated and triiodinated derivatives of the following alcohols:—

Amyl, butyl, ethyl, isoamyl, isobutyl, isopropyl, methyl, propyl.

**Aluminum Methylate**

French: Méthylate d'aluminium.  
German: Aluminiummethyolat.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Acetic acid (Brit. 259641).

**Aluminum 4-Methyl-6-isopropyl-ene-sulphonate**

French: 4-Méthyle-6-isopropyl-ènesulfonate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminium-4-methyl-6-isopropylensulfat, 4-Methyl-6-isopropylensulfonsäuresaluminium.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 276070) in making condensation products with—

Metacresol and acetone, orthocresol and acetone, paracresol and acetone.

**Aluminum Methyloxide**

French: Méthyleoxyde d'aluminium.  
German: Aluminiummethyloxyd.

**Chemical**

Reducing agent (German 434728) in making the following alcohols:—

Dichloroalkyl, dibromoalkyl, diiodoalkyl, tribromoalkyl, trichloroalkyl, triiodoalkyl.

**Aluminum Naphthenate**

French: Naphthène aluminique, Naphthène d'aluminium.

German: Naphten-aluminium.

**Insecticide.**

Oil-releasing agent (U. S. 1949799) in—

Insecticidal oil spray for application to sensitive plant foliage, comprising a mineral oil compounded with a small amount of partially esterified glycerol oleate.

**Aluminum Nitrate**

Synonyms: Aluminium nitrate, Nitrate of alumina.

French: Azotate d'alumine, Azotate aluminique, Azotate d'aluminium, Nitrate d'alumine, Nitrate aluminique, Nitrate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumnitrat, Salpetersäuresalaun, Salpetersäuresaluminium, Salpetersäurestonerde.

Spanish: Nitrato de aluminio.

Italian: Nitrato di alluminio.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Acetal.

Starting point in making—

Aluminum acetate.

Aluminum borate.

Aluminum fluoride.

Aluminum oleate.

Aluminum palmitate.

Aluminum resinate.

**Aluminum Nitrate (Continued)**

Aluminum stearate.  
Aluminum salts in general.  
**Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—**  
Acenaphthylene, acenaphthoquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).  
Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).  
Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).  
Aldehydes and acids from toluene orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, bromochlorotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).  
Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).  
Alphacampholide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).  
Alphanaphthoquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).  
Benzoquinone from phenanthrene (Brit. 281307).  
Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).  
Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).  
Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, fural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthoquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
Propionic acid, butyric acid, and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, and ethers, and other organic compounds, which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethylketone (Brit. 306471).  
Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeric aldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
**Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—**  
Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane.  
Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
Amylamine from pyridin.  
Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.  
3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.  
Piperidin from pyridin.  
Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Gas****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of gas-lamp mantles (used for the purpose of rendering the mantle more resistant in transportation and handling).

**Reagent in—**

Treating gas-lamp mantles for the purpose of hardening the tops of them.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for the purpose of finishing leathers.

**Reagent in—**

Tawing.

**Textile****Mordant in—**

Dyeing and printing yarns and fabrics with alizarin red.

**Aluminum Oleate**

French: Oléate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumoleat, Oleinsäuresaluminium, Oelsäuresaluminium.

**Miscellaneous****Thickening agent in—**

Lubricating compositions (U. S. 1625969).

**Paint and Varnish****Drier and flattener in—**

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Textile****—, Finishing**

Waterproofing agent in treating various fabrics.

**Aluminum Palmitate**

French: Palmitate aluminique, Palmitate d'aluminium.

German: Palmitinsäuresaluminium.

**Leather****Glossing agent in—**

Finishes.

**Ingredient of—**

Waterproofing compounds.

**Mechanical****Thickener for—**

Lubricating compositions, lubricating greases, lubricating oils.

**Paint and Varnish****Flattening and suspensory agent in—**

Paints, varnishes.

**Paper****Glossing agent in—**

Coatings.

**Ingredient of—**

Waterproofing compounds.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

Waterproofing compounds.

**Aluminum Palmitobenzenesulphonate**

French: Palmitobenzènesulphonate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumpalmitobenzolsulfonat, Palmitobenzolsulfonsäuresaluminium.

**Textile****—, Printing**

Ingredient of pastes for the purpose of enhancing the saturation of the textile with the color and equalizing the printing.

**Aluminum-Phenyl Acetate****Petroleum****Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—**

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Aluminum Phosphate**

Synonyms: Phosphate of alumina.

French: Phosphate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumphosphat, Phosphorsäuresaluminium.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of flux in making—

China-ware, porcelains, potteries, stoneware.

**Paint and Varnish**

Catalyst in making—

Light yellow lead chromate pigment of good covering power.

**Aluminum Phosphate-Sulphates****Chemical**

Claimed (Brit. 440400) as—

New commercial chemicals consisting of solutions of aluminum phosphate-sulphates prepared by bringing the three components, alumina, phosphoric acid, and sulphuric acid together under conditions of concentration and temperature to form clear and stable solutions containing more than one molecule of aluminum phosphate,  $Al_2(PO_4)_3$ , to two molecules of aluminum sulphate; that is, a molecular ratio of phosphoric acid to alumina higher than 0.33 molecule  $P_2O_5$  to one molecule  $Al_2O_3$ ; by evaporating the solutions, water-soluble solids (for example, in the form of small fragments) containing the higher ratio of aluminum phosphate to aluminum sulphate are obtained; by adding further phosphoric acid the molecular ratio of the phosphoric acid to alumina may be increased to 0.75 molecule  $P_2O_5$  to one molecule  $Al_2O_3$ .

The new compounds have the property of decomposing in aqueous solution, without the addition of alkali, with precipitation of a very high proportion of their contained alumina and phosphoric acid when clear solutions thereof are heated at suitable strengths and temperatures, increased dilution and temperature tending toward increased precipitation; the decomposition may be assisted by adding a neutralizing reagent, for example, sodium carbonate; the precipitates formed by such decomposition normally consist of basic aluminum phosphates with varying ratios of  $Al_2O_3$  to  $P_2O_5$ , according to the original composition and the conditions of decomposition, usually containing a small proportion of  $SO_3$ , and may be in bulky flocculent state, eminently suitable for use in arts.

**Dye**

Base (Brit. 440400) in—

Color lakes.

**Leather**

Water-treating agent (Brit. 440400) in—

Tanning processes.

**Paper**

Precipitator (Brit. 440400) of—

Aluminum phosphate in sizing processes.

**Textile**

Claimed (Brit. 440400) as—

Mordant for textile fibers.

**Water and Sanitation**

Claimed (Brit. 440400) as—

Water-purifying agent introducing novel advantageous effects.

**Aluminum Resinate**

Synonyms: Resinate of alumina, Aluminum soap.

French: Résinate d'alumine.

German: Aluminiumresinat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier in—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Textile**

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Finishing compositions, especially for treating fabrics for covering rails of billiard and pool tables.

**Aluminum Stannate**

French: Stannate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumstannat, Zinnsäuresaluminium.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

White, opaque enamels.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

White enamels.

**Aluminum Stearate**

Synonyms: Stearate of alumina.

French: Stéarate d'alumine.

German: Stearinsäuresaluminium.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Cutting compositions, lubricating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Flattening agent in—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Mineral oil lubricating compositions.

**Textile**

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions for yarns and fabrics.

**Aluminum Stearotoluenesulphonate**

French: Stéarotoluènesulphonate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumstearotoluolsulfonat, Stearotoluolsulfonsäuresaluminium.

**Textile**

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of pastes for the purpose of enhancing the saturation of the textile with the color and equalizing the printing.

**Aluminum Sulphate**

Synonyms: Sulphate of alumina, Papermaker's alum.

French: Sulfate d'alumine.

German: Aluminiumsulfat.

**Cement**

Ingredient in making—

Insulating cements.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient in making—

General ceramic ware, porcelains, potteries and the like.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Ethane gas.

Inert diluent in making—

Diazotizing preparations from paranitranilin (German 426033).

Reagent in making—

Ammonium palmitate, aluminum-betanaphthol disulphonate, synthetic tannins.

Starting point in making—

Alums and aluminum salts, aluminum hypochlorite, aluminum permanganate, aluminum sulphite.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—

Concrete waterproofing compositions.

Heat insulating compositions (Brit. 253919 and U. S. 1597093).

Insulating cements and mortars.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Azophor blue D, Azoporphosa A.

Greenish blue lakes and other color lakes.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Accumulator and storage battery electrolytes.

**Fats and Oils**

Clarifying agent in purifying—

Fats and oils, especially in stearin candle manufacture.

**Glass**

Ingredient in making—

Glass resistant to sudden temperature variations and to chemical influences of all sorts.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Fungicides for combatting root rot of trees.

General insecticidal and germicidal compositions.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Tanning mixtures, especially for the tanning of white leathers.

**Aluminum Sulphate (Continued)***Miscellaneous***Ingredient of—**

Fire extinguishing compositions (Brit. 251334).  
 Polishing cloths (Brit. 256788).

*Paint and Varnish***Ingredient of—**

Paint and varnish removers.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Satin white.

*Petroleum*

Deodorizing and decolorizing agent in treating—  
 Petroleum, gasoline, kerosene and so on.

**Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions with mineral oil base.

*Pulp and Paper***Size in making—**

Newsprint, packing paper, writing paper.

*Sugar***Reagent in treatment of—**

Sugar juices to remove impurities, coloring matters and the like.

*Textile***—, Dyeing****Assistant in dyeing with—**

Alizarin and similar dyestuffs on woolen yarns and fabrics.

**Ingredient of—**

"Red liquor."

**Mordant in—**

General textile yarns and fabric dyeing.

*Water and Sanitation***Reagent in—**

Precipitation of sewage.  
 Purification of water to make it potable.

**Aluminum Sulphate-Acetate**

French: Sulfate et acétate aluminique, Sulfate et acétate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumsulfataacetat, Aluminiumsulfatazetat, Essigsäureschwefelsäuresaluminium.

Italian: Acetatosolfato di alluminio.

*Textile***—, Miscellaneous****Ingredient (Brit. 274611, 311885, 400244) of—**

Delustering agent for artificial silk, composed of a solution with a sulphonated alkylated petroleum fraction.

**—, Dyeing****Ingredient of—**

Dye liquors containing alizarin red.

**Mordant in—**

Dyeing with anilin black.

**—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in fireproofing yarns and fabrics.

**Aluminum Tannate**

French: Aluminium tannique, Tannate aluminique, Tannate d'aluminium.

German: Tanninaluminium.

*Fats and Oils***Precipitant (U. S. 1745367) in—**

Purifying vegetable oils.

*Pharmaceutical***Suggested for use as—**

Astringent in diseases of nasal and laryngeal mucous membranes.

**Aluminum Tartrate**

French: Tartrate d'alumine, Tartrate aluminique, Tartrate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumtartrat, Weinsäuresaluminium, Weinsäuresteronerde.

*Chemical***Catalyst (Brit. 291419) in purifying—**

Anthracene, coal-tar ammonia.

Stabilizer (Brit. 291419) in catalytic mixtures used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, phthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene.

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Aldehydes and the corresponding acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, paracymene.

Aldehydes and the corresponding acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, nitrochlorotoluenes, nitrobromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes.

Anthraquinone from anthracene.

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenchlorohydrin.

Fluorenone from fluorene.

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane.

Maleic acid from naphthalene.

Maleic acid and fumaric acid from benzol, toluol, phenols, furfural, or phthalic anhydride.

Naphthoquinone from naphthalene.

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene.

Phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresols.

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol and isoeugenol.

*Textile***Assist in—**

Dyeing with alizarin pink.

**Aluminum Tungate**

French: Tungate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumtungat, Tungsäuresaluminium.

*Paint and Varnish***Starting point (Brit. 270387) in making—**

Paint driers, varnish driers.

*Photographic***Starting point in making—**

Light-sensitive varnishes.

**Aluminum Uranate**

French: Uranate d'alumine, Uranate aluminique, Uranate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumuranat, Uransäuresaluminium, Uransäuresteronerde.

*Chemical***Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—**

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alpha-campholid by reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dinitrotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzyl aldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of croton aldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenchlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methane or methanol (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

**Aluminum Uranate (Continued)**

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthanone or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to corresponding hydroxyl compounds (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethylketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Ambergris**

Synonyms: Amber.  
 Latin: Ambra, Ambra grisea (cinera).  
 French: Ambre, Ambre gris, Ambre vrai.  
 German: Amber, Graue amber.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
 Condiments and flavorings.

**Perfume**

Fixative in making—  
 Fine perfumes.  
 To fix odors in cosmetics.

**Soap**

To fix the odor in toilet soaps.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Amber Oil**

French: Huile d'ambre.  
 German: Bernsteinöl.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
 Paints, varnishes.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
 Perfume preparations in the place of artificial musk.  
 Ingredient (Brit. 279575) of—  
 Bath salts, cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:4-disulphonic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.  
 Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—  
 3-Carboxyphenylthiocarbimide, diphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, 4-quinolylphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, symmetrical diphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, thiourea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, urea.

**4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-aminoacénaphthène-3:5-disulfonique.

German: 4-Aminoacenaphten-3:5-disulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 278037) in making pharmaceuticals with—  
 Alphanitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride, bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides, chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides, iodonitrobenzoyl chlorides, nitroanisoyl chlorides, nitrobenzene sulphochlorides, nitrobenzoyl chlorides, nitrocinnamyl chlorides, 1:5-nitronaphthoyl chloride, 2-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, 4-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, nitrotoylul chlorides.

**4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-aminoacénaphthène-3-sulfonique.  
 German: 4-Aminoacenaphten-3-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 278037) in making synthetic drugs with—  
 Alphanitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride, bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides, chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides, iodonitrobenzoyl chlorides, nitroanisoyl chlorides, nitrobenzene sulphochlorides, 2-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 3-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 4-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 1:5-nitronaphthoyl chloride, 2-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, 4-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, nitrotoylul chlorides.

**4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-aminoacénaphthène-5-sulfonique.  
 German: 4-Aminoacenaphten-5-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 278037) in making pharmaceutical chemicals with—  
 Alphanitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride, bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides, chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides, iodonitrobenzoyl chlorides, nitroanisoyl chlorides, nitrobenzene sulphochlorides, nitrobenzoyl chlorides, nitrocinnamyl chlorides, 1:5-nitronaphthoyl chloride, nitrophenylacetyl chlorides, nitrotoylul chlorides.

**1-Amino-8-acetamido-4:4'-acetamido-3':6'-dimethoxy-anilinoanthraquinone-2-sulphonic Acid****Textile**

Blue dye (Brit. 432647) for—  
 Woolen fabrics

**1-Amino-4:4'-acetamidodiphenylamino-5-anthraquinone-2-sulphonic Acid****Textile**

Blue dye (Brit. 432647) for—  
 Woolen fabrics.

**6-Amino-4-acetyl-amino-1:3-dimethoxybenzene**

Synonyms: 6-Amino-4-acetyl-amino-1:3-dimethoxybenzol.

French: 6-Amino-4-acétylamino-1:3-diméthoxybenzène.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 307303) in making monoazo dyes with—  
 N-Acetyl-H acid, N-betachloropropionyl-H acid, N-betachloroethanesulpho-H acid, N-benzoyl-H acid, N-carbethoxy-H acid, N-chloroacetyl-H acid, N-phenylacetyl-H acid, N-toluenesulpho-H acid.

**2-Amino-4-acetyl-1:1-diphenyl Ether****Textile**

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2':5'-dimethoxyanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-methoxy-2'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3':4'-dichloroanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-5'-chloro-2'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-chloro-2'-methoxyanilide.  
 Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making dyed or printed scarlet-red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3'-chloro-2'-ethoxyanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2'-methoxy-5'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-chloro-2'-methoxyanilide.

**2-Amino-4-acetyl-3-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl Ether****Textile**

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—  
 Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-chlor-2'-methoxyanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-5'-chlor-2'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3':4'-dichloroanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2':5'-dimethoxyanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-methoxy-2'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2'-methylanilide.

**2-Amino-4-acetyl-3-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl Ether**

(Continued)

Dyed or printed scarlet-red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3'-chlor-2'-ethoxyanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-chlor-2'-methoxyanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2'-methoxy-5'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-methylanilide.

**2-Amino-4-acetyl-4'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl Ether***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—

Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2':5'-dimethoxyanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2'-methoxy-2'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3':4'-dichloroanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3'-chlor-2'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-chlor-2'-methoxyanilide.  
 Dyed or printed scarlet-red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3'-chlor-2'-ethoxyanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2'-methoxy-5'-methylanilide.  
 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-chlor-2'-methoxyanilide.

**3-Aminoalizarin**

Synonyms: Beta-aminoalizarin.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Alizarin blue WX, alizarin blue S, alizarin green X, alizarin indigo blue S.

**4-Aminoalizarin**

Synonyms: Alpha-aminoalizarin.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Alizarin garnet R, alizarin green S.

**4-Aminoalphabutoxypyridin***Chemical*

Condensing agent (Brit. 396778) in making—  
 Triazoles from 3:5-dimethylfurodiazole.

**8-Amino-6-amyloxyquinolin***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 399818) in making—

Compounds, said to be effective against malaria, by diazotizing and coupling with hydrocuprein or a substituted hydrocuprein.

**4-Amino-1-anilino-8-hydroxyanthraquinone***Textile*

Dyestuff (Brit. 402391, 402392, and 402393) for—

Producing blue colors on acetate rayon.

**1-Amino-4-anilino-4-para-acetamidoanilino-5-anthraquinone-2-sulphonic Acid***Textile*

Blue dye (Brit. 432647) for—

Woolen fabrics.

**4-Amino-1:9-anthrapyrimidin***Chemical*

In organic syntheses.

*Photographic*

Defogging agent (Brit. 442731) for—

Gelatin having a strong tendency to cause fog.

**2-Aminoanthraquinone**

Synonyms: Beta-aminoanthraquinone.

German: 2-Aminoanthrachinon, Beta-aminoanthrachinon.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Beta-aminoanthracene (Brit. 260000).

Intermediates, beta-aminoanthraquinone-1-carboxylic acid, pharmaceuticals, synthetic aromatic chemicals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Algol yellow 3G, algol red B, flavanthrene, helindone yellow 3GN, indanthrene blue RS, indanthrene dark blue BT, indanthrene brown B, indanthrene yellow G.

**1-Aminoanthraquinone-2-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide d'alpha-aminoanthraquinone-2-carboxylique, Acide de 1-aminoanthraquinone-2-carboxylique.

German: Alpha-aminoanthrachinon-2-carbonsäure, 1-Aminoanthrachinon-2-carbonsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Textile*—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Component (Brit. 310827) of dyeing, printing, and stenciling compositions used on materials containing cellulose esters and cellulose ethers, with the aid of—

Alpha-amino-2-methoxynaphthalene, alphanaphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, dimethylmeta-aminophenol, gammachlorobetaoxypropyl-1-naphthylamine, meta-anisidin, meta-aminophenol, metacresidin, metatoluidin, monoacetylmeta-aminophenol, metaphenylenediamine, nitrometaphenylenediamine, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, omegaoxyethyl-1-naphthylamine, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paraxylidin, phenol.

**1:8-Aminoanthraquinonesulphonic Acid***Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, synthetic aromatics.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Alizarin direct blue B.

**1-(1'-Amino-2'-anthraquinonyl) benzothiazole-5-carboxyl Chloride***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 439570) in making—

Red vat dyestuffs by condensing with 1-aminoanthraquinone.

Reddish-brown vat dyestuffs by condensing with 1-amino-5-benzoamidoanthraquinone.

Reddish-violet vat dyestuffs by condensing with 1:4-di-aminoanthraquinone.

**Aminoazobenzenedisulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Aminoazobenzenedisulphonic acid.

French: Acide d'aminobenzènedisulfonique.

German: Aminoazobenzenedisulfonsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Acid yellow, acid yellow J, acid yellow SS, biebrich scarlet, crocein scarlet O, crocein scarlet O extra, double scarlet, ponceau J extra, scarlet EC, wool black.

*Textile*

Coloring matter for—

Silk fabrics and yarns, wool fabrics and yarns.

Ingredient of—

Coloring mixtures used in the place of turmeric and fustic.

Dye baths containing fast red, fuchsin S, indigo carmine.

**Aminoazobenzenesulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Para-aminoazobenzenesulphonic acid.

French: Acide d'aminazobenzènesulfonique.

German: Aminoazobenzenesulfonsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Acid yellow, alizarin red 2B, clothdiaz brown N3JO, cloth scarlet G, crocein scarlet, crocein scarlet 3B, fast chlorazol red K, fast scarlet B, milling orange, salicin orange G.

**1-Amino-4-benzamidoanthraquinone***Dye*

In dye syntheses.

Starting point (Brit. 449477) in making—

Orange to red vat dyes by condensing with 4:6-dichloro-1:3:5-triazins carrying a halogenophenyl or alkoxyphenyl substituent in position 2.

**1-Amino-5-benzamidoanthraquinone****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Dye**

In dye syntheses.

Starting point (Brit. 449263) in making—

Yellow vat dyes with—

4-(2'-4'-dicarboxyphenyl)-7:8-phthaloyl-2-acridone acid chloride.

Paracarboxylphenyl-4-paratolyl-7:8-phthaloyl-2-quinolone acid chloride, normal.

4-Paracarboxylphenyl-7:8-phthaloyl-2-quinolin acid chloride.

7:8-Phthaloyl-2-quinolone-3-carboxylic acid.

7:8-Phthaloyl-2-quinolone-5-carboxylic acid.

Starting point (Brit. 449477) in making—

Orange to red vat dyes by condensing with 4:6-dichloro-1:3:5-triazins carrying a halogenophenyl or alkoxyphenyl substituent in position 2.

**2-Aminobenzotrifluoride-5-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.

**4-Aminobenzotrifluoride-3-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.

**5-Aminobenzotrifluoride-4-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.

**1-Amino-4-benzoylamino-2:5-dimethoxybenzene****Textile**

Starting point (Brit. 396859) in—

Dyeing wool, either red or blue, by "Ingrain" process.

**3-Amino-4-benzoyloxybenzotrifluoride-6-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.

**4-Aminobenzylsulphonic Acid**

French: Acide d'amino-4-benzylsulphonique.

German: 4-Aminobenzylsulfosäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265767) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Diphenylamine, ethylbenzylanilin, methylbenzylanilin, methylbetanaphthylamine, methylidiphenylamine.

**2-Amino-1:4-bistrifluoromethylbenzene-6-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making various dyestuffs.

**5-Amino-1:3-bistrifluoromethylbenzene-2-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making various dyestuffs.

**1-Amino-4-bromoanthraquinone-2-methanesulphonic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 440208) in making—

Acid wool dyes by condensation with organic bases having at least one hydrogen atom attached to the nitrogen atom.

**1-Amino-2-bromo-4-paratoluidinoanthraquinone****Oils, Fats, Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**2-Amino-5-carbethoxyl-4'-oxy-3'-carboxydiphenyl-sulphone**

French: 2-Amino-5-carbéthoxyle-4'-oxye-3'-carboxyedi-phenylsulphone.

German: 2-Amino-5-carbaethoxyl-4'-oxy-3'-carboxydi-phenylsulfon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 288788) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Acetoacetanilide-4-carboxylic acid.

2:8:6-Aminonaphtholsulphonic acid.

Diacetoacetylorthotoluidin.

2-Ethylaminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.

Ethylbenzylanilin.

Ethylparasulphobenzylanilin.

2-Methylaminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.

2-Methylaminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.

2-Methylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.

2:6-Naphthylaminesulphonic acid.

2:3-Naphthylaminesulphonic acid.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilides.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic naphthalides.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic phenetidides.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic toluidides.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic xylidides.

2-Paratolylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.

Sodium methylidiketolsulphonate.

**5-Amino-2-carbobetadiethylaminoethoxydiphenyl****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (U. S. 1976940) as—

Anesthetic.

**5-Amino-2-carbogammadinormal-butylaminopropoxy-diphenyl****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (U. S. 1976940) as—

Anesthetic.

**1-Amino-4-chloroanthraquinone-2-methanesulphonic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 440208) in making—

Acid wool dyes by condensation with organic bases having at least one hydrogen atom attached to the nitrogen atom.

**3-Amino-4-chlorobenzoylbenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de 3-amino-4-chlorobenzoylbenzoïque.

German: 3-Amino-4-chlorobenzoylbenzoesäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 264916) in making—

1-Amino-2-chloro-4-bromoanthraquinone.

1-Amino-2-methylantraquinone.

1-Bromo-2-amino-3-methylantraquinone.

1-Dibromo-2-aminoanthraquinone.

1:3-Dichloro-2-aminoanthraquinone.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 264916) in making—

Flavanthrene dyestuffs, indanthrene dyestuffs.

**3-Amino-4-chlorodiphenylsulphone****Dye**

German: 3-Amino-4-chlorodiphenylsulfon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making dyestuffs with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoicbetanaphthalide, 2:3-oxynaphthoic-3-nitrilide, 2:3-oxynaphthoic-2-phenetidide, 2:3-oxynaphthoic-3-toluidide.

**2-Amino-3-chloro-1:4-naphthoquinone****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

2-Amino-3-mercapto-1:4-naphthoquinone (Brit. 262141).

**1-Amino-2-cyano-4-chlorobenzene**

Synonyms: 1-Amino-2-cyano-4-chlorobenzol, Alpha-amino-2-cyano-4-chlorobenzene, Alpha-amino-2-cyano-4-chlorobenzol.

German: Alpha-amino-2-zyano-4-chlorobenzol, 1-Amino-2-zyano-4-chlorobenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 301410) in making azo lakes and dyestuffs with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-toluidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2'-anisidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-methoxyanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic naphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2'-toluidide.



**1-Amino-3-cyano-6-chlorobenzene**

Synonyms: Alpha-amino-3-cyano-6-chlorobenzol, Alpha-amino-3-cyano-6-chlorobenzene.

German: Alpha-amino-3-zyano-6-chlorbenzol, 1-Amino-3-cyano-6-chlorbenzol, 1-Amino-3-zyano-6-chlorbenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 301410) in making azo dyestuffs with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2'-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-methoxyanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2'-toluidide.

**1-Amino-2-cyano-5-methylbenzene**

Synonyms: Alpha-amino-2-cyano-5-methylbenzene, 1-Amino-2-cyano-5-methylbenzol.

German: Alpha-amino-2-zyano-5-methylbenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 301410) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alpha-anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic anthroxyanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic benzoxyanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-toluidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic cresoxyanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic diacetoaceticanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2':5'-dimethoxy-1'-anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-methoxyanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic naphthoxyanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic orthotoluidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic phenoxyanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic toloxyanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**1-Amino-3-cyano-2-methylbenzene**

Synonyms: Alpha-amino-3-cyano-2-methylbenzene, Alpha-amino-3-cyano-2-methylbenzol, 1-Amino-3-cyano-2-methylbenzol.

French: Alpha-amino-3-cyano-2-méthylebenzène, 1-Amino-3-cyano-2-méthylebenzène.

German: Alpha-amino-3-zyano-2-methylbenzol, 1-Amino-3-zyano-2-methylbenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 301410) in making azo colors and lakes with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-toluidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2'-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-methoxyanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic naphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2'-toluidide.

**1-Amino-4-cyclohexylamino-5-acetamidoanthraquinone-2-sulphonic Acid****Textile**

Blue dye (Brit. 432647) for—

Woolen fabrics.

**Aminocymene****Mechanical**

Antiknock agent for—

Gasoline motor fuel (stated to be almost equal in efficiency to tetraethyl lead).

**Aminodibenzanthrone**

French: Aminodibenzanthrone.

German: Aminodibenzanthron.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

Starting point (Brit. 307847) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alpha-amino-4-methoxyanthraquinone, alpha-amino-anthraquinone, alphachloroanthraquinone, betachloroanthraquinone, chloranil, cyanuric chloride, dibromoanthraquinone, dibromoisodibenzanthrone, dichloroallo-m-s-naphthodianthrone, 1:5-dinitroanthraquinone, nitrodibenzanthrone, tetrabromopyranthrone, tribromopyranthrone, trichloroanthraquinoneacridin.

**2-Aminodibenzfuran****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 437283) in making—

Reddish-violet dyestuffs by condensing with chloranil or other parabenzquinones.

**Aminodibenzodioxan****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 437283) in making—

Bluish-violet dyestuffs by condensing with chloranil or other parabenzquinones.

**1-Amino-2:4-dibenzoylbenzene****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 441855) in making—

Water-insoluble red dyes by coupling in the fiber with alphanaphthalide, 5-chlor-2:4-dimethoxybenzene, 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic, orthoaniside, 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic orthophenetide, or orthotoluidide.

**1-Amino-2:5-dibenzoylbenzene****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 441855) in making—

Water-insoluble red dyes by coupling in the fiber with 4-chlor-2:5-dimethoxybenzene, 5-chlor-2:4-dimethoxybenzene, 2:5-dimethoxyanilide, or 2:3-hydroxy-naphthoic orthoaniside.

**1-Amino-3:5-dibenzoylbenzene****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 441855) in making—

Water-insoluble red dyes by coupling in the fibre with 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic orthophenetide or 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic parafenetide.

**4-Amino-3':2'-dichlorodiphenylamine**

French: 4-Amino-3':2'-dichlorodiphénylamine.

German: 4-Amino-3':2'-dichloridiphenylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 313865) in dyeing silk, cotton and other textiles with the aid of—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-benzoyloxy-1-anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-chloroanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-aniside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianiside.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2:5-dimethoxy-1-anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-1-anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-ethyl-1-anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-5-chloroanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-methoxy-2-naphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-nitranilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetide.

**4-Amino-3':2'-dichloro diphenylamine (Cont'd)**

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-phenetide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-phenetide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenoxy-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**4-Amino-3':4'-dichlorodiphenylamine**

German: 4-Amino-3':4'-dichlorodiphenylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 313865) in dyeing silk and cotton yarns and fabrics and other textiles with the aid of—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-aniside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-aniside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-aniside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-benzoyloxy-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-aniside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-aniside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianiside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2:5-dimethoxy-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-ethyl-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-5-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-methoxy-2-naphthylamide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-nitranilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-phenetide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-phenetide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-phenetide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenoxy-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**3-Amino-4:6-dimethoxybenzotrifluoride-2-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making various dyestuffs.

**4-Amino-3:2'-dimethoxydiphenylamine**

French: 4-Amino-3:2'-diméthoxydiphénylamine.

German: 4-Amino-3:2'-dimethoxydiphenylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 313865) in dyeing silk, cotton, and other textiles with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-aniside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-aniside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-aniside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-benzoyloxy-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-aniside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-aniside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianiside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2:5-dimethoxy-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-ethyl-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-5-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-methoxy-2-naphthylamide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-nitranilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-phenetide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-phenetide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenoxy-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**1-Amino-2:7-dimethoxynaphthalene**

Synonyms: Alpha-amino-2:7-dimethoxynaphthalene.

French: Alpha-amino-2:7-diméthoxyenaphthalène.

1-Amino-2:7-diméthoxyenaphthalène.

German: Alpha-amino-2:7-dimethoxynaphthalin, 1-Amino-2:7-dimethoxynaphthalin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 298518) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alpha-aminonaphthalene, alpha-aminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid, alpha-aminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid, anilin, anilin-3-chloro-6-sulphonic acid, anilin-3:4-disulphonic acid, anilin-2:4-disulphonic acid, anilin-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-4-nitro-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-3-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-1-methoxybenzene-4-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-5-sulphobenzoic acid, 1:3-dioxiquinolin, methylketol, methylketolsulphonic acid, orthocresotinic acid, 1-phenyl-3-carboxy-5-pyrazolone, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, salicylic acid, sulphazone.

**2-Amino-5-dimethylaminoanisole-3-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—

Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**1-Amino-2:4-dimethyl-5-cyanobenzene**

Synonyms: Alpha-amino-2:4-dimethyl-5-cyanobenzene.

Alpha-amino-2:4-dimethyl-5-cyanobenzol.

French: Alpha-amino-2:4-diméthyle-5-cyanobenzène.

1-Amino-2:4-diméthyle-5-cyanobenzène.

German: Alpha-amino-2:4-dimethyl-5-cyanbenzol.

1-Amino-2:4-dimethyl-5-cyanbenzol, 1-Amino-2:4-dimethyl-5-zyanbenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 301410) in making azo dyestuffs with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2'-aniside.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-methoxyanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2'-toluidide.

**1-Amino-2:3-dioxyp propane**

Synonyms: Alpha-amino-2:3-dioxyp propane.

French: 1-Amino-2:3-dioxypropane.

German: 1-Amino-2:3-dioxypropan.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 295024) in making dispersing preparations with—

Castor oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, oleic acid, olive oil, palmitic acid, ricinoleic acid, sulphoricinoleic acid, stearic acid.

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, salts and esters.

**1-Amino-2:5-diparachlorobenzoylbenzene****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 441855) in making—

Water-insoluble red dyes by coupling in the fiber with betanaphthalide or 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic-5-chloro-orthotoluidide.

**1-Amino-2:5-diparatoluolbenzene****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 441855) in making—

Water-insoluble red dyes by coupling in the fiber with alphanaphthalide, 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic orthopheneticide, or orthotoluidide.

**4-Aminodiphenylamine***Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Textile*

Reagent (Brit. 313865) in dyeing silk, cotton and other fibers and yarns with the aid of—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-benzoyloxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2:5-dimethoxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-ethyl-5-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-methoxy-2-naphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-nitranilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenoxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-xylylide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-xylylide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-xylylide.

**4-Aminodiphenylaminesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-aminodiphénylaminésulphonique.

German: 4-Aminodiphenylaminsulfonsäure.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 274999) in making dinitrophenylamine dyestuffs with—

- 1-Chloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene.
- 1-Chloro-2:6-dinitro-4-benzenesulphonic acid.
- 1-Chloro-2:4-dinitronaphthalene.
- 1-Chloro-2:4:6-trinitrobenzene.

**2-Aminodiphenylene Oxide***Rubber*

Antiangi agent (Brit. 422191).

**4-Aminodiphenyl-4'-Sulphonanilide***Dye*

As an intermediate.

Starting point (Brit. 399583) in making—

Sulphur dyes.

**3-Amino-4-ethoxybenzotrifluoride-6-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.

**4-Amino-2'-ethoxydiphenylamine**

French: 4-Amino-2'-éthoxydiphénylamine.

German: 4-Amino-2'-äthoxydiphenylamin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Textile*

Reagent (Brit. 313865) in dyeing silk and cotton yarns and fabrics and other textiles, with the aid of—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-benzoyloxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2:5-dimethoxy-1-anilide.

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-ethyl-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-5-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-methoxy-2-naphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-nitranilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenoxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**3-Amino-4-ethoxydiphenylsulphone**

German: 3-Amino-4-äthoxydiphenylsulfon.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making dyestuffs with—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide.

**8-Amino-6-ethoxyquinolin***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 399818) in making—

Compounds, said to be effective against malaria, by diazotizing and coupling with hydrocuprein or a substituted hydrocuprein.

**5-Amino-2-ethylaminotoluene-4-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—

Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**5-Amino-4-ethylsulphonylbenzotrifluoride-2-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making various dyestuffs.

**2-Aminofluorene***Chemical*

In organic syntheses.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 437283) in making—

Violet dyestuffs by condensing with chloranil or other parabenzoquinones.

**Aminoformic Acid**

French: Acide d'aminofornique.

German: Aminoameisensäure.

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient of—

Cellulose acetate lacquers and varnishes, added for stabilizing purposes (Brit. 243722).

**5-Amino-2-hydroxybenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de 5-amino-2-hydroxybenzoïque.

Acide de 5-amino-2-oxybenzoïque.

German: 5-Amino-2-hydroxybenzoesäure, 5-Amino-2-oxybenzoesäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

Starting point (Brit. 305487) in making—

2:6-Dichloro-4(3'-nitrophenyl)-pyrimidin.

6-Nitro-2:4-dichloroquinazolin.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Aminohydroxybenzoylaminoanthraquinone**

French: Aminohydroxybenzoyléaminoanthraquinone.

German: Aminohydroxybenzoylaminoanthrachinon.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 298696) in making anthraquinone

- vat dyestuffs with—
- Aminoallylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.
- Aminoamylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.
- Aminobutylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.
- Aminoethylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.
- Aminomethylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.
- Aminopentylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.
- Aminopropylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.

**Aminohydroxybenzoylaminoanthraquinone (Cont'd)**

Bromobenzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Bromobutylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Bromoethylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Bromomethylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Bromopropylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Chlorobenzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Chlorobutylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Chloroethylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Chloromethylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Chloropropylbenzoylaminoanthraquinone.

**Aminohydroxynitrodiphenylamine***Dye***Starting point in making—**

Pyrogene black G, pyrogene blue, pyrogene direct blue, thion blue B.

**Aminohydroxynitrodiphenylmethane***Dye***Starting point in making—**

Pyrogene black G, pyrogene blue, pyrogene direct blue, thion blue B.

**Aminoisodibenzanthrone***Dye***Starting point (Brit. 252903) in making dibenzanthrone dyestuffs with—**

Benzoyl chloride.  
 Orthochlorobenzoyl chloride.  
 Paratoluene sulphochloride.  
 Paratoluene sulphoniceethyl ester.  
 Paratoluene sulphonice methyl ester.

**1-Amino-2-mercapto-6-methyl-4-phenylamino-3'-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de 1-amino-2-mercapto-6-méthylephénylamino-3'-carboxyle.

German: 1-Amino-2-mercapto-6-methyl-4-phenyl-amino-3'-carbonsäure.

*Dye***Starting point (Brit. 265641) in making acid dyestuffs with—**

Dichloroquinone, chloranil, monochloroquinone, toluquinone, trichloroquinone.

**2-Amino-2-mercapto-1:4-naphthoquinone.**

German: 2-Amino-2-mercapto-1:4-naphthochinon.

*Dye***Starting point (Brit. 262141) in making dyestuffs with—**

Alphanaphthaldehyde, aryltetrahydronaphthalene-1-aldehyde, 4-aminobenzaldehyde, 4-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde.

**1-Amino-4-metatoluidinoanthraquinone***Textile***Dyestuff (Brit. 402391, 402392, and 402393) for—**

Producing blue colors on acetate rayon.

**1-Amino-4-methoxyanthraquinone***Dye***In dye syntheses.****Starting point (Brit. 449477) in making—**

Orange to red vat dyes by condensing with 4:6-dichloro-1:3:5-triazins carrying a halogenophenyl or alkoxyphenyl substituent in position 2.

**1:4-Amino-4-methoxyanthraquinone**

German: 1:4-Amino-4-methoxyanthrachinon.

*Dye***Starting point (French 604347) in making anthraquinone dyestuffs with—**

Metabenzamidobenzoic acid, methoxybenzoyl chloride, meta-m'-diphenyldicarboxylic acid, 5-methylisophthalicbenzoic acid, 3-methylthiolbenzoic acid.

**2-Amino-1-methoxybenzene-4-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Beta-amino-1-methoxybenzene-4-sulphonic acid.

French: Acide de 2-amino-1-méthoxybenzène-4-sulphonique, Acide de bêta-amino-1-méthoxybenzène-4-sulphonique.

German: 2-Amino-1-methoxybenzol-4-sulfonsäure, Beta-amino-1-methoxybenzol-4-sulfonsäure.

*Chemical***Starting point in making—**

Esters and salts, intermediates.

*Dye***Starting point (Brit. 298518) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—**

Alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.  
 Alpha-amino-2:7-dimethoxynaphthalene.  
 Alpha-amino-2:7-dioxynaphthaleneglycolate.  
 Alpha-amino-2-methoxynaphthalene.  
 Alpha-amino-2-naphthoxybetapropionic acid.  
 Alpha-amino-2-oxyethoxynaphthalene sulphionate.  
 Alpha-aminonaphthalene.  
 Alpha-aminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.  
 Alpha-aminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.  
 1:3-Dioxyquinolin, methyl ketol, methylketolsulphonic acid, orthocresotinic acid, 1-phenyl-3-carboxy-5-pyrazolon, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolon, phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolon, salicylic acid, sulphazone.

**1-Amino-4-methoxybenzothiazole***Dye***Starting point (Brit. 440112 and 440113) in making—**

Blue dyes for acetate rayon by coupling with 5-betahydroxyethylaminoalphanaphthol.  
 Blue-green dyes for acetate rayon by coupling with 1-betahydroxyethyl-tetrahydroalphanaphthaquinolin.  
 Blue-green dyes for acetate rayon by coupling with 3:7-dihydroxytetrahydroalphanaphthaquinolin.  
 Pink dyes for acetate rayon by coupling with metatoluidin.  
 Red dyes for acetate rayon by coupling with beta-b'-dihydroxydiethylanilin.  
 Red dyes for acetate rayon by coupling with 1-phenylpiperazin.  
 Red-blue dyes for acetate rayon by coupling with 3-hydroxytetrahydroalphanaphthaquinolin.  
 Red-violet dyes for acetate rayon by coupling with 3-hydroxy-7-methyl-1-butyltetrahydroquinolin.

**3-Amino-2-methoxybenzotrifluoride-4-sulphonic Acid***Dye***Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.****3-Amino-4-methoxybenzotrifluoride-6-sulphonic Acid***Dye***Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.****4-Amino-2'-methoxy-4'-chlorodiphenylamine**

French: 4-Amino-2'-méthoxy-4'-chlorodiphénylamine.

German: 4-Amino-2'-methoxy-4'-chlorodiphenylamin.

*Chemical***Starting point in making—**

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other derivatives.

*Dye***Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.***Textile***Reagent (Brit. 313865) in dyeing silk, cotton, and other products with the aid of—**

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-anisidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-anisidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-anisidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-anisidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-anisidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-benzoyloxy-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianisidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2:5-dimethoxy-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-ethyl-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-5-chloroanilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-methoxy-2-naphthylamide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-nitranilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetidine.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-phenetidine.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-phenetidine.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenoxy-1-anilide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.  
 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**4-Amino-3'-methoxy-6'-chlorodiphenylamine**

French: 4-Amino-3'-méthoxy-6'-chlorodiphénylamine.

German: 4-Amino-3'-methoxy-6'-chloridiphenylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 313865) in dyeing silk, cotton, and other textiles with the aid of—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-benzoyloxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianiside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2:5-dimethoxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-ethyl-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-5-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-methoxy-2-naphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-nitranilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-phenetide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-phenetide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenoxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**3-Amino-4-methoxydiphenylsulphone****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 435817) in making—

Bluish-red dyestuffs by diazotizing and coupling with 3-orthoxyliide.

**2-(4'-Amino-3'-methoxyphenyl)-6-methylbenzothiazole-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 439372) in making—

Bluish-red cotton dyes by diazotizing and coupling with benzoyl-J-acid.

Bluish-red cotton dyes by diazotizing and coupling with carbonyl-J-acid.

Bluish-violet cotton dyes (when coppered) by diazotizing and coupling with phenyl-J-acid.

Reddish-violet cotton dyes by diazotizing and coupling with phenyl-J-acid.

**8-Amino-6-methoxyquinolin****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 399818) in making—

Compounds, said to be effective against malaria, by diazotizing and coupling with hydrocuprein or a substituted hydrocuprein.

**1-Amino-4-methylamino-5-acetamidanthraquinone-2-sulphonic Acid****Textile**

Blue dye (Brit. 432647) for—

Woolen fabrics.

**3-Amino-4-methylbenzophenone**

French: 3-Amino-4-méthylebenzophénone.

German: 3-Amino-4-methylbenzophenon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making azo dyestuffs with—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-aniside.

**1-Amino-6-methylbenzothiazole****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 440112 and 440113) in making—

Yellow-red dyes for acetate rayon by coupling with beta-b'-dihydroxydiethylanilin.

**3'-Amino-4'-methylbenzoylalphaphthylamine**

French: 3'-Amino-4'-méthylebenzoylalphaphthylamine.

German: 3'-Amino-4'-methylbenzoylalphaphthylamin.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making azo dyestuffs with—

- 2:5-Dimethoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoicalphanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoicanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic beta-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-nitranilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.

**3'-Amino-4'-methylbenzoyl-2-anisidin**

French: 3'-Amino-4'-méthylebenzoyl-2-anisidine.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making dyestuffs with—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoicalphanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianiside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2:5-dimethoxyanilide.

**3'-Amino-4'-methylbenzoylbetanaphthylamine****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making dyestuffs with—

- 3-Aniside, 4-aniside, 4-chloroanilide, 4-chloro-2-aniside, 5-chloro-2-toluidide, 3-phenetide, 4-phenetide.

**3'-Amino-4'-methylbenzoyl-2-chloroanilide**

French: Chloroanilide de 3'-amino-4'-méthylebenzoyl.

German: 3'-Amino-4'-methylbenzoyl-2-chloranilid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making azo dyestuffs with—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.

**3'-Amino-4'-methylbenzoyl-5-chloro-2-anisidin**

French: 3'-Amino-4'-méthylebenzoyl-5-chloro-2-anisidine.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making azo dyestuffs with—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoicalphanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianiside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dimethoxyanilide.

**3'-Amino-4'-methylbenzoyl-4-chloro-2-toluidin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making azo dyestuffs with—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoicalphanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianiside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-methoxy-2-naphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**3'-Amino-4'-methylbenzoyl-3-toluidin**

French: 3'-Amino-4'-méthylebenzoyl-3-toluidine.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making azo dyestuffs with—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoicalphanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-aniside.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.

**3-Amino-4-Methyldiphenylsulphone****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 435817) in making—  
Reddish-orange dyestuffs by diazotizing and coupling with paraxylidide.

**4-Amino-2'-methyl-4'-methoxydiphenylamine**

French: 4-Amino-2'-méthyle-4'-méthoxydiphenylamine.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 313865) in dyeing silk, cotton, and other fibers, yarns, and fabrics with the aid of—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-benzoyloxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2:5-dimethoxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-ethyl-5-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-methoxy-2-naphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-nitranilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenoxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**4-Amino-3'-methyl-6'-methoxydiphenylamine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 313865) in dyeing silk, cotton, and other fibers, yarns, and fabrics, with the aid of—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-benzoyloxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic dianisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2:5-dimethoxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-ethyl-5-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-5-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-methoxy-2-naphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-nitranilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-phenetidine.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenoxy-1-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**1-Amino-2-methyl-4-paratoluidinoanthraquinone****Oils, Fats, Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—  
Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**5-Amino-2-methylsulphonylbenzotrifluoride-4-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making various dyestuffs.

**1:8-Aminonaphthoic Acid**

French: Acide 1:8-aminonaphthoïque, Acide de 1:8-aminonaphthoïque.

German: 1:8-Aminonaphthoesäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 278100) in making—

- 4:4'-Dibromo-1:1'-dinaphthyl-8:8'-dicarboxylic acid.
- 4:4'-Dichloro-1:1'-dinaphthyl-8:8'-dicarboxylic acid.
- 1:1'-Dichloro-2:2'-dinaphthyl-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.
- 1:1'-Dinaphthyl-8:8'-dicarboxylic acid.
- 2:2'-Dinaphthyl-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.
- 1:1'-Dinaphthyl-2:2'-dicarboxylic acid.
- 4:4'-Disulpho-1:1'-dinaphthyl-8:8'-carboxylic acid.
- Alkoxy derivatives of these acids.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**2:3-Aminonaphthoic Acid**

French: Acide de 2:3-aminonaphthoïque.

German: 2:3-Aminonaphthoesäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 275307) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Betanaphthol, betanaphthylamine, diazotized alphanaphthylamine, diazotized 2:4-dinitranilin, diazotized orthoanisidin, diazotized para-aminoacetanilide, diazotized paracresidin, diazotized paranitranilin, diazotized paranitro-orthoanisidin, ethylbetanaphthylamine, resorcinol.

**2:6-Aminonaphthoic Acid**

French: Acide de 2:6-aminonaphthoïque.

German: Aminonaphthoesäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 275307) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, aminohydroquinonedimethyl ether, anilin, betanaphthol, betanaphthylamine, diazotized alphanaphthylamine, diazotized betanaphthylamine, diazotized orthochloroanilin, diazotized metachloroanilin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, dimethylanilin, dimethylmetatoluidin, ethylbetanaphthylamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluylenediamine, 1:5-naphthylenediamine, orthoanisidin, orthotoluidin, 2:3-oxynaphthoic acid, 2:3-oxynaphthylbetanaphthylamine, paranitranilin, paranitro-orthoanisidin, phenylmethylpyrazolone.

**1:2-Aminonaphthol Ether**

French: Éther de 1:2-aminonaphthole, Éther 1:2-aminonaphtholique.

German: 1:2-Aminonaphtholäther.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 270428) in making dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, cresidin, 4:5-dinitroalphanaphthylamine, 2:4-dinitranilin, metaphenylenediamine, metanitrilanilin, metatoluidin, paranitranilin, picramic acid.

Starting point (Brit. 252957) in making—

Disazo dyestuffs.

Starting point in making—

Alphyl blue black O and OK.

**1-Amino-2-naphthoylethylether-6-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Alpha-amino-2-naphthoylethylether-6-sulphonic acid.

French: Acide d'alpha-amino-2-naphthole-éthyle-éther-6-sulfonique.

German: Alphaamino-2-naphthoäthylether-6-sulfonsäure, 1-Amino-2-naphthoäthylether-6-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 308958) in making trisazo dyestuffs with—

Acetyl-1-amino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Acetyl-1-amino-8-naphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Acetyl-1-amino-8-naphthalene-4:6-disulphonic acid.

Aminoazotoluenesulphonic acid.

Anilin-w-methanesulphonic acid.

**1-Amino-2-naphthoylether-6-sulphonic Acid**

(Continued)

Benzoyl-1-amino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Betanaphthylamine-8-sulphonic acid.

Orthochlorobenzoyl-1-amino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Orthochlorobenzoyl-1-amino-8-naphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Orthochlorobenzoyl-1-amino-8-naphthalene-4:6-disulphonic acid.

Orthotoluidin.

Parasulphanilic acid.

S-xylinin.

**1-Amino-8-naphthol-3-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Alpha-amino-8-naphthol-3-sulphonic acid.

French: Acide d'alpha-amino-8-naphthole-3-sulphonique.

Acide de 1-amino-8-naphthole-3-sulphonique.

German: Alpha-amino-8-naphthol-3-sulfonsäure, 1-Amino-8-naphthol-3-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Alpha-amino-8-naphthol-3:5-disulphonic acid.

Esters and salts of the acid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**1-Amino-8-naphthol-4-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Alpha-amino-8-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid, S acid.

French: Acide d'alpha-amino-8-naphthole-4-sulphonique, Acide de 1-amino-8-naphthole-4-sulphonique, acide de S.

German: Alpha-amino-8-naphthol-4-sulfonsäure, 1-Amino-8-naphthol-4-sulfonsäure, S-säure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Azidin blue for wool G, benzo blue R, benzo blue, red-dish G, benzocyanin B, Chicago blue B, Chicago blue 2R, Chicago blue 4R, Columbia green black D, Columbia blue R, diazo olive G, direct brown J, solid brown ONT, zambesi black BR.

**1-Amino-2-naphthoxyalaphropionic Acid**

Synonyms: Alpha-amino-2-naphthoxyalaphropionic acid.

French: Acide de 1-amino-2-naphthoxyalaphropionique, Acide d'alpha-amino-2-naphthoxyalaphropionique.

German: Alpha-amino-2-naphthoxyalaphropionsäure, 1-Amino-2-naphthoxyalaphropionsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, intermediates, salts.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 298518) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alpha-aminonaphthalene, alpha-aminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid, alpha-aminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid, anilin, anilin-3-chloro-6-sulphonic acid, anilin-2:4-disulphonic acid, anilin-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-4-nitro-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-3-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-1-methoxybenzene-4-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-5-sulphobenzoic acid, 1:3-dioxyquinolin, methylketol, methylketolsulphonic acid, orthocresotinic acid, 1-phenyl-3-carboxy-5-pyrazolone, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, salicylic acid, sulphazone.

**1-Amino-2-naphthoxybetapropionic Acid**

French: Acide d'alpha-amino-2-naphthoxybetapropionique.

German: Alpha-amino-2-naphthoxybetapropionsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 298518) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alpha-aminonaphthalene, alpha-aminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid, alpha-aminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid, anilin, anilin-3-chloro-6-sulphonic acid, anilin-2:4-disulphonic acid, anilin-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-4-nitro-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-3-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-1-methoxybenzene-4-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-5-sulphobenzoic acid, 1:3-dioxyquinolin,

methyl ketol, methyl ketol-sulphonic acid, orthocresotinic acid, 1-phenyl-3-carboxy-5-pyrazolone, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, salicylic acid, sulphazone.

**Amino-5-nitro-2-aminobenzyl Sulphonate**

French: Sulphonate d' amino-5-nitro-2-aminobenzyle.

German: Amino-5-nitro-2-aminobenzylsulfonat.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265767) in making monoazo dyestuffs with—

Betamethylaminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.

Ethylbenzylanilin.

**4-Amino-normal-butyl-normal-betasulphopropylanilin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 417388 and 435479) in making—

Greenish-blue dyes for wool by coupling with 1:3-dianilinonaphthalene-8-sulphonic acid.

Blue dyes for wool by coupling with diethylrosindulin-disulphonic acid.

**1-Amino-4-orthoanisidinoanthraquinone****Textile**

Dyestuff (Brit. 402391, 402392, and 402393) for—

Producing blue colors on acetate rayon.

**1:4-Amino-oxyanthraquinone**

German: 1:4-Amino-oxyanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Algol pink R paste.

1:4-Dimethylaminoanthraquinone (Brit. 268891).

**Oils, Fats, Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**4:4'-Amino-oxydiphenylamine**

German: 4:4'-Aminohydroxydiphenylamin.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 282111) in making dyestuffs for pelts, animal fibers, and acetate rayon, with the aid of—

Alphanaphthol, alphanaphthylamine, betanaphthol, betanaphthylamine, 1:5-dioxynaphthalene, 2:7-dioxynaphthalene.

**2-Amino-1-oxynaphthalene-4:8-disulphonic Acid**

French: Acide 2-amino-1-oxynaphthalène-4:8-disulphonique.

German: 2-Amino-1-oxynaphthalin-4:8-disulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 249884) in making azo dyestuffs with betanaphthol—

1-oxynaphthalene-4:8-disulphonic acid, 1-oxynaphthalene-3:8-disulphonic acid, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.

**3-Amino-4-oxyphenyldichloroarsin Hydrochloride**

German: 3-Amino-4-oxyphenylchloroarsinchlorhydrat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aminoarylselenious oxides (Brit. 260382), aminoaryldichloroarsines.

**6-Amino-oxythionaphthene**

Synonyms: 6-Amino-oxy-sulphonaphthene.

German: 6-Amino-oxythionaphten.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285389) in making 2-thionaphthene-3-indoleindigoid dyestuffs with—

5:7-Dichloroisatin, 5:7-dibromoisatin, 5:7-di-iodoisatin.

**5-Amino-2-oxytoluene**

Synonyms: 5-Amino-2-oxytoluol.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 267366) in making dyestuffs with

cresotinic sulphonic acid by treatment with—

Acetic anhydride, benzoyl chloride, chlorocarbonic esters, paramethoxybenzoyl chloride, phthalic anhydride, phosgene, salicyl sulphochloride, toluene sulphochloride.

**2-Aminophenanthraquinone**

German: 2-Aminophenanthrachinon.

**Photographic**

Starting point (German 436161) in making desensitizers with—

Orthoaminodiphenylamine and substitutes.

**3-Aminophenanthrene***Chemical*

In organic syntheses.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 437283) in making—  
Bluish-violet dyestuffs by condensing with chloranil or other parabenzoquinones.

**2-Aminophenetol-4-sulphodimethylamide**

Synonyms: 2-Aminophenetole-4-thiodimethylamide.

French: 2-Aminophénétole-4-sulphodiméthyleamide,

2-Aminophénétole-4-thiodiméthyleamide.

German: 2-Aminophenetol-4-sulfodimethylamid, 2-Aminophenetol-4-thiodimethylamid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making azo dyestuffs with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthalide, 2:3-oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide, 2:3-oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-anisidide.

**2-Amino-1-phenol-4:6-disulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate in making various dyestuffs.

Starting point (Brit. 404198) in making—

Dyestuffs (for coloring bones and bone objects orange tints) by reaction with 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone and a chromium salt.

Dyestuffs (for coloring bones and bone objects red tints) by reaction with 2:4-dioxyquinolin and a chromium salt.

**2-Amino-1-phenol-4-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate in making—

Dyes of Schultz No. 154, 155, 156, and 157.

**5-Amino-4-phenoxy-2-acetylaminol-1-methoxybenzene**

French: 5-Amino-4-phénoxy-2-acétylaminol-1-méthoxybenzène.

German: 5-Amino-4-phenoxy-2-acetylaminol-1-methylbenzol.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 307303) in making monoazo dyestuffs with—

N-Acetyl-H acid, N-benzoyl-A acid, N-betachloropropionyl-H acid, N-betachloroethanesulpho-H acid, N-carbethoxy-H acid, N-chloroacetyl-H acid, N-phenylacetyl-H acid, N-toluenesulpho-H acid.

**3-Amino-2-phenoxybenzotrifluoride-4-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making various dyestuffs.

**2(4-Aminophenylamino)-6-oxynaphthalene Hydrochloride**

French: Chlorhydrate de 2(4'-aminophényléamino)-6-oxynaphthalène, Hydrochlorure de 2(4'-aminophényléamino)-6-oxynaphthalène.

German: 2(4'-Aminophenylamino)-6-oxynaphthalinhydrochlorid, 2(4'-Aminophenylamino)-6-oxynaphthalinhydrochlorid, Chlorwasserstoffsäures-2(4'-aminophenylamino)-6-oxynaphthalin.

*Leather*

Reagent (Brit. 290126) in—

Dyeing.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent (Brit. 290126) in—

Dyeing furs, hair and feathers.

**3-Amino-4-phenylbenzophenone**

French: 3-Amino-4-phénylébenzophénone.

German: 3-Amino-4-phenylbenzophenon.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making azo dyestuffs with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.

**5-Amino-2-phenylbenzthiazole***Petroleum*

Reagent for—

Imparting fluorescence to hydrocarbon oils or liquids.

**6-Amino-2-phenylbenzthiazole***Petroleum*

Reagent for—

Imparting fluorescence to hydrocarbon oils or liquids.

**4-Aminophenylbetanaphthylamine**

French: 4-Aminophénylébetanaphthyléamine.

German: 4-Aminophenylbetanaphthylamin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Textile*

Reagent (Brit. 313865) in dyeing silk, cotton and other

textiles with the aid of—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-anisidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-anisidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-anisidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-benzoyloxy-1-anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-chloroanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-anisidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-anisidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic diansidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2:5-dimethoxy-1-anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-1-anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-ethyl-1-anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-ethyl-5-chloroanilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-methoxy-2-naphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-nitranilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-phenetidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-phenetidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenoxy-1-anilide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-toluidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**2-Amino-5-phenylsulphonylbenzotrifluoride-4-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making various dyestuffs.

**5-Amino-4-phenylsulphonylbenzotrifluoride-2-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making various dyestuffs.

**Aminophenyl Thiocyanate***Lubricant*

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by mixing and reacting with organometallic compounds.

**8-Aminoquinolin***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 399818) in making—

Compounds, said to be effective against malaria, by diazotizing and coupling with hydrocuprein or a substituted hydrocuprein.

**3-Aminosalicylic Acid**

French: Acide de 3-aminosalicyle, Acide 3-aminosalicylique.

German: 3-Amino-salicylsäure.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 276540) in making dyestuffs with—

Alpha-amino-2-alkyloxynaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.

Alpha-amino-2-alkyloxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.

Alpha-amino-2-naphthol ethers.

Alphanaphthylamine.

Alphanaphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-7-sulphonic acid.

Aminohydroquinonedimethyl ether.

Meta-aminoparacresolmethyl ether.



**5-Aminosalicylic Acid**

French: Acide 5-aminosalicylique, Acide de 5-amino-salicyle.

German: 5-Amino-salicylsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, pharmaceuticals, intermediates.

Starting point in making compounds used as drugs.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Anthracene acid black DSF, anthracene acid brown B, azo dyestuffs, chrome bordeaux, diamond black F, diamond green B.

Starting point (Brit. 276757) in making dyestuffs for viscose rayon with—

Alpha-amino-2-alkyloxynaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid. Alpha-amino-2-alkyloxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid. Alpha-amino-2-naphthol ethers.

Alphanaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthol-4-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthol-5-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine.

Alphanaphthylamine-2-sulphonic acid (Cleve's acid).

Alphanaphthylamine-4-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid.

Alphaphenylaminonaphthalene-8-sulphonic acid.

Aminohydroquinonedimethyl ether.

Betamethylaminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.

Betanaphthol-6-sulphonic acid.

Betanaphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Betanaphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.

Betanaphthylamine-7-sulphonic acid.

Meta-aminoparacresolmethyl ether.

Paraxylidene and betanaphthol-6-sulphonic acid.

Starting point in making—

Diamond black F, diamond green, oxazin dyestuffs, sulphonated dyestuffs.

**Paper**

Reagent in making—

Transfer paper.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**2-Amino-4-sulphobenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de 2-amino-4-sulphobenzoïque, Acide de 2-amino-4-thiobenzoïque.

German: 2-Amino-4-sulfobenzoesäure, 2-Amino-4-thiobenzoessäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, intermediates, salts.

Starting point (Brit. 324041) in making insecticides with the aid of—

6-Benzoylamino-4-chloro-3-amino-5-methoxybenzene. 4-Chloro-2-anisidin, 4-chloro-2-toluidin, 3-chloro-2-toluidin, 5-chloro-2-toluidin, 6-chloro-2-toluidin, 3-chloro-4-toluidin, 4:5-dichloro-2-toluidin, 4:6-dichloro-2-toluidin, 3:6-dichloro-4-toluidin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, metachloroanilin, 6-nitro-4-methoxy-3-toluidin, 4-nitro-2-toluidin, 5-nitro-4-toluidin, 3-nitro-4-toluidin, sulphanilic acid.

**2-Amino-5-Sulphobenzoic Acid**

Synonyms: Beta-amino-5-sulphobenzoic acid.

French: Acide 2-amino-5-sulphobenzoïque, Acide beta-amino-5-sulphobenzoïque.

German: 2-Amino-5-sulfobenzoesäure, Beta-amino-5-sulfobenzoesäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, intermediates, salts.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 298518) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alpha-amino-2:7-dimethoxynaphthalene. Alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid. Alpha-amino-2-methoxynaphthalene. Alpha-aminonaphthalene. Alpha-aminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid. Alpha-aminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid. Alpha-amino-2-naphthoxybetapropionic acid. Alpha-amino-2-oxetoxynaphthalenesulphonic acid. 1:3-Dioxyquinolin, methyl ketol, methylketolsulphonic acid, orthocresotinic acid, 1-phenyl-3-carboxyl-5-pyrazolon, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolon, phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolon, salicylic acid, sulphazone.

**3-Amino-5-sulphobenzoic Acid**

Synonyms: 3-Amino-5-thiobenzoic acid.

French: Acide 3-amino-5-sulphobenzoïque, Acide 3-amino-5-thiobenzoïque.

German: 3-Amino-5-sulfobenzoesäure, 3-Amino-5-thiobenzoessäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 324041) in making intermediates and disinfectants with the aid of—

6-Benzoylamino-4-chloro-3-amino-5-methoxybenzene, 4-chloro-2-anisidin, 4-chloro-2-toluidin, 3-chloro-2-toluidin, 6-chloro-2-toluidin, 3-chloro-4-toluidin, 3:6-dichloro-4-toluidin, 4:6-dichloro-2-toluidin, 4:5-dichloro-2-toluidin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, metachloroanilin, 6-nitro-4-methoxy-3-toluidin, 4-nitro-2-toluidin, 5-nitro-2-toluidin, 3-nitro-4-toluidin, sulphanilic acid.

**2-Aminotoluene-4-sulphodimethylamide**

Synonyms: 2-Aminotoluene-4-thiodimethylamide.

French: Amide de 2-aminotoluène-4-sulphodiméthyle,

Amide de 2-aminotoluène-4-thiométhyle.

German: 2-Aminotoluol-4-sulfo-dimethylamid, 2-amino-toluol-4-thiodimethylamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279046) in making azo dyestuffs with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthalide. 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-anisidine. 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide. 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-phenetidine.

**2-Aminotoluene-4-sulpho-N-methylanilide.**

French: Anilide de 2-aminotoluène-4-sulpho-N-méthyle, Anilide-2-aminotoluène-4-sulpho-N-méthylque, An-

ilide de 2-aminotoluène-4-thio-N-méthyle.

German: 2-Aminotoluol-4-sulfo-N-methylanilid, 2-Aminotoluol-4-thio-N-methylanilid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making dyestuffs with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloroanilide. 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-anisidine. 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-toluidide. 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.

**4-Amino-1-toluidino-8-hydroxyanthraquinone****Textile**

Dyestuff (Brit. 402391, 402392, and 402393) for—

Producing blue colors on acetate rayon.

**2-Aminotolyl-4-ethylsulphone****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making azo dyestuffs with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5-chloro-2-anisidine.

**Aminotriazinsulphonic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Derivatives with various bases.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ammonia**

Synonyms: Alkaline air, Ammoniacal gas, Anhydrous ammonia, Volatile alkali.

French: Ammoniaque, Ammoniaque liquide.

German: Ammoniak, Ammoniakflüssigkeit, Ammoniakgas, Salmiakgeist.

Spanish: Amonio.

Italian: Ammonio.

The term, "ammonia," refers to a colorless gas conforming to the chemical formula  $\text{NH}_3$ . When subjected to a certain pressure this gas is converted into a colorless, mobile liquid, generally known as anhydrous ammonia, and sometimes called liquid ammonia. Aqua ammonia (ammonium hydroxide) is a solution of ammonia in water; household ammonia is a weak aqua

**Ammonia (Continued)**

ammonia. In its chemical combining form ammonia has the formula  $\text{NH}_3$  and is properly called ammonium.

(The uses given below are those of anhydrous ammonia or aqua ammonia; they are not segregated according to the physical state of ammonia.)

**Analysis****Reagent in—**

Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

**Beverage****Ammoniating agent for—**

Glycyrrhizin used as a foam producer.

**Extractant for—**

Bitter principles, saponins.

**Bituminous****Process material (U. S. 1899314) in—**

Desulphurizing low-boiling point hydrocarbon oils.

**Source of—**

Hydrogen.

**Temperature reaction controller (Brit. 444936) for—**

Destructive hydrogenation treatments of carbonaceous materials.

**Building Construction****Reagent for—**

Removing stains from marble.

**Cellulose Products**

Process material in various operations in the rayon industry (see "Rayon" below).

**Process material (Brit. 409008) in making—**

Nitrocellulose of reduced viscosity.

**Chemical****Alkali in—**

Chemical processing and manufacturing.

**Extractant for—**

Alkaloids of coffee, bitter principles, saponins, sugar.

**Hydrogen ion regulating agent (U. S. 1875368) in—**

Securing higher yields of volatile acids from fermentation of corn cob residues.

**Hydrogenating agent for—**

Unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Neutralizing agent for—**

Acids.

**Process material in—**

Concentrating mixtures of butane and butylene (U. S. 1866800).

Purification of arylamides of 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid (U. S. 1890201).

Purifying hydrogen by removal of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbonyl sulphide.

**Process material in making—**

Basic magnesium carbonate (Brit. 413869).

Calcium chloride (Solvay process).

4:4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether (U. S. 1890256).

**Dispersing agents, emulsifying agents, hydrocyanic acid,**

inorganic chemicals, light fluffy dolomite (U. S. 1975213), metallo-organic compounds, organic chemicals, sodamide, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonates, sodium hydroxide (Solvay process).

Suspending agents, thiourea (U. S. 1889959), uranium oxide, urea, wetting agents.

**Reactant in making—**

Aldehyde-ammonias, amides, amides of higher fatty acids (Brit. 406691), amidines, amines, amino acids, amino compounds, aminoaryl alkyl and aminodiaryl ethers (U. S. 1932653), cyanogen compounds, diamines, nitriles, solvay process alkalis.

**Source of—**

Hydrogen, nitrogen.

**Starting point in making—**

Ethanolamines from ethylene oxide (U. S. 1904013), nitric acid, nitrogen oxides, nitrous anhydride for use in sulphuric acid manufacture.

**Starting point in making ammonium compounds such as the—**

Acetate, arsenate, benzoate, bicarbonate, bichromate, bifluoride, binoxalate, bisulphate, bisulphite, bitartrate, borate, bromide, camphorate, carbamate, carbonate, chloride, chromate, citrate, cuprate, cyanate, fluoride, hypophosphite, iodide, metavanadate, molybdate, nitrate, oxalate, perchlorate, persulphate, phosphate, phosphomolybdate, phosphotungstate, picrate, salicylate, sulphate, sulphate-nitrate, sulphide, sulphocyanate, tartrate, thiocyanate, thiosulphate, tungstate, valerate.

Temperature reaction controller (Brit. 444936) for—

Destructive hydrogenation treatments of carbonaceous materials.

**Cosmetic****Ingredient of—**

Permanent wave preparations.

**Reagent in—**

Treatment of hair with hydrogen peroxide.

**Saponification agent in—**

Greaseless creams and lotions.

**Dye****Process material in making—**

Anilin colors, azo dyes (Brit. 388332), lakes.

Triaminohydroxyanthraquinone from leuco-1:4:5:8-tetrahydroxyanthraquinones or 1:4-diamino-5:8-dihydroxyanthraquinone (Brit. 396976).

**Purifying agent in making—**

Paranitroanilin from nitrochlorobenzene (U. S. 1903030).

**Reagent for—**

Separating paranitroanilin from nitrodiphenylamines (U. S. 1903030).

**Dry Cleaning****Stain and spot remover.****Explosives and Matches****Starting point in making—**

Ammonium nitrate, ammonium picrate.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes****Extractant for—**

Bitter principles, saponins.

**Neutralizing agent for—**

Acids.

**Reactant in making—**

Amides of higher fatty acids (Brit. 406691).

**Remover of free fatty acids from—**

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Source of—**

Hydrogen, nitrogen.

**Fertilizer****Fertilizing agent.****Ingredient of—**

Fertilizer mixtures.

**Starting point in making—**

Ammonium sulphate-nitrate, ammoniated ammonium nitrate, ammoniated mixed fertilizers, ammoniated sodium nitrate, ammoniated superphosphates, ammoniated urea, ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate, fertilizer materials, urea.

**Firefighting****Phosgene formation preventer (Brit. 319320) in—**

Carbon tetrachloride fire-extinguishers.

**Starting point in making—**

Ammonium phosphate and other salts used as fire-proofing agents.

**Food****Extractant for—**

Alkaloids of coffee, bitter principles, saponins, sugar.

**Fumigant for—**

Cheese storerooms (miticide).

**Ingredient of antiseptic ice (Brit. 408696) for preserving—**

Fish, fruit, vegetable.

**Process material in—**

Bakery and confectionery operations.

**Glue and Gelatin****Hydrolyzing agent for—**

Gelatin, glue.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Inks, laundry marking inks.

**Starting point in making—**

Ink preparations.

Tannate and gallotannate and vanadate salts.

**Insecticide and Fungicide****Exterminant for—**

Texas cotton root rot (sclerotia).

**Leather****Ammoniating agent in making—**

Mothproofing agents for pelts and furs.

Protectives (polychlorocresols, polychloronaphthols, polychlorophenols) against parasites, molds, and red spots on hides.

**Curing agent in making—**

Leather.

**Mold preventive in—**

Tan liquors.

**Slime preventive in—**

Tan liquors.

**Ammonia (Continued)****Lubricant**

Ammoniating agent in making—  
Emulsifying or suspending agents for lubricants.

**Mechanical**

Rust inhibitor for—  
Idle steam boilers (reacts with the remaining moisture to form compounds which act as rustproofing agents).  
Softening agent (with disodium phosphate) for—  
Boiler feed waters (claimed to give a higher softening effect at a lesser cost than by using sodium carbonate and trisodium phosphate and to eliminate the undesirably high alkalinity of the water in the boiler and the acidity of the condensate).

**Metallurgical**

Annealing gas in—  
Bright-annealing coldrolled strip metal (used in cracked form).  
Case-hardening agent for—  
Iron, steel.  
Corrosion-resistance augmenter for—  
Aluminum and its alloys.  
Light metals and their alloys.  
Magnesium and its alloys.  
Decoppering agent for—  
Iron.  
Denickeling agent for—  
Iron.  
Nitriding agent for—  
Steel.  
Solvent for metallic salts in making—  
Electrolytes for electrolytic recovery of metals.

**Miscellaneous**

Cleansing agent for—  
Factory purposes, household purposes.  
Ingredient of—  
Coating solution for capsules, tablets, and the like (U. S. 1907203).  
Sealing compositions (U. S. 1904445).  
Remover of—  
Tackiness of coating in oilskin manufacture (used in conjunction with shellac and water).  
Reagent for—  
Removing ink from printed paper by alternate treatments with oleic acid.  
Source of—  
Hydrogen, nitrogen.  
Thawing agent for—  
Frozen water pipes (a cylinder of ammonia is hooked up to taps; the heat generated by the dissolution of the ammonia and the rapid diffusion of the gas into the ice greatly assists the thawing).

**Mining**

Flotation reagent for—  
Lead sulphide ores.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ammoniating agent in making—  
Mercury antifouling paints.

**Petroleum**

Process material (U. S. 1899314) in—  
Desulphurizing low-boiling point hydrocarbon oils.  
Purifying agent for—  
Hydrocarbons.  
Source of—  
Hydrogen, nitrogen.  
Temperature reaction controller (Brit. 444936) for—  
Destructive hydrogenation treatments of carbonaceous materials.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Reagent in making—  
Insulin.

**Photographic**

Developing agent (Brit. 390616) in making—  
Light-sensitive films for multicolor pictures.  
Reactant in—  
Development of latent images.  
Solubilizing agent (U. S. 1901441) for—  
Silver sulphate in making "dull emulsions."

**Rayon**

Buffer in—  
Bleaching acetate rayon with hydrogen peroxide.  
Contamination restrainer (U. S. 1932789) in—  
Desulphurizing of rayon in package form.

Starting point in making—

Cuprammonium solutions in rayon manufacture.

**Refrigeration**

Refrigerant.

**Resins**

Accelerator in—  
Phenol condensation process.  
Catalyst in making—  
Urea-furfural resins.  
Process material in making—  
Resins.  
Remover (U. S. 1900132) of—  
Free fatty acids from natural resins.

**Rubber**

Coagulation preventer (Brit. 393844) of—  
Concentrated latex in making dispersions or emulsions of rubber latex.  
Extractant (U. S. 1931002) for—  
Water-soluble material in rubber products.  
Improver (U. S. 1931002) of rubber's resistance to—  
Electricity, water.  
Reactant (U. S. 1896054) in—  
Coagulation of rubber latex.  
Viscosity promoter (Brit. 399394) in making—  
Highly viscous rubber dispersions capable of being shaped, sprayed, or brush-applied (used with sodium silicate).

**Soap**

Alkali base in—  
Ammonia soaps.  
Extractant for—  
Saponins.  
Neutralizing agent for—  
Acids.  
Reactant in making—  
Amides of higher fatty acids (Brit. 406691).  
Source of—  
Hydrogen.

**Tobacco**

Extractant for—  
Nicotine.

**Textile**

Coherence increaser (U. S. 1899513) for—  
Silk filaments.  
Elasticity increaser (U. S. 1899513) for—  
Silk filaments.  
Extractant for—  
Saponins.  
Process material in—  
Bleaching operations, calico printing, degumming processes, desizing operations, dyeing processes, retting operations, scouring processes, waterproofing processes.  
Reagent (U. S. 1899513) for—  
Cleansing raw silk in the cocoon.

**Water and Sanitation**

Process material (U. S. 1892972) in—  
Removing aldehydes and ketones.  
Water-purification agent.

**Ammoniacal Magnesium Cyanide****Agriculture**

Fumigant for—  
Plants.

**Ammoniated Soap of Palm and Olive Oils****Miscellaneous**

As a wetting agent (Brit. 411908).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Ammonium Acetate**

Synonyms: Acetate of ammonia.  
Latin: Acetas ammoniae, Ammonium aceticum.  
French: Acétate ammoniac, Acétate d'ammonium.  
German: Ammoniumacetat, Ammoniumazetat, Essigsäuresammoniak, Essigsäuresammonium.

**Analysis**

Reagent in determining—  
Iron and lead.  
Reagent in separating—  
Lead sulphate and calcium sulphate from one another and from barium sulphate and strontium sulphate.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
Chloralamide, methyl cyanide, succinimide.  
Various other organic chemicals.

**Ammonium Acetate (Continued)**

Starting point in making—

Ammonium carbonate, ammonium chloride.

(Other ammonium salts).

**Insecticide**

Reagent (Brit. 258623) in making—

Chloramine insecticides and germicides.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

Mordant in—

Dyeing and printing.

Liquors and pastes used in dyeing and printing fast shades on textiles (Brit. 247694).

**Ammonium Acid Adipate****Leather**

Buffer (Brit. 444184) in—

Obtaining level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are said to have great resistance to soap and alkalis).

**Ammonium Acid Diglycolate****Leather**

Buffer (Brit. 444184) in—

Obtaining level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are said to have great resistance to soap and alkalis).

**Ammonium Acid Phthalate****Leather**

Buffer (Brit. 444184) in—

Obtaining level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are said to have great resistance to soap and alkalis).

**Ammonium Acid Saccharate****Leather**

Buffer (Brit. 444184) in—

Obtaining level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are said to have great resistance to soap and alkalis).

**Ammonium Alginate**

Synonyms: Alginate of ammonia.

French: Alginate ammoniacque, Alginate d'ammonium.

German: Alginäuresammoniak, Alginäuresammonium, Ammoniumalginat.

Spanish: Alginato de amoniaco.

Italian: Alginato d'ammonio.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for waterproofing of various ceramic wares.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Dispersions of various chemicals.

Ingredient of—

Various chemical liquids (added for the purpose of increasing their viscosity).

Reagent in treating—

Various chemical liquids, as well as solutions of pharmaceutical products for the purpose of purifying and clarifying them (French 570636).

Stabilizer in—

Emulsions of various chemicals and chemical products.

Starting point in making—

Iodinated pharmaceutical products.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for treating cement and concrete for the purpose of preventing the deterioration when exposed to the action of alkalis and seawater.

Waterproofing compositions, used for treating plaster of Paris, wallboard, cement, stucco, concrete.

**Fats and Oils**

Stabilizer in—

Emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Fuel**

Binder in—

Compositions used for fuel briquettes and containing coal dust (used in place of pitch).

Non-smoking fuel briquettes (burns without developing large amounts of smoke, as do the usual binders employed for this purpose).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (French 563726) of—

Adhesive preparations.

Reagent in treating—

Solutions of gelatin, glue, and other adhesives for the purpose of purifying and clarifying them.

**Ink**

Ingredient (French 563726) of—

Printing inks (added for the purpose of thickening the product).

Various inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for sizing leathers (added to replace starch and gum tragacanth) (French 563726). Compositions, containing various fatty substances, used in the preparation of emulsions for tanning and tawing leather (French 533465).

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for covering steel tubes.

Compositions, containing sodium carbonate, used as boiler compounds (added for the purpose of improving the water-softening properties of the sodium carbonate).

**Metallurgical**

Binder (French 518037) in—

Compositions, containing graphite, lampblack, and antiseptics, used for the purpose of repairing metallurgical furnaces and ovens.

**Miscellaneous**

Binder (French 518037) in—

Preparations, containing graphite, lampblack, and antiseptics, used for repairing stoves.

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsions of various products.

Ingredient of—

Antigraze coatings (French 563726).

Compositions used for treating rope and twine.

Compositions used for waterproofing purposes.

Binder in—

Compositions containing powdered mica, asbestos, coal, carbon, graphite, minerals, and the like.

Compositions used for sizing purposes (used in place of starches and gum tragacanth, giving a size of improved elasticity and more transparent).

Stabilizer in—

Emulsions of various substances.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (French 563726) of—

Compositions, used for treating interior walls and ceilings.

Various paints, lacquers, and enamels.

**Paper**

Binder (French 563726) in—

Sizing compositions (used in place of starches and gum tragacanth to give a more elastic and more transparent product).

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for finishing paper.

Compositions used for waterproofing pulp and paper products.

Compositions containing wood flour.

Reagent in treating—

Waste liquors and the like for the purpose of purifying and clarifying them.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates (added for the purpose of securing better dispersion).

Stabilizer in—

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates.

**Plastics**

Binder in—

Various plastic compositions containing such substances as horn, ebonite, celluloid, ivory, bone, shell, galalith, formaldehyde-phenol condensation products, ureaformaldehyde condensation products, and other artificial resins.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Products obtained with rubber latex.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Bleaching preparations, detergent preparations.

**Ammonium Alginate (Continued)****Sugar**

Defecating agent in—

Refining sugar.

Reagent in—

Clarifying and purifying liquors in beet sugar refining.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing*

Ingredient of—

Various dye baths (added for the purpose of increasing the dispersion of the dyestuff).

Mordant in—

Various dyeing processes.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the waterproofing of fabrics, this treatment being followed by one in a solution of a metallic salt.

Compositions used for treating woolen fabrics to protect them against decomposition (French 518059).

Compositions used for sizing yarns and fabrics (added in place of starch and gum tragacanth for the purpose of obtaining a more elastic and more transparent size) (French 563726).

—, *Printing*

Mordant in—

Printing various fabrics.

Thickener in—

Printing pastes (used in place of gum tragacanth and British gum).

**Waxes and Resins**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Dispersions of waxes and resins, both artificial and natural (added for the purpose of increasing the dispersion of these substances).

Stabilizer in—

Emulsions containing both natural and artificial resins and waxes.

**Water and Sanitation**

Reagent in—

Treating waste waters and the like for the purpose of purifying and clarifying them.

**Wine**

Clarifying agent for—

Treating wines.

**Ammonium Alum**

Synonyms: Alum, Aluminum-ammonium sulphate,

Ammonia alum.

Latin: Alumen ammoniacale, Alumen.

French: Alun d'ammoniaque, Sulfate d'aluminium et d'ammonium, Sulfate double d'alumine et d'ammoniaque, Sulfate double d'aluminium et d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniakalaun.

Spanish: Allume ammoniacale, Alumbre de ammoniaco, Sulfato de amoniaco y de aluminio.

Italian: Solfato di alluminio e d'ammonio.

**Analysis**

Reagent for—

Identifying coloring matters, making staining solutions.

**Cement**

Ingredient (French 666186) of—

Sorel cement.

Reagent in—

Hardening plaster casts.

**Ceramics**

Reagent in making—

Ceramic products.

**Chemicals**

Clarifying agent in chemical processes and in purifying organic and inorganic chemical products.

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotolu-

ene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphacampholide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, alcohols, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 306471).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the manufacture of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, such as—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitro-anisoles.

Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

Starting point in making—

Aluminum acetate.

Aluminum sulphacetate.

Pure alumina for making rubber appliances and artificial corundum and artificial precious stones.

**Construction**

Hardening agent in—

Plastering.

**Ammonium Alum (Continued)****Ingredient of—**

Concrete mixtures and plastering compositions containing Portland cement (Brit. 258320).

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Color lakes, various dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

Ingredient (Brit. 249016) of—

Electrolytes for lead plate storage batteries.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Composition used in making matches.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Baking powders.

Reagent in making—

Confectionery, oleomargarin.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Marble cements, porcelain cements.

Vegetable glues and adhesive preparations.

**Ink**

Reagent in making—

Writing inks.

**Jewelry**

Reagent in making—

Artificial precious stones.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Tanning, tawing.

**Miscellaneous**

For hardening specimens for microscopy.

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions (U. S. 1787425), fire-extinguishing compositions, fireproofing compositions, linings for safes, polishing compositions (U. S. 1774221), water-proofing compositions.

Reagent in—

Galvanostegy.

Taxidermy.

Treating objects of art or articles used for decorating purposes, which are made from plaster mixed with a solution of dextrin and molded into shape and then treated.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—

Pigments.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Sizing compositions.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as astringent, emetic, styptic, irritant, purgative, and diuretic.

**Photographic**

Reagent for—

Hardening the gelatin coating of plates, films, and papers.

Recovering silver from dilute photographic emulsions (French 483100).

**Printing**

Reagent in—

Process engraving and lithography.

**Sugar**

Reagent in—

Clarifying sugar juices.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

As a mordant.

—, Finishing

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions.

Preservative compositions for treating knitted fabrics.

Waterproofing compositions.

—, Manufacturing

Reagent (French 601297) for—

Treating acetate rayon to preserve its luster.

—, Printing

As a mordant.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Ammonium Betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Bétatétrahydronaphthalènesulphonate ammoniacque, Bétatétrahydronaphthalènesulphonate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumbetatetrahydronaphthalinsulfonat, Betatetrahydronaphthalinsulfonsäuresammoniak, Betatetrahydronaphthalinsulfonsäuresammonium.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 371293).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Ammonium Bicarbonate**

Synonyms: Ammonium acid carbonate.

French: Bicarbonate ammoniacque, Bicarbonate d'ammonium.

German: Kohlensäureessigsäureammonium, Kohlenstoff-säureessigsäureammonium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ammonium carbonate and other ammonium salts.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Various dyestuffs.

**Food**

Leavening agent in making—

Pastries and in baking generally.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Fire-extinguishing preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, Miscellaneous

Defatting agent in treating—

Yarns and fabrics.

**Ammonium Borate**

French: Borate ammoniacque, Borate d'ammonium.

German: Borsäuresammoniak, Borsäuresammonium.

Spanish: Borato de amoniaco.

Italian: Borato d'ammonio.

**Chemical**

Starting material (Brit. 253623) in—

Manufacture of chloramines.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Electrolytic condensers.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general fire-retarding agent.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use in the treatment of urinary calculi.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for impregnating and fireproofing fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of

Compositions for impregnating and fireproofing wood.

**Ammonium Bromide**

Latin: Ammonium bromatum.

French: Bromhydrate d'ammonium, Bromure d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumbromid, Bromammon.

Spanish: Bromuro amoniaco, Bromuro de amonio.

Italian: Bromuro di ammonio.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Soldering flux, containing also borax, zinc chloride, sodium bromide, and aluminum bromide (French 672746).

Soldering flux for aluminum, containing also anhydrous zinc chloride and sodium fluoride (French 642778).

**Miscellaneous**

As a fireproofing medium (German 355107, 390840; Australian 100696; U. S. 1612104).

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing composition for theater curtains and scenery, containing also ammonium sulphate and other products (French 665464).

**Ammonium Bromide (Continued)**

Mixture with ammonium phosphate for fireproofing all kinds of products (French 594784).

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—  
Sedative.

**Photographic**

Precipitant for—

Silver salts.

Reagent in making—

Gelatin-bromide emulsions.

**Printing**

Reagent in—

Lithography, process engraving.

**Textile**

Reagent (French 602297) for—

Conserving luster, transparency, and general appearance of cellulose acetate fabrics when subjected to hot or boiling liquids.

**Ammonium Butylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Butylnaphthalène-sulfonate d'ammoniaque, Butylnaphthalène-sulfonate d'ammonium.

German: Ammonbutylnaphthalinsulfonat, Ammonium-butylnaphthalinsulfonat, Butylnaphthalinschwefelsäuresammoniak, Butylnaphthalinschwefelsäuresammonium, Butylnaphthalinsulfonsäuresammoniak, Butylnaphthalinsulfonsäuresammonium.

Spanish: Butilnaftalene-sulfonato de amonio.

Italian: Butilnaftalenesolfonato di ammonio.

**Fire Prevention**

Ingredient (French 665464; Brit. 302172) of—

Fire-extinguishing compositions (aqueous emulsion with carbon tetrachloride).

Fire-extinguishing composition, containing also aluminum sulphate and sodium bicarbonate.

**Ammonium Butyraldehyde**

Synonyms: Ammonium-butyraldehyde hydrate.

French: Butyraldéhydrate d'ammoniaque, Butyraldéhydrate d'ammonium.

German: Butyraldehyde-ammoniak.

Spanish: Butiraldehidato de amoníaco.

Italian: Butiraldeidato di ammoniaco.

**Rubber**

Accelerator (French 567987) in—

Vulcanizing processes (distinguishing itself by its liquid state).

**Ammonium Butyrate**

French: Butyrate ammoniacque, Butyrate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumbutyrat, Buttersäuresammonium.

**Fats and Oils**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 277357) for various fats and oils.

**Leather**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Dressings containing mineral oils and aliphatic alcohols, lubricating compositions.

**Petroleum**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Motor fuel compositions containing mineral oil distillates and aliphatic alcohols.

Stable emulsions with mineral oils and aliphatic alcohols.

**Soap**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Detergent compositions, soap compositions, textile soaps.

**Textile**

—, *Finishing*

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Scouring compositions.

**Ammonium Carbamate**

Synonyms: Ammonium carbamate.

French: Carbamate d'ammonium, Carbamate ammonique.

German: Ammoniumcarbaminat, Carbaminsäuresammonium.

Spanish: Carbaminato de amonio.

Italian: Carbamato di ammonio.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Barium carbamate (French 687091).

Calcium carbamate (French 687091).

Carbamates from alkalis and alkaline earths (French 756653).

Cyanamides from alkaline earths (French 702754).

Disodium carbamide (French 753038).

Metallic oxides (French 696374).

Urea (French 687188).

Zinc carbamate (French 687091).

**Fertilizer**

Starting point (French 685276) in making—

Two-plantfood fertilizer from phosphoric anhydride.

**Ammonium Carbonate**

Synonyms: Ammonia crystal, Ammonium sesquicarbonate, Carbonate of ammonia, Hartshorn salts, Sul volatile, Sesquicarbonate of ammonia, Volatile alkali, Volatile salt.

Latin: Ammonium carbonatum.

French: Carbonate ammoniacque, Carbonate d'ammonium, Sel volatile d'angelterre, Sesquicarbonate ammoniacque.

German: Ammoniumkarbonat, Ammoniumscesquikarbonat, Kohlensäuresammoniak, Kohlenstoffsäuresammoniak, Salmiaksalz.

Spanish: Carbonato de amoníaco.

Italian: Carbonato d'ammonio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in separating—

Arsenic from antimony.

Chlorine from bromine and iodine.

Group of alkali earths from magnesium and the alkalis.

Magnesium from lithium.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Acetoacetic acid, aminoacetic acid, betaresorcylic acid, 2:6-dihydroxybenzoic acid, dimethylpiperazin, protocatechuic acid, pyrocatechol, orthocarboxylic acid, intermediates, synthetic aromatic chemicals, synthetic organic and pharmaceutical chemicals.

Reagent in treating—

Uranium salts to obtain radio-active preparations.

Starting point in making—

Ammonium acetate, ammonium iodide, ammonium sulphocyanide, ammonium thiosulphate.

Barium carbonate and carbonates of other metals and alkaline earth metals.

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures containing mixed catalysts and used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 292570).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracycene (Brit. 281307).

Alphacampholide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 306471).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

**Ammonium Carbonate (Continued)**

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, or the like (Brit. 306471).  
 Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, biacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, alcohols, and other organic compounds, which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 306471).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 306440) of catalytic preparations used in the manufacture of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles or nitromethane.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.  
 Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Ceramics**

Reagent in making various ceramic products.

**Construction**

Ingredient (Brit. 258320) of—  
 Concrete mixtures and plastic compositions containing Portland cement.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—  
 Casein colors.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Carriers for dyestuffs (French 599868).  
 Various dyestuffs, including fuchsin S.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—  
 Explosive mixtures containing picric acid.  
 Smokeless powders (U. S. 1589237).

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
 Baking powders.  
 Reagent in separating—  
 Constituents of the cocoa bean.  
 Source of—  
 Carbon dioxide in baking (used in place of sodium bicarbonate).

**Glass**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions for cleaning glass and glass articles (U. S. 1643251).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
 Casein glues and other adhesive preparations.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
 Mordant compositions used in the dyeing of glove leather and other types of leather.  
 Tanning compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
 Fire-extinguisher compositions.  
 Mordant compositions for dyeing various materials.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—  
 Mordant preparations used in dyeing paper, cardboard, and paper and pulp compositions.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
 Cosmetics, smelling salts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—  
 Rubber batches (added for the purpose of producing a gas at the temperature of vulcanization and inflating the rubber mass, in the manufacture of rubber balloons, balls, inflated toys, and similar articles).

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
 Cleansing powders, dry-cleaning soaps.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
 Mordant in—  
 Baths used in dyeing various fabrics.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions for degreasing woolens.  
 Washing compositions.

**Wine**

Accelerator of—  
 Fermentation of grapes in making wines.

**Ammonium Cetylsulphate****Metallurgical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1974436) of—  
 Flux for use in soft soldering, containing also zinc chloride and alcohol.

**Ammonium Chloride**

Synonyms: Ammonium hydrochloride, Chloride of ammonia, Hydrochlorate of ammonia, Muriate of ammonia, Sal ammoniac.  
 Latin: Ammoniae hydrochloras, Ammoniae murias, Ammonium chloratum, Ammonium hydrochloratum, Ammonium muriaticum, Chloruretum ammoniacum, Sal ammoniacum.  
 French: Chlorhydrate d'ammoniaque, Chlorure d'ammonium, Hydrochlorate d'ammonique, Muriate d'ammoniaque, Sel ammoniac.  
 German: Ammoniumchlorid, Chlorammonium, Reiner salmiak, Salmiak.  
 Spanish: Cloruro amoniaco, Sal amoniaco.  
 Italian: Clorurio d'ammonio, Cloruro ammonico, Sale ammoniaco.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—  
 Allyl alcohol from glycerin.  
 Aromatic and aliphatic chemicals by reduction or oxidation.  
 Process material in making—  
 Ammonium chlorostannate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium thiosulphate, ammonium-platinum chloride, chloroamine insecticides and germicides (Brit. 253623), sterilizing agents (U. S. 1589237), urea.  
 Starting point (Brit. 396760) in making organic amines with the aid of—  
 Alcohol, meta-cresol, meta-5-xyleneol.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Alpha-aminopropionic acid (alpha-alanin), betanaphthylamine-7-sulphonic acid, bismuth salicylate, chromic acid, diethylbenzaldehydeacetal, formamide, intermediate chemicals, isatin, ketone musk, pharmaceutical chemicals, phenylhydroxylamine, synthetic aromatics, triethylamine.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—  
 Auramin, auramin G, various dyestuffs.



**Ammonium Chloride (Continued)****Electrical****Ingredient of—**

Dry batteries, flashlight and annunciator batteries.

**Reagent in making—**

Electric appliances of various sorts.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of various explosives and blasting powders (but principally European powders).

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of various fertilizer mixtures.

**Fuel**

As a fuel economizer (U. S. 1618465).

**Reagent in—**

Manufacture of candles.

**Leather**

Process material in—

Tanning.

**Metallurgical****Flux in—**

Soldering, galvanizing, tinning.

**Ingredient of—**

Baths for nickel, zinc, and platinum plating.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Compositions for generating heat in waterless hot-water bags.

Rust cement for pipe joints.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (U. S. 1580914) of—

Paint and varnish removers.

**Reagent in making—**

Mars yellow pigment.

**Petroleum****Reagent in—**

Analysis of oilfield water (determination of lime by the Macfayden method).

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for the treatment of acute hepatitis, bronchitis, catarrhal jaundice, dysmenorrhea, gastric catarrh, glandular enlargements, sciatica.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Scouring powders, washing powders.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient (Brit. 255692) of—

Solutions used in the manufacture of special grades of phenol-aldehyde resins.

**Textile****Protective ingredient of—**

Hot liquors used in the treatment of acetate rayon.

**Reagent in—**

Dyeing and printing of fabrics.

**Ammonium Chloroiodide**

French: Chloroiodure d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumchlorjodid, Chlorjodammonium.

**Food**

Reagent in improving—

Flour (U. S. 1630143).

**Ammonium 1:5-Chloronaphthalenesulphonate**

French: 1:5-Chloronaphthalènesulfonate ammoniacque, 1:5-Chloronaphthalènesulfonate d'ammonium.

German: Ammonium-1:5-chloronaphthalinsulfonat, 1:5-Chloronaphthalinsulfonsäuresammonium.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Aromatic hydrocarbon emulsions, terpene emulsions.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsions.

**Leather**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified tanning compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Washing and cleansing compositions.

**Paper**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in increasing the wetting and ab-

sorbing properties of—

Blotting paper, cardboard, duplicating paper.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsions of oils and distillates.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsions.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified dye baths.

—, *Finishing*

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Washing and finishing compositions.

—, *Manufacturing*

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Wool-carbonizing compositions.

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in increasing—

Absorptive powers of cotton wadding.

**Ammonium Chloroplatinate**

Synonyms: Platinum-ammonium chloride.

French: Chloroplatinate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumplatinchlorid, Platinsalmiak.

Spanish: Chloroplatinato de amonio.

Italian: Chloroplatinato di ammonio.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in—

Organic synthesis.

**Metallurgical**

Electrolyte (in conjunction with citric acid) in—

Platinum plating.

Intermediate product in—

Extraction of platinum from its salts.

**Photographic**

Toning agent in printing processes.

**Ammonium Citrate**

French: Citrate ammoniacque, Citrate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumcitrat, Ammoniumziträt, Citron-säuresammonium, Zitronensäuresammonium.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 253623) in making—

Chloramines.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Emulsions, lubricating compositions.

**Leather**

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Dressing and finishing compositions containing mineral oils and aliphatic alcohols.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Rustproofing and preventive compositions.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Motor fuel compositions containing mineral oils and aliphatic alcohols.

Stable mineral oil emulsions with aliphatic alcohols.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Detergent compositions, soap compositions, textile soaps.

**Textile**

—, *Finishing*

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Finishing and washing preparations.

**Ammonium Dibutyl-naphthalenesulphonate**

French: Dibutyl-naphthalènesulfonate ammoniacque,

Dibutyl-naphthalènesulfonate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumdibutyl-naphthalinsulfonat, Dibutyl-naphthalinsulfonsäuresammoniak, Dibutyl-naphthalinsulfonsäuresammonium.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point (Brit. 279877) in making—

Solvent.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—

Bleaching and cleansing compositions for parquet floors.

Washing compositions for various purposes.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—

Washing and detergent compositions.

**Ammonium Dibutyl-naphthalenesulphonate (Cont'd)****Textile****—, Dyeing**

Assist (Brit. 279877) in dyeing—  
Woolen yarns and fabrics.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—  
Compositions used in finishing textiles.

**Ammonium Fluoride**

French: Fluorure d'ammoniaque, Fluorure d'ammonium.

German: Ammonfluorid, Fluorammoniak, Fluorammonium.

**Agriculture**

Improver for—  
Sandy soils.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—  
Analytical methods for control, research, and other purposes.

**Beverage**

As an antiseptic.

**Chemical**

Reactant in—

Decomposing minerals.

Starting point in making—

Other fluoride salts, various fluoride salts (U. S. 1911004), various fluosilicates (U. S. 1911004 and 1899607).

**Glass**

As an etching agent.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in—

Carrotting furs.

**Textile**

Mordant in—

Printing and dyeing.

**Ammonium Fluotitanate**

Synonyms: Ammonium titanofluoride.

French: Fluotitanate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumfluotitanat, Titanfluorwasserstoff-sauresammonium.

**Leather**

Ingredient of dyeing liquor used with tinctorial woods.

**Ammonium Hypochlorite**

French: Hypochlorite d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumhypochlorit, Unterchlorsäuresammonium.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Orthoaminocinnamic acid from orthocyanocinnamic acid (German 440052).

**Sanitation**

Disinfectant in the treatment of potable waters.

**Ammonium Lactate**

French: Lactate ammoniacque, Lactate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumlactat, Milchsäuresammonium, Milchsäuresammoniak.

Spanish: Lactico de ammoniaco.

Italian: Lactico d'ammonio.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Chloramine derivatives (Brit. 253623).

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Emulsified lubricants, emulsions (Brit. 277357).

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressings containing mineral oils and aliphatic alcohols in emulsified condition (Brit. 277357).

Finishing compositions, tanning compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Bath used for plating lead, tin, and Britannia metal articles.

Reagent in—

Plating nickel on zinc.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Stable emulsions containing mineral oils and aliphatic alcohols.

Stable emulsified motor fuel compositions containing mineral oils and aliphatic alcohols.

**Soap**

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Emulsified detergents, emulsified soap compositions, emulsified textile soaps.

**Ammonium Laurylsulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 353475).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Ammonium Linoleate**

Synonyms: Linoleate of ammonia.

French: Linoléate d'ammoniaque, Linoléate d'ammonium.

German: Leinoelammonium, Leinoelammoniak.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent.

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Ammonium Nitrate**

Synonyms: Nitrate of ammonia.

Latin: Ammonii nitras, Ammonio nitras, Nitras ammonicus.

French: Azotate ammoniacque, Azotate d'ammonium, Azotate ammoniacque, Azotate d'ammonium, Nitrate ammoniacque, Nitrate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniaknitrat, Ammoniumnitrat.

Italian: Nitrato di ammoniaco, Nitrato di emonie.

**Chemical**

Absorbent for—

Oxides of nitrogen.

Solvent in making—

Red-colored zinc oxide.

Starting point in making—

Nitrous oxide.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Dynamites, explosive composition (Brit. 397600), fuel-igniting substances (Brit. 315232), low-density explosive composition (U. S. 1901126), military explosives, pyrotechnic compositions, safety explosives, U. S. permissible explosives of class 1.

**Fertilizer**

Alone as a fertilizer.

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer compositions.

**Refrigeration**

Ingredient of—

Freezing mixtures.

**Ammonium Octodecylsulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 360539).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Ammonium Oleate**

Synonyms: Oleate of ammonia.

French: Oléate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumoleat, Oelsäuresammonium.

**Chemical**

Solidifying agent in solid alcohol compositions.

**Insecticide**

Emulsifying agent in—

Insecticides and weed-killers (Brit. 261241).

Reagent in making—

Insecticides and germicides containing chloramines.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Vermin-proofing applications for leather (Brit. 253993).

**Lumbering**

Ingredient of—

Vermin-proofing applications for wood (Brit. 253993).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Mothproofing applications for furs, fabrics and rugs (Brit. 253993).

**Oils and Fats**

Thickening agent in—

Compounded mineral oil lubricants.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Detergent preparations, dry-cleaner's soaps.

**Ammonium Oxalate**

Synonyms: Oxalate of ammonia.

French: Oxalate ammoniacque, Oxalate d'ammonium.

German: Oxalsäuresammonium, Oxalsäuresammoniak.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Antimony oxalate, barium oxalate, calcium oxalate, copper oxalate, iron oxalate, lead oxalate, magnesium oxalate, manganese oxalate, nickel oxalate, potassium oxalate, silver oxalate, sodium oxalate, strontium oxalate, tin oxalate, titanium oxalate, tungsten oxalate, zinc oxalate.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Permissible dynamites, safety explosives.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Emulsified lubricants, emulsions of various sorts.

**Leather**

Reagent in making—

Emulsified finishes and dressings (Brit. 277357).

**Petroleum**

Reagent in making—

Emulsified motor fuels containing mineral oils and aliphatic alcohols.

Mineral oil emulsions with aliphatic alcohols.

**Soap**

Reagent in making—

Detergent compositions in emulsified form, emulsified soaps, textile soaps.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Ingredient of—

Padding liquor used in the dyeing and printing of fabrics and yarns with the aid of indigosol O to produce indigo black.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Washing and scouring compositions.

**Ammonium Persulphate**

Synonyms: Persulphate of ammonia.

French: Persulfate ammoniacque, Persulfate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniakpersulfat, Ammoniumpersulfat, Perschwefelsäuresammoniak, Perschwefelsäuresammonium.

**Analysis**

Reagent in the chemical laboratory.

**Chemical**

Oxidizing agent in making various chemicals.

Reagent in making—

Aldehyde from alcohol, alizarin from hydroxyanthraquinone, anthion, dihydroxybenzoic acid from salicylic acid, ferric salts from ferrous salts, nitrohydroquinone from orthonitrophenol, purpurin from alizarin.

Reagent in—

Introducing hydroxyl group into benzene nucleus.

Starting point in making—

Potassium persulphate, sodium persulphate.

**Dye**

Oxidizing agent in making—

Synthetic dyestuffs of various groups, such as resoflavin W.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Battery compositions to produce depolarizing effect.

**Fats and Oils**

Bleaching agent.

Deodorizer for—

Fish oils, seal oil, stearin, train oil, whale oil.

**Food**

Bleaching agent in treating—

Flour and meal.

Reagent in—

Improving the quality of flour and meal.

Making starch conversion products for breadmaking (Brit. 282178).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Bleaching agent.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Electroplating baths.

Oxidizing agent in the metallurgy of copper.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Disinfectant preparations used on the hands.

Oxidizing agent in various processes.

Reagent for—

Washing infected yeasts.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Hair dyes.

**Photographic**

Hypo eliminator and reducer.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in softening prints.

**Plastics**

Stabilizing agent in making—

Solutions of cellulose in ammoniacal copper oxide.

**Soap**

Bleaching agent in making—

Fine grades of white soap.

**Textile**

—, *Bleaching*

Bleach for—

Cottons and other textiles.

—, *Manufacturing*

Stabilizing agent in—

Solutions containing cellulose dissolved in ammoniacal copper oxide, used in the manufacture of cuprammonium rayon.

**Ammonium Phosphate**

Synonyms: Diammoniumorthophosphate.

French: Phosphate d'ammonium, Phosphate ammoniacque.

German: Phosphorsäuresammonium, Zweibasches ammoniumphosphat.

**Building**

Ingredient of—

Mixtures for fireproofing structures.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Dimethylpiperazin, guaiacol from diazo-orthoanisol (U. S. 1623949).

Ingredient of—

Compositions of food for promoting micro-organism fermentation, yeast fermentation, fermentation with acetic acid bacteria.

Contact masses for use in chemical processes.

Reagent in making—

Ammonium phosphotungstate, ammonium phosphomolybdate.

Reagent in making—

Acetic acid by addition to molasses, syrups, grape sugar, and the like.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Impregnating bath for the treatment of wood for matches.

**Fertilizer**

Alone or in mixtures as a plant food.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for fireproofing straw, pickling baths for making candle wicks.

**Metallurgical**

Flux in—

Soldering metals.

Ingredient of—

Platinum electroplating liquors.

Baths for plating aluminum with silver and nickel.

Baths for plating platinum and nickel alloys.

Baths for coloring lead.

Baths for coating metals with lead.

Hard soldering compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—

Green pigment (Arnaudon's green) by calcination with dichromates.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for fireproofing cardboard, paper pulp, paper products.

**Ammonium Phosphate (Continued)***Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Sugar*

Reagent in refining.

*Textile**Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Compositions for fireproofing fabrics and yarns.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient of fireproofing agents.

**Ammonium Phosphomolybdate**

French: Ammonium molybdophosphate, Molybdophosphate ammoniacque, Molybdophosphate d'ammonium, Phosphomolybdate ammoniacque, Phosphomolybdate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniummolybdaenphosphat, Ammoniumphosphomolybdat, Molybdaenphosphorsäureammonium, Phosphomolybdaensäuresammonium.

*Analysis*

Reagent in various processes.

*Dye*

Reagent (Brit. 275943) in making dye lakes with—

Para-aminobenzaldehyde.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzaldehyde.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane.

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient (Brit. 275969) of—

Oil or spirit lacquers, colored with basic dyestuffs and containing cellulose ester or other bases.

**Ammonium Polysulphide**

Synonyms: Polysulphide of ammonia.

French: Polysulfure ammoniacque, Polysulfure d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniakpolysulfid, Ammoniumpolysulfid.

Spanish: Polisulfurato de amoníaco.

Italian: Polisulfurato di ammonio.

*Analysis*

Precipitating reagent in chemical analysis of metals and other substances.

*Chemical*

Precipitating agent in various processes.

Reducing agent in making various inorganic and organic chemicals, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and synthetic aromatic chemicals.

*Dye*

Reducing agent in making various dyestuffs.

*Fats and Oils*

Reagent (Brit. 271553) in making—

Vulcanized oils.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide and fungicide.

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.

Preparations for combatting powdery mildew.

*Leather*

Reagent in—

Dehairing hides.

*Paper*

Ingredient (Brit. 271553) of—

Compositions, containing rubber latex, used for treating paper and pulp.

*Rubber*

Reagent (Brit. 271553) in treating—

Rubber latex.

*Textile*

Reagent in—

Denitrating nitro rayons, treating viscose rayon filament to remove sulphur.

**Ammonium-Potassium Borofluoride***Fuel*

Ingredient (Brit. 463218) of—

Automotive fuels consisting of gasoline and ethyl alcohol (added to inhibit corrosion of magnesium metal, magnesium alloys, or other metal parts).

Automotive fuels consisting of gasoline, benzol, and methanol (added to inhibit corrosion of magnesium metal, magnesium alloys, or other metal parts).

**Ammonium Propionate**

French: Propionate ammoniacque, Propionate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumpropionat, Propionsäuresammoniak, Propionsäuresammonium.

*Oils and Fats*

Ingredient (Brit. 277357) of—

Lubricating compositions.

*Leather*

Ingredient (Brit. 277357) of—

Dressing and finishing compositions.

*Petroleum*

Ingredient (Brit. 277357) of—

Motor fuels containing mineral oils and aliphatic alcohols.

Stable mineral oil emulsions containing aliphatic alcohols.

*Soap*

Ingredient (Brit. 277357) of—

Detergent preparations, textile soaps.

**Ammonium Salicylate**

French: Salicylate ammoniacque, Salicylate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumsalicylat, Salicylsäuresammoniak, Salicylsäuresammonium.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Sanitation*

As a germicide.

Ingredient of—

Germicidal preparations.

*Resins and Waxes*

Reagent (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with the aid of the following carbamides:—

Acetyl, allyl, benzoyl, benzyl, butyl, citryl, cresyl, ethyl, formyl, gallyl, heptyl, hexyl, isoallyl, isoamyl, isobutyl, isopropyl, lactyl, methyl, naphthyl, pentyl, phenyl, phthalyl, picroyl, propionyl, propyl, salicyl, succinyl, tolyl, valeryl, xyllyl.

**Ammonium Selenate**

French: Séléniate ammoniacque, Séléniate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumselenat, Selenäuresammoniak, Selenäuresammonium.

*Analysis*

Reagent in testing for—

Alkaloids, codeine.

*Glass*

Reagent in making—

Red glass.

*Miscellaneous*

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 340318) in treating—

Furs, feathers, and the like.

*Textile*

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 340318) in treating—

Wool and felt.

**Ammonium Selenite**

French: Sélénite ammoniacque, Sélénite d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumselenit, Selenigsäuresammoniak, Selenigsäuresammonium.

*Miscellaneous*

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 340318) in treating—

Furs, feathers, skins and other articles.

*Textile*

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 340318) in treating—

Felt and wool.

**Ammonium Silicofluoride**

Synonyms: Ammoniumfluorsilicate.

French: Fluosilicate d'ammonium, Silicofluorure d'ammonium.

German: Fluorsiliciumstoffsäuresammonium, Silicofluorstoffsäuresammonium, Silicofluorwasserstoffsäuresammonium.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Ammonium chlorate.

*Metallurgical*

Reagent in the treatment of—

Difficultly decomposable minerals, especially rare earth minerals, titanium minerals, zirconium minerals, and monazite sand (German 440274).

Ingredient of—

Solutions used for electroplating copper on zinc and iron.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ammonium Silicomolybdate**

French: Ammonium molybdosilicate, Molybdosilicate ammoniacque, Molybdosilicate d'ammonium, Silicomolybdate ammoniacque, Silicomolybdate d'ammonium.  
 German: Ammonium-silicomolybdat, Molybdaenkieselsäuresammonium, Siliciummolybdaensäuresammonium.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 275943) in making color lakes with—

- Para-aminobenzaldehyde.
- 4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol.
- 4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone.
- 4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 275969) of—

Cellulose ester or ether oil or spirit lacquers containing basic dyestuffs.

**Ammonium Silicotungstate**

French: Ammonium tungstosilicate, Silicotungstate ammoniacque, Silicotungstate d'ammonium, Tungstosilicate ammoniacque, Tungstosilicate d'ammonium.  
 German: Ammoniumsilitungst, Ammoniumwolframsilicate, Siliciumwolframsäuresammoniak, Siliciumwolframsäuresammonium, Wolframkieselsäuresammoniak, Wolframkieselsäuresammonium.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 275943) in making color lakes with—

- Para-aminobenzaldehyde.
- 4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol.
- 4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone.
- 4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Cellulose ester or ether lacquers and varnishes containing basic dyestuffs (Brit. 275969).

**Ammonium Succinate**

French: Succinate d'ammonium, Succinate ammoniacque.  
 German: Ammoniumsuccinat, Bernsteinsäuresammonium.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
 Succinamide.

**Ammonium Sulphate**

Synonyms: Sulphate of ammonia.  
 French: Sulfate d'ammoniacque, Sulfate d'ammonium.  
 German: Ammoniumsulfat, Schwefelsäuresammoniak, Schwefelsäuresammonium.

**Analysis**

Reagent for generating pure nitrogen gas.

**Chemical**

Activating agent in enhancing—

Fermentation processes, used in admixture with superphosphate.

Nitrogenous food in making—

Dry yeast.

Precipitant in purifying—

Protein matters and ferments, such as pepsin.

Reagent in making—

Antimony lactate, antimony salt, betanaphthylamine, iron alum, methylamine, lactic acid by fermentation of glucose, sodium nitride, sulphur trioxide when treated with sodium sulphate (German 298491 and 301791).

Reagent in enhancing—

Electrolytic oxidation of sulphuric acid to persulphuric acid.

Starting point in making—

Ammonia alum, ammonia salts of acids and halogens, mohr salt, sal ammoniac.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Indigo.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Battery charges.

**Fertilizer**

As a plant food.

Ingredient of—

Mixed fertilizers containing phosphate.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Leavened bread (U. S. 1593977).

Substitute for—

Tartaric acid and cream of tartar in making baking powders.

**Fuel**

Ingredient of—

Saline mixtures used in impregnating candle wicks.

**Leather**

Reagent in neutralizing—

Hides during tanning by means of bichromate, used along with sodium carbonate.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions which are used for coloring metals by the deposition of metallic zinc.

Compositions for producing patina on copper or bronze objects.

Nickel-plating baths, soldering liquors.

Reagent in—

Electrolytic recovery of metallic cobalt.

Extraction of uranium from pitchblende.

Galvanizing iron.

Treating oxidized zinc ores to obtain the metallic content.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions used in the treatment of abrasive sheet materials, such as emery paper, sand cloth, sand paper, garnet paper, emery cloth (Brit. 252165).

Fireproofing sizes in admixture with starches.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Mordant in dyeing and printing fabrics and yarns.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient of—

Precipitating liquors in spinning viscose filaments from cellulose xanthate solutions (French 602711).

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions.

**Ammonium Sulphocyanate**

Synonyms: Ammonium rhodanate, Ammonium rhodanide, Ammonium sulphocyanide, Ammonium thiocyanate, Ammonium thiocyanide.

French: Rhodanate ammoniacque, Rhodanate d'ammonium, Rhodanure ammoniacque, Rhodanure d'ammonium, Sulphocyanate ammoniacque, Sulphocyanate d'ammonium, Thiocyanate ammoniacque, Thiocyanate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumrhodanat, Ammoniumrhodanid, Ammoniumrhodanur, Ammoniumsulfocyanat, Ammoniumsulfocyanid, Ammoniumsulfocyanur, rhodansäuresammoniak, Rhodansäuresammonium, Sulfocyanäuresammoniak, Sulfocyanäuresammonium, Thiocyanäuresammoniak, Thiocyanäuresammonium.

Spanish: Sulfocianato de amonio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in forensic and other analytical work for the determination and detection of—

Arsenic, antimony, copper, halogens, mercury, mustard oils, silver.

Reagent for the determination of—

Alcohol, copper sulphate, iron.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Acetamide, guanidin, guanidin sulphocyanide from thiourea, thiocarbamide, thiourea from guanidin.

Starting point in making—

Calcium sulphocyanide, carbon bisulphide, cyanides, lead sulphocyanide, potassium cyanide, potassium ferrocyanide, sodium cyanide, sodium ferricyanide, various ferricyanides, sulphocyanides and cyanides, various intermediates and other organic chemicals.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Fulminating agents, match-head compositions.

Reagent in making—

Explosive compositions.

**Ammonium Sulphocyanate (Continued)****Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—  
Fertilizing compositions.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Weed-killers.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in producing—  
Greyish-black coatings on zinc.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in—  
Double staining specimens for examination under the microscope.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent in various processes.

**Refrigeration**

Ingredient of—  
Freezing compositions containing potassium nitrate, sodium nitrate, and ammonium nitrate.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
Assist in various processes.

**Ingredient of—**

Dye baths, which are contained in copper vessels (added for the purpose of preventing the contamination of the dyestuff with copper salts and spoiling the shade of the dyed materials).

Dye liquors containing alizarin.  
Padding liquor in dyeing cotton with various indigosol dyestuffs by the slop-padding methods.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
Solutions used (Brit. 260289) for stripping dyestuffs from cellulose esters and ethers, fabrics, films, regenerated cellulose rayons, threads, yarns.

Weighting solutions containing tin salts (added for the purpose of increasing the strength of the tin-weighted silks and also to prevent the formation of red spots on these silks).

**—, Printing**

Assist in fabric printing with various dyestuffs.

**Ammonium Telluride**

French: Tellurure ammoniacque, Tellurure d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniaktellurid, Ammoniumtellurid, Tellurammoniak, Tellurammonium.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 263877) in making—  
Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.

Dehydrogenated products from cyclohexane.

Isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.

Isovaleraldehyde from isoamyl alcohol (Brit. 262120).

Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.

Paracymene from turpentine.

Reagent (Brit. 292222) in making organic tellurium compounds from—

Pentamethylene alphaepsilondibromide.

Pentamethylene alphaepsilondichloride.

Pentamethylene alphaepsilondifluoride.

Pentamethylene alphaepsilondi-iodide.

**Ammonium-Tin Carbonate****Textile**

Delustring agent (Brit. 454968) for—  
Cellulose acetate yarn, rayon in the spun form, regenerated cellulose yarn.

**Ammonium-Tin Citrate****Textile**

Delustring agent (Brit. 454968) for—  
Cellulose acetate yarn, rayon in the spun form, regenerated cellulose yarn.

**Ammonium-Tin Oxalate****Textile**

Delustring agent (Brit. 454968) for—  
Cellulose acetate yarn, rayon in the spun form, regenerated cellulose yarn.

**Ammonium-Tin Tartrate****Textile**

Delustring agent (Brit. 454968) for—  
Cellulose acetate yarn, rayon in the spun form, regenerated cellulose yarn.

**Ammonium-Titanium Carbonate****Textile**

Delustring agent (Brit. 454968) for—  
Cellulose acetate yarn, rayon in the spun form, regenerated cellulose yarn.

**Ammonium-Titanium Citrate****Textile**

Delustring agent (Brit. 454968) for—  
Cellulose acetate yarn, rayon in the spun form, regenerated cellulose yarn.

**Ammonium-Titanium Oxalate****Textile**

Delustring agent (Brit. 454968) for—  
Cellulose acetate yarn, rayon in the spun form, regenerated cellulose yarn.

**Ammonium-Titanium Tartrate****Textile**

Delustring agent (Brit. 454968) for—  
Cellulose acetate yarn, rayon in the spun form, regenerated cellulose yarn.

**Ammonium Uranate**

French: Uranate ammoniacque, Uranate d'ammonium.  
German: Uranhaltigammoniak, Uranhaltigammonium, Uraniammoniak, Uraniammonium.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 397515 and 397516) in removing—  
Albuminous substances from therapeutic sera and other liquids.

**Ammonium Vanadate**

French: Vanadate ammoniacque, Vanadate d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniumvanadat, Vanadinsäuresammoniak, Vanadinsäuresammonium.

**Analysis**

Reagent in pharmaceutical assays.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 265959) in making the following acids:—  
Adipic, allyladipic, amyladipic, butyladipic, diethyladipic, dimethyladipic, ethyladipic, hexyladipic, heptyladipic, isononyladipic, isoamyladipic, isobutyladipic, isopropyladipic, methyladipic, propyladipic.

Starting point in making—  
Iron vanadochromate, vanadates of metallic and alkaline bases.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—  
Various synthetic colorings.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—  
Crystal glass.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Printing inks, writing inks.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier for linseed oil in paints and varnishes.  
Reagent in making—  
Dry colors.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Ingredient of—  
Padding liquor in dyeing cotton fabrics by the slop-padding method with indigosol O.

**Mordant in—**

Dyeing fabrics and yarns with anilin black.

**—, Printing**

Mordant in—  
Printing indigo black with the aid of indigosol O.

**Amyl Acetate**

Synonyms: Amyl acetic ether, Banana oil, Pear oil, Isoamyl acetate.

Latin: Amylium aceticum.

French: Acétate d'amyle, Acétate amylique, Acétate d'isoamyle, Éther amylicétique, Éther d'amyle-acétyle, Essence de poivres.

**Amyl Acetate (Continued)**

German: Amylacetat, Amylacetat, Bananeöl, Essigsäureamylester, Essigsäureisoamylester, Essigsäureamyl, Essigsäureisoamyl, Isoamylacetat, Isoamylacetat.

**Adhesives**

Solvent in making—  
Film cement (U. S. 1596965), special cements.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—  
Compositions containing nitrocellulose and the like for coating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Solvent in making—  
Collodion preparations.

**Explosives**

Solvent in making—  
Nitrocellulose, gun cotton, smokeless powder.

**Food**

Flavoring in—  
Beverages, candies, desserts, jellies.  
Ingredient of—  
Artificial flavorings, fruit essences, jargonelle pear essence.

**Glass**

Solvent in—  
Compositions containing nitrocellulose and the like for coating glass and making non-scatterable glass.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Animal insecticidal compositions.  
Insecticides and the like for treating plants (German 421833).

**Leather**

Solvent for—  
Tannins.  
Solvent in making—  
Artificial leathers.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent in—  
Compositions containing nitrocellulose and other esters and ethers of cellulose for coating metals.  
Electroplating.

**Miscellaneous**

Combustible in—  
Photometric lamps.  
Ingredient of—  
Fireproofing compositions, lubricating compositions (U. S. 1603086).

Solvent in making—  
Artificial pearls.  
Spectacles and other general optical supplies.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Solvent in making—  
Coatings.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in—  
Bronze varnishes.  
Nitrocellulose lacquers, varnishes, dopes, enamels, and paints.  
Waterproof varnishes.

**Paper**

Solvent in making—  
Stencils (U. S. 1719926).  
Solvent in—  
Compositions containing nitrocellulose or other cellulose esters or ethers for making coated paper and paper products.

**Perfume**

General solvent.  
Solvent for camphor.  
Solvent in making—  
Cosmetics (Brit. 255148).

**Photographic**

Solvent in making—  
Coatings for plates, films, and papers.  
Motion picture films.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—  
Compound solvents (French 601546).  
Solvent in making—  
Celluloid products, celluloid cements.  
Compounds of nitrocellulose or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Printing**

Solvent in—  
Color printing, photoengraving.

**Rubber**

Solvent in—  
Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Detergent preparations (Brit. 255148).

Solvent in making—  
Special soaps.

**Stone**

Solvent in—  
Coating compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*  
Solvent in—  
Dye liquors and printing pastes.

—, *Finishing*

Solvent in—  
Coating compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.  
Fireproofing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

—, *Manufacturing*

Solvent in making—  
Rayon.

**Woodworking**

Solvent in—  
Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Amyl alcohol, active.** See: Butyl carbinol, secondary.

**Amyl alcohol, Fermentation.** See: Fusel oil.

**Amyl alcohol, primary normal.** See: Butyl carbinol, normal.

**Amyl alcohol, secondary normal.** See: Diethyl carbinol.

**Amyl alcohol, tertiary.** See: Dimethylethylcarbinol.

**Amyl Alphacrotonate**

Synonyms: Alphacrotonic amyl ester.  
French: Alphacrotonate de amyle, Alphacrotonate amylique, éther d'alphacrotoniqueamylique.  
German: Alphacrotonamylester, Alphacrotonsäureamylester, Alphacrotonsäuresamyl, Amylalphacrotonat.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent (Brit. 321258) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, rubber.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Amylalphannaphthol, Normal**

**Disinfectant**

Claimed (U. S. 2073996 and 2073997) to be—  
Germicide combining high efficiency toward *staphylococcus aureus* and low toxicity.

**Amyl Carbamide**

French: Carbamide d'amyle, Carbamide amylique.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with—  
Acetylsalicylic acid, aliphatic dibasic acids, ammonium salicylate, anthranilic acid, benzoic acid, gallic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, magnesium salicylate, oxalic acid, phenolic acids, phthalic acid, salicylamide, salicylic acid, succinic acid, strontium salicylate.

**Amyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'amyle, Chlorure amylique.  
German: Amylchlorid, Chloramyl.

**Chemical**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Amyl Chloride (Continued)****Paint and Varnish****Solvent in making—**

Nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate lacquers, dopes, and varnishes.

**Plastics****Solvent in making—**

Nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate compounds.

**Textile****—, Finishing****Solvent in making—**

Waterproofing compositions of cellulose acetate used in the treatment of collars, cuffs, shirt fronts, tablecloths and other linen fabrics.

**Amyl Chloroacetate**

French: Chloroacétate de amyle, Chloroacétate amylique.

German: Amylchloracetat, Chloressigsäureamylester.

**Dye****Reagent in making—**

Stable, water-soluble vat dyestuffs derivatives (Brit. 263898).

**Amyl Cinnamate**

French: Cinnamate d'amyle, Cinnamate amylique,

Cinnamate de pentyle, Cinnamate pentylique, Pentylcinnamate.

German: Amylcinnamat, Amylzinnamat, Pentylcinnamat, Pentylzinnamat, Zimtsäureamylester, Zimtsäurepentylester, Zimtsäuresamyl, Zimtsäurespentyl.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Perfumes.

**Perfume in—**

Cosmetic preparations of various sorts.

**Soap****Perfume in—**

Toilet soaps.

**Amylcinnamic Aldehyde**

French: Aldéhyde de amylocinnamyle, Aldéhyde amylique et cinnamique.

German: Amylcinnamylaldehyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Hyacinth perfumes, jasmine base preparations, lilac perfumes.

**Perfume in—**

Cosmetics.

**Soap****Perfume in making—**

Toilet soaps.

**Amylcresol****Chemical****Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—**

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Amylene**

Synonyms: Betaisoamylene, Pental, Pentene, Trimethylethylene, Trimethylene, Valerene.

French: Bétaisoamylène, Pental, Pentène, Triméthylethylène, Triméthyle d'éthylène.

German: Betaisoamylen, Pental, Penten, Trimethylethylen, Valeren.

**Chemical**

Solvent for general purposes.

**Starting point in making—**

Dimethylethylcarbinol.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent in making—**

Dopes, lacquers, and varnishes from cellulose esters and ethers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics****Solvent in making—**

Cellulose ester and ether compounds.

**Resins and Waxes****Starting point in making—**

Sulphur resins.

**Amylene Dichloride**

French: Dichlorure d'amylène, Dichlorure amylique.

German: Amylendichlorid, Dichloramylen.

**Chemical**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent in making—**

Cellulose ester and ether varnishes and lacquers.

**Plastics****Solvent in making—**

Cellulose ester and ether compounds.

**Amylenedipnaphthol**

French: Dinaphthol amylique.

German: Amylindipnaphthol.

Spanish: Amilendinaftolina.

Italian: Amilenedinaftolina.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Various other derivatives.

**Rubber****Reagent (U. S. 1841342) in preserving—**

Rubber goods by vulcanizing them in the presence of this reagent).

**1-Amylenoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone**

French: 1-Amylèneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.

German: 1-Amylenoxy-4-aminoanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285096) in making dyestuffs in the presence of dimethylanilin, nitrobenzene, orthodichlorobenzene, naphthalene, and the like, with the aid of—

Acetylparaphenylenediamine, 5-amino-2-methylbenzimidazole, benzidin and derivatives and homologs, dimethylparaphenylenediamine, metanaphthylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylidenediamine, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylidenediamine, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidenediamine.

**Amylenethiourea**

Synonyms: Amylenesulphourea.

French: Sulphourée d'amylene, Sulphourée amylique, Thiourée d'amylene, Thiourée amylique.

German: Amylensulfharnstoff, Amylenthioharnstoff.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with the aid of—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, betanaphthylamine, cyclohexylanilin, diphenylamine, ethylanilin, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metanaphthylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylidenediamine, metaxylidin, monomethylanilin, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylidenediamine, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidenediamine, paraxylidin, phenylamine.

**Amyl Ether**

Synonyms: Amyl oxide, Diamyl ether, Diamyl oxide, Di-isoamyl ether.

French: Éther d'amyle, Éther amylique, Éther de di-amyle, Éther diamylique, Éther de di-isoamyle, Éther di-isoamylique.

German: Amylaether, Amyloxyd, Diamylaether, Diamyloxyd, Di-isoamylaether.



**Amyl Ether (Continued)**

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Solvent in—

Alkaloid extraction, grignard reaction, various processes.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for—

Extracting fats and oils.

Various fats and oils.

**Miscellaneous**

General solvent.

General extracting medium.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Perfume**

Solvent for—

Extracting odoriferous matters.

Perfume bases.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Amyl Furoate**

French: Furoate d'amyle, Furoate amylique.

German: Amylfurat, Furoesäureamylester, Furoesäuresäureamyl.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Lacquers and varnishes.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making various products.

**Amyl Gallate**

**Petroleum**

Antioxidant (U. S. 1970339) for—

Vapor-phase-cracked hydrocarbon distillates (inhibits usual deterioration, loss of antiknock properties, gum development on storage).

**Amyl Lactate**

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent and plasticizer for—

Cellulose esters or ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Amyl Mandelate**

French: Mandélate d'amyle, Mandélate amylique.

German: Amylmandelat, Mandelsäureamylester, Mandelsäuresäureamyl.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer (Brit. 270650) in making—

Cellulose ester and cellulose ether lacquers.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer (Brit. 270650) in making—

Nitrocellulose plastics.

**Amylmetacresol, Normal**

Synonyms: Amyl metacresol.

German: Amylmetakresol, Kresylsäuresmetamylester, Metakresylsäuresäureamylester.

**Disinfectant**

As a germicide.

Ingredient of—

Liquid germicidal compositions for moulds, bacteria, and other organisms.

**Amylnaphthylaminesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide d'amylnaphthylaminesulfonique.

German: Amylnaphthylaminsulfonsäure.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 271071) of—

Bleaching compositions.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Detergent compositions.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Ingredient of—

Dye bath in various processes.

—, Finishing

Ingredient of—

Finishing compositions, wetting compositions.

**Amylolamine**

German: Amylolamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Electrical**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 340294) in making—

Special lubricating compositions for use in electrical switches.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 340294) in making—

Nonfreezing lubricating compositions containing animal and vegetable oils and fats, as well as ethylene-glycol or its esters, borax, benzyl alcohol.

Special lubricating compositions of the above type, for use on locomotive axles, railway switches, hydraulic presses and hydraulic brakes.

Ingredient (Brit. 340294) of—

Compositions containing vegetable, animal, and mineral oils and greases, used as rust preventives.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 340294) of—

Special lubricating compositions containing mineral oils and greases.

**Amylphenol**

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Amylphenol, Paratertiary**

**Chemical**

In organic synthesis.

**Disinfectant**

As a germicide (phenol coefficient of approximately 60—Hygienic Laboratory Method).

**Insecticide**

Suggested as—

Fumigant, insecticide.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent in making—

Oil-soluble varnish resins of the phenol-formaldehyde type.

**Amyl Phthalate**

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Amyl Propionate**

French: Propionate d'amyle, Propionate amylique.

German: Amylpropionat, Propionsäuresäureamyl, Propionsäuresäureamylester.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Amylresorcinol**

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids or water-insoluble acids, and the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Amyl Salicylate**

Synonyms: Amylenol, Orchidie, Trefol, Ulmarene.

French: Salicylate d'amyle.

German: Amylsalicylat, Salicylsäuresäureamyl, Salicylsäuresäureamylester.

**Foodstuffs**

Ingredient of—

Beverages, flavoring extracts, fruit essences, prepared foods.

**Amyl Salicylate (Continued)****Perfumery**

Fixative in making various preparations.

Odorous agent in—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Amyl Stearate**

French: Stéarate d'amyle, Stéarate amylique.

German: Amylstearat, Stearinsäureamylester, Stearinsäuresamyl.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chemical**

Solvent for—

Benzyl abietate.

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Gums**

Solvent for various gums, such as ester gum.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent for—

Shellac.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Copal esters, cumarone resins, mastic.

**Amyl Sulphide**

French: Sulfure d'amyle, Sulfure amylique.

German: Amylsulfid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in various operations.

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Albumens, albuminoids.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in making adhesive preparations from—

Flaxseed proteins, peanut proteins, soybean proteins, various other vegetable proteins.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in making sizes and finishing compositions from—

Flaxseed proteins, peanut proteins, soybean proteins, various other vegetable proteins.

**Amyl-4-Sulphophthalate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 418334).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Amylsulphuric Acid Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'amylesulphurique.

German: Amylschwefelsäureschlorid, Chloramylschwefelsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271533) in making soluble vat dye-stuffs from—

Anthraquinone-1:2, flavanthrene, indanthrene, naphthacridone, thioindigo.

**Amyltetrahydronaphthalenecarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide d'amyletétrahydronaphthalénecarbo-nique.

German: Amyltetrahydronaphthalincarbonsäure.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Emulsifying and solvent media used for various purposes (German 432942).

**Fats and Oils**

Emulsifying agent (German 432942).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Emulsifying and solvent agents used for various purposes (German 432942).

**Amylthiocyan Acetate**

French: Acétate d'amylethiocyane, Acétate amyethio-cyanique.

German: Amylthiozyanacetat, Amylthiozyanazetat, Essigsäureamylthiozyanester.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 361900) of—

Insecticidal preparations (used in solution in water or an organic solvent, such as kerosene).

**Amyl Thiocyanpropionate****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient (Brit. 361900) of—

Disinfectants and germicides (used in solution in water or in an organic solvent, such as kerosene).

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 361900) of—

Insecticidal compositions (used in solution in water or in an organic solvent, such as kerosene).

**Amyl Xanthate**

French: Amyle xanthate, Xanthate d'amyle, Xanthate amylique.

German: Amylxanthogenat, Xanthogensäuresamyl, Xanthogensäureamylester.

**Mining**

Flotation agent in—

Ore concentration processes.

**Anacardic Acid**

French: Acide anacardique.

German: Anacardsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Salts, particularly lead anacardate.

**Insecticide**

For vermifuge purposes.

**Angelic Acid**

Synonyms: Angelic acid, Angelinic acid.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Flavoring extracts.

**Water and Sanitation**

Breaker (U. S. 196444) of—

Emulsoids in sewage.

**Anhydromethylenecitric Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, hexamethylenetetramine anhydromethylenecitrate, pharmaceuticals, sodium anhydromethylenecitrate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Anilin**

Synonyms: Aminobenzene, Aniline, Aniline oil,

Phenylamine.

**Aviation**

Ingredient (U. S. 1389084) of—

Airplane fabric mending composition.

**Building Construction**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions for concrete.

**Cellulose Products**

Gelatinizer for—

Nitrocellulose.

Ingredient (U. S. 1421974) of—

Celluloid solvent.

Process material in making—

Celluloid substitutes, cellulose acetate, cellulose benzoate, cellulose butyrate, cellulose palmitate, nitro-cellulose.

Solvent for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

**Chemical**

Precipitant (U. S. 1337192) for—

Metal hydroxides.

Process material in making—

Acetanilide, 3-acetyl-4:5-diketo-2-furyl-1-phenylpyrrolidin, alkyl derivatives, aluminum anilide, amines, 1-amino-4-anilinoanthraquinone, 1-amino-4-anilino-2-methylantraquinone, N-(4'-amino-1'-alphaethyl)paratoluenesulphonamide, 2-aminoanthraquinone, aminohexamethylene, 4-amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamido)-naphthalene-2-sulphonic acid, 4-amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamido)naphthalene-6 (or 7 or 8)-sulphonic acid, anilides, anilin hydrochloride, 1-anilinobenzo-thiazole,

**Anilin (Continued)**

2-anilino-7-chloroanthraquinone, anilinogalloyanin, anilinomethanesulphonic acid, 1-anilino-2-naphthol, 3-anilino-1-naphthol, 4-anilino-1-naphthol, 7-anilino-2-naphthol, anthraquinone derivatives, arsanilic acid, N-arylamionaphthols, atoxyl, azobenzene, betanaphthoquinonedianilide, bis(aminonaphthyl)metabenzene-disulphonamides, bis(aminonaphthyl)naphthalenedisulphonamides, (bis(aminosulphonaphthyl)metabenzene-disulphonamides, bis(aminosulphonaphthyl)naphthalenedisulphonamides, bromoanilins, carbodiphenylimide, 4-chlor-3-(5'-keto-3'-methyl-4'-phenylazo-1'-pyrazolylbenzene)sulphonic acid, chloranilins, diamino-triphenylmethanesulphonic acid, 2:5-dianilino-3:6-dichloroquinones, diazoaminobenzene, diazobenzene, dichloronitrodiphenylamine, diethylanilin, dimethylanilin, dimethyldiphenylurea, dinitrodiphenylamine, diphenylamine, diphenylguanidin, ethylanilin, ethylstarch, formulanil, halogen derivatives, indanthrene, iodoanilins, magnesium anilide, methylanilin, N:N'-methylene-bis-anilin, 2-(1'-naphthyl) cinchoninic acid, nitroanilins, orthoaminophenol-4-sulphonanilide, orthosulphamidobenzoylanilide, N-(para-arsenophenyl)glycinanilide, para-N-dimethylaminothiocarbonyl, paradisulphatoethylaminobenzene, pharmaceutical compounds, phenylglycin, N-phenylphthalimide, phenylstibonic acid and its sodium salt, phenylstibonic oxchloride, phthalimides, quinone, salvarsan, sodium hyposulphite (anhydrous), N-sulphatoethylanilin, thiocarbonyl and derivatives, thiourea, toluidin, triphenylguanidin.

**Solvent for—**

Chromyl chloride, indigo, mercury compounds (U. S. 1457675), sulphur, various chemicals.

**Starting point in making various chemicals, such as halogen derivatives and other (for specific products see under "Process material in making").**

**Disinfectant**

Germicide.

**Dye**

Purifying agent for—

Anthracene.

**Solvent for—**

Anthraquinone.

**Starting point in making—**

Anilin black, anilin colors, azo dyestuffs, magenta, safranins, various other dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

**Solvent for—**

Tungsten hexachloride in making tungsten lamp filaments.

**Explosives**

Gelatinizer for—

Nitrocellulose.

**Solvent for—**

Cellulose esters and ethers.

**Stabilizer for—**

Nitrostarch.

Trinitrotoluene (in carbon bisulphide solution).

**Fats and Oils**

Solidification preventer for—

Chinawood oil.

**Ink**

**Ingredient of—**

Indelible inks, inks of various types, inks for checks, documents, and the like.

**Mechanical**

**Ingredient of—**

Carbon remover for internal combustion engines.

**Mining and Smelting**

**Solvent for—**

Flotation oils.

**Miscellaneous**

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions for mending small boats (U. S. 1389084).

Floor dressing.

**Preservative for—**

Cork.

**Paint and Varnish**

**Ingredient of—**

Antifouling paints, paint removers, paints, varnishes.

**Paper**

**Preservative for—**

Papers, safety papers.

**Perfume**

**Process material in—**

Synthesis of perfumes.

**Photographic**

**Coloring agent in—**

Color photography.

**Plastics**

**Process material in making—**

Molded articles, plastics.

**Printing**

**Process material in making—**

Printing pastes, rollers.

**Resins**

**Process material in making—**

Resins of various types, sulphur-phenol resins.

**Softening agent for—**

Phenol-aldehyde condensates.

**Solvent for—**

Phenol-aldehyde condensates.

**Starting point in making—**

Resins with formaldehyde and phthalic anhydride.

**Rubber**

**Accelerator of—**

Vulcanization.

**Antiaier for—**

Balata, isoprene, rubber.

**Textile**

**Coloring agent in—**

Dyeing processes, printing processes.

**Preservative for—**

Textiles.

**Wood**

**Ingredient of—**

Wood-mending compositions.

**Preservative for—**

Wood.

**Anilin Acetate**

French: Acétate d'aniline, Acétate anilique.

German: Anilacetat, Anilanzetat, Essigsäureanilin-ester, Essigsäureanilin.

**Analysis**

**Reagent in testing and determining furfural.**

**Chemical**

**Starting point in making various intermediates.**

**Anilinazoalphanaphthylamine****Dye**

**Starting point in making—**

Azo carmine G, phenylrosindulin, rosindon, rosindulin.

**Food**

**Color for—**

Butter, food oils, oleomargarin.

**Anilin Black**

French: Noir d'aniline.

German: Anilin schwarz, Schwarzanilin.

**Ink**

**Ingredient of various ink compositions.**

**Leather**

**Pigment for dyeing.**

**Miscellaneous**

**Pigment for various purposes.**

**Paint and Varnish**

**Pigment in making—**

Lacquers, enamels, varnishes.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

**Dyestuff for—**

Cotton yarns and fabrics, half-silk fabrics, silk yarns and fabrics, wool yarns and fabrics.

**Anilin Butyrate**

French: Butyrate d'aniline.

German: Anilnbutyrat.

Spanish: Butirato de anilina.

Italian: Butirato di anilina.

**Metallurgical**

**Ingredient (French 526640) of—**

Rust preventive or removal agent, containing also fusel oil, mineral oil, or liquid petrolatum.

**Military**

**Ingredient (French 526640) of—**

Mixture with fusel oil, mineral oil, or liquid petrolatum for removing gun barrel stains caused by chemical corrosion or reaction during firing.

Rust preventive or removal agent, containing also fusel oil, mineral oil, or liquid petrolatum, used for treating metallic parts of guns.

**Anilinmethylenethioresotinic Acid**

French: Acide d'anilineméthylèneethioresotinique.  
 German: Anilinmethylenethioresotinsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265203) in making azo dyestuffs and lakes with—

Acetyl H acid, alphanaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, alphanaphthol-3:8-disulphonic acid, betachloro-5-sulphophenylmethylpyrazolon.

**Anilin Nitrate**

French: Nitrate d'aniline.  
 German: Anilinnitrat, Saltpetersäuresanilin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Metanitrilanin.

**Anilin Thiocyanate****Lubricant**

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—  
 Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by mixing and reacting with organometallic compounds.

**Anisic Acid**

Synonyms: Badianic acid, Methyl-para-oxybenzoic acid, Paramethoxybenzoic acid, Umbellic acid.

Latin: Acidum anisicum.

French: Acide anisique, Acide badianique, Acide dragonique, Acide méthyleparaoxybenzoïque, Acide paraméthoxybenzoïque, Acide umbellique.

German: Anissäure, Badiansäure, Dragonsäure, Methylparaoxybenzoesäure, Paramethoxybenzoesäure, Umbellensäure.

Spanish: Acido anisico, Acido metilparaoxibenzoico.  
 Italian: Acido anisico, Acido metilparaossibenzoico.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Amyl anisate by reaction with amyl alcohol.  
 Benzyl anisate by reaction with benzyl alcohol.  
 Ammonium anisate by reaction with ammonium hydroxide.

Bismuth anisate by reaction with a bismuth salt.  
 Ethyl anisate by reaction with ethyl alcohol.  
 Isoallyl anisate by reaction with isoallyl alcohol.  
 Isoamyl anisate by reaction with isoamyl alcohol.  
 Methyl anisate by reaction with methanol.  
 Naphthyl anisate by reaction with betanaphthol.  
 Nickel anisate by reaction with a nickel salt.  
 Phenyl anisate by reaction with phenol.  
 Potassium anisate by reaction with a potassium salt.  
 Propyl anisate by reaction with propyl alcohol.  
 Resorcinol anisate by reaction with resorcinol.  
 Sodium anisate by reaction with sodium bicarbonate.  
 Strontium anisate by reaction with a strontium salt.  
 Zinc anisate by reaction with a zinc salt.  
 Various other esters and salts, pharmaceutical compounds, intermediates, and aromatics.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various dyestuffs.

**Miscellaneous**

Antiseptic for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for obtaining a mellowing coat in decorating and finishing wood.

**Perfume**

As a fixative.  
 Ingredient of various cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as antithermic, antipyretic, antiseptic, antirheumatic in the place of salicylic acid, and analgesic.

**Soap**

Fixative in making—  
 Fine perfumed toilet soaps.

**4-Anisidin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 353537) in making acridin derivatives with the aid of—  
 2-Chloro-4-bromobenzoic acid, 2-Chloro-4-iodobenzoic acid, 2:4-Dichlorobenzoic acid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Anisolesulphonamide****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Canada 340993) for—  
 Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Anisyl Acetate**

French: Acétate d'anisyle, Acétate anisylque.  
 German: Anisylacetat, Anisylazetat, Essigsäureanisylester, Essigsäureanisyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Aromatics.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
 Perfume preparations.  
 Perfume in—  
 Cosmetics.

**Anisyl Carboxethylate**

French: Carboxéthylate d'anisyle.  
 German: Anisylcarboxäthylat.  
 Spanish: Carboxetilato de anisil.  
 Italian: Carbossietilato di anisile.

**Perfume**

Ingredient (French 650100) of—  
 Perfumes.

**Anatto**

Synonyms: Achiotte, Annotta, Arnotta, Orlean, Orellana, Racou, Terre de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—  
 Color lakes with various bases.

**Food**

Coloring agent for—  
 Butter, cheese, oils.

**Miscellaneous**

Pigment in making—  
 Wall paper.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
 Oil colors, water colors.  
 Pigment in—  
 Wood stains, varnishes.

**Paper**

Coloring agent.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
 Coloring matter in dyeing cotton, silk or wool by direct processes.

**Anthracene**

Synonyms: Parannaphthene.  
 French: Anthracène.  
 German: Anthracen, Parannaphthen.  
 Spanish: Antraceno, Paranafteno.  
 Italian: Antracene, Paranaftene.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—  
 Testing for lignin.

**Automotive**

Ingredient of—  
 Motor fuel compositions (added for the purpose of preventing knocking in the engine) (French 630326).

**Ceramics**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—  
 Compositions, containing various simple esters of cellulose or mixed inorganic-aliphatic cellulose esters, used for the decoration and protection of ceramic wares (added to increase the life of the film by absorbing ultra-violet rays).

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
 Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series.  
 Emulsions of various chemicals.  
 Fat solvents in emulsified form.  
 Terpene emulsions.

Starting point in making—

Alphamethylanthracene, anthracenecarboxylic acid, anthracenesulphonic acids, anthracenetetrone, anthradiol, anthramine, anthraquinone and derivatives, betamethylanthracene, carbazole, dibromoanthracene, dichloroanthracene, dihydroanthracene, hexahydroanthracene.

**Anthracene (Continued)**

Hydrogenated products by treatment with hydrogen in the presence of alkali and alkaline earth hydrides used as catalysts (French 649976).

Intermediates and other organic chemicals.

Phenanthrene, pharmaceutical chemicals, nitroanthracene.

Tanning agents by sulphonation and then condensation with oxybenzyl alcohol (French 610661).

Tetrahydroxyanthracene, trihydroxyanthracene, wetting agents.

**Disinfectant**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified germicides and disinfectants.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Alizarin, alizarin dyestuffs, anilin dyestuffs.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified fatty acids, emulsified fats and oils, emulsified fat-splitting compositions, emulsified greasing and lubricating compositions, emulsified sulphonated oils.

**Glass**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—

Compositions, containing various esters of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, and also various mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters, such as cellulose acetopropionate, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on glassware and in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by absorbing ultra-violet rays).

**Ink**

Ingredient (French 551615) of—

Printing inks.

Inks used for printing on bank notes, checks and other fiscal paper, secret numbers and marks which are rendered visible by the action of ultra-violet light rays and rays from the x-ray lamp.

**Insecticide**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal preparations.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—

Compositions, containing various simple esters of cellulose or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on leather (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by absorbing ultra-violet rays).

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified dressing compositions, emulsified fat-liquoring baths, emulsified soaking compositions, emulsified impregnating compositions, emulsified softening compositions, emulsified tanning compositions, emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions, containing various simple esters of cellulose or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on metallic goods (added for the purpose of prolonging the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays) (Brit. 371901).

Pickling baths containing sulphuric acid to protect iron against too sharp action of the acid (anthracene is used in the crude form).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—

Compositions, containing various simple or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on various fibrous compositions of matter (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays).

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified compositions for impregnating fibrous compositions.

Emulsified cleansing compositions, emulsified automobile polishes, emulsified furniture polishes, emulsified metal polishes, emulsified scouring compositions.

Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

Emulsified compositions for treating rope and twine. Emulsions of various products, such as asphalts and bitumens.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Lacquers, paints, varnishes, dopes, and enamels containing various simple esters of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, or various mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, such as cellulose acetopropionate (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays) (Brit. 371901).

Emulsified asphaltic paints and varnishes (Brit. 263873).

Emulsified paints and varnishes (Brit. 263873).

Shellac emulsions (Brit. 263873).

Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form (Brit. 263873).

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—

Compositions, containing various simple or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the manufacture of coated paper and also for the production of decorative and protective coatings on paper and pulp products (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays).

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified impregnating compositions for treating paper, cardboard, paperboard.

Emulsified waterproofing compositions, emulsified waxing compositions, emulsified sizing compositions, emulsified compositions for finishing paper and pulp products.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (U. S. 1734990) of—

Compositions, containing sulphuric acid, nitrobenzene, sodium hydroxide, and naphthalene, used for treating oil wells.

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified cuttings oils, emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates, kerosene emulsions, naphtha emulsions, soluble greases in emulsified form, solubilized emulsified oils, petroleum pitch emulsions, petroleum tar emulsions.

White oil and paraffin and paraffin oil emulsions.

**Pyrotechnic**

Ingredient of—

Color lights, signal rockets.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified compositions containing various natural and artificial resins.

Emulsified compositions containing various natural and artificial waxes.

Starting point in making—

Resinous products.

Resins by treatment of crude anthracene with chlorine after suspension in carbon bisulphide or benzene and heating, the products being used for varnishes, and impregnating wood (German 420443).

**Rubber**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—

Compositions, containing various simple or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on rubber goods (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays).

**Soap**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified cleansing compositions, emulsified textile-scouring soaps, emulsified detergent preparations of various kinds.

**Stone**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—

Compositions, containing various simple or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the production of protective and decorative coatings on natural and artificial stone (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays).

**Textile**

—, Bleaching

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Emulsified bleaching baths.

—, Dyeing

Assist (Brit. 263873) in—

Baths containing acid dyestuffs.

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Dye baths in emulsified form.

**Anthracene (Continued)****—, Finishing**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
 Emulsified compositions for coating fabrics.  
 Emulsified sizing compositions.  
 Emulsified wetting compositions.  
 Emulsified washing compositions.  
 Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
 Emulsified bowking baths.  
 Emulsified fulling baths.  
 Emulsified baths for the carbonization of wool.  
 Emulsified baths for degreasing raw wool.  
 Emulsified baths for soaking silk.  
 Emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off raw silk.  
 Emulsified compositions used in spinning operations.  
 Emulsified preparations for kier boiling cotton.  
 Emulsified mercerizing baths.  
 Oiling emulsions for treating fabrics.

**—, Printing**

Ingredient of—  
 Paste for printing calico.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—  
 Compositions, containing various simple or mixed inorganic-aliphatic esters of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on woodwork (added for the purpose of increasing the life of the film by the absorption of ultra-violet rays).

**Anthranilic Acid**

Synonyms: Anthranil, Orthoaminobenzoic acid.  
 Latin: Acidum anthranilicum.  
 French: Acide anthranilique, Acide d'orthoamino-benzoïque.  
 German: Anthranilsäure, Orthoaminobenzoessäure.

**Automotive**

Used in automobile radiators to prevent corrosion by water or aqueous solutions of alcohols, glycols, and glycerin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Anisylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Anthranilaminoanthraquinone.  
 Benzylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Bornylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Camphylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Cinnamylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Cresylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Crotonylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Formylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Gallylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Metanilaminoanthraquinone.  
 Methyl anthranilate.  
 Methyl methylanthranilate.  
 Naphthylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Phenylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Phenylglycinorthocarboxylic acid with the aid of chloroacetic acid.  
 Phthalylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Picrylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Pyridylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Resorcinylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Salicylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Styrylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Sulphanylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Thiosalicylic acid and derivatives.  
 Tollylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Various esters and salts.  
 Xylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Reagent (Brit. 319794) in making pyracridin drugs with the aid of—  
 2-Bromopyridin, 2-bromopyridinsulphonic acid, 2-bromopyridinsulphonic acid esters, 2-chloropyridin, 2-chloropyridinsulphonic acid, 2-chloropyridinsulphonic acid esters, 2-iodopyridin, 2-iodopyridinsulphonic acid, 2-iodopyridinsulphonic acid esters.

**Dye****Starting point in making—**

Alizarin red B, azo dyestuffs, diamond yellow R, lake red D, indanthrene red violet 2RN, indanthrene violet RN, indigo, methyl red, orange dyestuffs, pigment scarlets, pigment scarlet G, scarlets, thioindigo brown, thioindigo pink, thioindigo red, vat dyestuffs, violet dyestuffs.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
 Cleaning fluids.

**Perfume**

As a synthetic perfume base.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with the aid of—

Acetylcarbamide, allylcarbamide, amylcarbamide, benzoylcarbamide, benzylcarbamide, butylcarbamide, citritylcarbamide, cresylcarbamide, cyanamide, ethylcarbamide, formylcarbamide, gallylcarbamide, heptylcarbamide, hexylcarbamide, isallylcarbamide, isomylcarbamide, isobutylcarbamide, isopropylcarbamide, lactylcarbamide, methylcarbamide, naphthylcarbamide, pentylcarbamide, phenylcarbamide, phthalylcarbamide, picrylcarbamide, propionylcarbamide, propylcarbamide, salicylcarbamide, tolylcarbamide, xyllylcarbamide.

**Anthranilic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Rubber.

**Anthranol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 277342) in making benzanthrone derivatives with the aid of—

Diallyl fumarate, diallyl malate, diamyl fumarate, diamyl malate, dibenzyl fumarate, dibenzyl malate, dibutyl fumarate, dibutyl malate, dimethyl fumarate, dimethyl malate.

**Starting point in making—**

Benzanthrone, diphenyl fumarate, diphenyl malate, diphthalyl fumarate, diphthalyl malate, dipropyl fumarate, dipropyl malate, fumaric acid, maleic acid.

**Anthraquinone**

French: Anthraquinone.

German: Anthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Alpha-acetaminanthraquinone.  
 Alpha-aminoanthraquinone.  
 Alpha-aminoanthraquinonesulphonic acid, 5 or 8 (usually used in admixture).  
 Alpha-amino-2-bromanthraquinone.  
 Alpha-amino-2-brom-4-hydroxyanthraquinone.  
 Alpha-amino-2-brom-6-hydroxyanthraquinone.  
 Alpha-amino-4-chloranthraquinone.  
 Alpha-amino-6-chloranthraquinone.  
 Alpha-amino-2,4-dibromanthraquinone.  
 Alpha-amino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone.  
 Alpha-amino-4,5,8-trihydroxyanthraquinone.  
 Alpha-anthramine.  
 Alpha-anthrol.  
 Alphachloranthraquinone.  
 Alpha-hydroxyanthranol.  
 Alpha-hydroxyanthraquinone (erythroxyanthraquinone).  
 Alpha-methylanthraquinone.  
 Alphanitroanthraquinone.  
 Alphanitroanthraquinone-6-sulphonic acid.  
 Aminobenzanthrone.  
 Anthraquinone-2-aldehyde.  
 Anthraquinonealphasulphonic acid sodium salt (sometimes called "gold salt").  
 Anthraquinonebetasulphonic acid sodium salt (commonly known as "silver salt").  
 Anthraquinonedisulphonic acids, 1:5 and 1:8 (used either separately or in admixture).



**Antimony (Continued)****Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—  
Shrapnel metal.

**Metallurgical**

Hardening agent for—

Lead, tin.

Ingredient of—

Alloys for household utensils and other articles.  
Bearing metals, brasses, copper-tin alloys, lead-tin alloys, pewter, stereotype metal, tin-antimony alloys, type metal.

**Antimony Betabenzoylpropionate****Plastics**

Starting point (U. S. 2001380) in making—  
Films.

**Antimony Crocus**

Synonyms: Saffron of antimony.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Tartar emetic.

**Antimony, Crude**

Synonyms: Antimony matte, Antimony trisulphide, Black antimony, Concentrated stibnite, Crude antimony sulphide, Ligated sulphide, Needle antimony, Refined stibnite.

Latin: Antimonii sulphidum, Antimonium crudum, Stibium sulfuratum crudum, Stibium sulfuratum nigrum, Sulfuretum stibicum.

French: Antimoine cru, Sulfure d'antimoine du commerce.

German: Schwefelantimon, Schwefelspiessglanz.

Spanish: Antimonio crudo.

Italian: Solfuro di antimonio.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Antimony chemicals.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Fireworks.

Military shell charges to produce, on explosion, a dense white smoke which aids in range finding.

Military shell primers.

Safety matches.

**Fuel**

Ingredient of—  
Candles.

**Metallurgical**

Source of—

Antimony metal.

**Miscellaneous**

As a veterinary medicine.

**Antimony Dinaphthylmethanethiolate****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Antimony Fluoride**

French: Fluorure d'antimoine.

German: Fluorantimon, Fluorspiessglanz.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—  
Glazes.

**Textile**

Mordant in—

Cotton dyeing and printing.

**Antimony Fluorochloride****Chemical**

Active fluorinating agent (U. S. 1978840) for—  
Hydrocarbons (requires no catalyst).

**Antimony Lactate**

French: Lactate d'antimoine.

German: Milchsäueresantimon, Milchsäueresspiessglanz.

**Textile**

As a mordant in dyeing and printing.

**Antimony Oxichloride**

Synonyms: Algaroth powder, Antimony chloride (basic).

Latin: Mercurius vitæ.

French: Oxichlorure d'antimoine.

German: Chloroxspiessglanz.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Antimony chemicals, tartar emetic.

As a smoke-producing substance.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Antimony Pentachloride**

French: Pentachlorure d'antimoine.

German: Antimonpentachlorid, Pentachlorantimon.

Spanish: Pentacloruro de antimonio.

Italian: Pentacloruro di antimonio.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Tetrachloroethane from acetylene and chlorine.

Chlorinating agent in—

Organic synthesis.

**Dye**

Chlorinating agent in making—

Dyestuffs.

**Antimony Pentoxide**

Synonyms: Antimonic acid, Antimonic anhydride, Stibnic acid.

French: Acide d'antimoine, Acide antimonique, Acide stibique, Anhydride antimonique, Anhydride stibique, Pentoxyde d'antimoine, Pentoxyde antimonique.

German: Antimonanhydrid, antimonpentoxyd, antimonsäure.

**Ceramics**

Reagent in making—

Chinaware and porcelains.

Ingredient of—

Enamels for use on fine ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

General decolorizing and refining agent.

Reagent in making—

Antimony soaps used for the purpose of rendering wool, woolen materials, felt, feathers, furs, and the like mothproof.

Organic antimony pharmaceuticals.

Substitute for tartar emetic.

Reagent in separating—

Alcohols.

Benzyl alcohol from mixtures with benzyl acetate (Brit. 252570).

Geraniol from terpineol (Brit. 252570).

Phenols (Brit. 252570).

Terpineol from borneol (Brit. 252570).

Terpineol from borneol and geraniol (Brit. 252570).

Starting point in making—

Antimony nitrate, antimony lactate, antimony sulphate, antimony tartrate, antimony tribromide, butyl antimonate, ethyl antimonate, methyl antimonate, propyl antimonate, tartar emetic.

**Glass**

Decolorizing agent in making—

Glass and glass products.

Ingredient of—

Colorless barium optical glass.

Refining agent in making—

Glass and glass products.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Enamels used on iron and steel ware, to render them opaque.

Reagent in producing—

Metal coatings of antimony on iron, steel, copper, and nickel.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in making—

Enamels, paints, varnishes, lacquers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

Reagent (German 326819) in—

Vulcanization.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Mordant in dyeing yarns and fabrics.



**Antimony Pentoxide (Continued)****—, Printing****Ingredient of—**

Paste for printing colored resists on colored grounds, both being obtained by means of the basic dyestuffs.  
Mordant in printing—  
Calico and other fabrics.

**Antimony-Phenyl Acetate****Petroleum****Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—**

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Antimony-Potassium Oxalate**

French: Oxalate d'antimoine et de potasse.

German: Oxalsäureskaliuntimon, Oxalsäureskaliumpiesglanz.

**Textile****Mordant on—**

Silk, wool.

**Antimony-Potassium Tartrate**

Synonyms: Potassio-tartrate of antimony, Potassium antimonyl tartrate, Tartar emetic, Tartarized antimony, Tartarated antimony.

Latin: Antimonii-potassii tartras, Antimonii-potassio tartras, Antimonium tartaratum, Antimonium tartarizatum, Stibio-kali tartaricum, Tartarus emeticus, Tartarus stibiatus.

French: Émétique tatré stibié, Tartrate d'antimoine et de potasse.

German: Brechweinstein, Spiesglanzkaliumtartrat.

Spanish: Tartrato antimonico potasico.

Italian: Tartrato di antimonico e di potassio.

**Leather****Mordant in—**

Dyeing.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of various cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as a diaphoretic and expectorant.

**Textile****Mordant in—**

Dyeing, printing.

**Antimony Red**

Synonyms: Antimony oxysulphide, Antimony vermilion.

**Paint and Varnish****Pigment in—**

Oil colors, water colors.

**Rubber****Pigment in—**

Rubber goods.

**Antimony Saccharate**

French: Saccharate d'antimoine.

German: Antimonsaccharat.

**Chemical****Ingredient of—**

Baking powders (Brit. 252695).

**Sugar**

Agent in the recovering of sugar from molasses.

**Antimony Salts**

Synonyms: Antimony salt, de Haen's salt, Sodium antimony trifluoride.

French: Sel d'antimoine, Sel de de Haen.

German: Antimonsalz, de Haensalz.

**Miscellaneous****Mordant in dyeing—**

Various materials and products.

**Textile****Mordant in dyeing and printing—**

Textile materials.

Substitute for tartar emetic in—

Dyeing cotton goods, printing calico.

**Antimony Sulphate**

Synonyms: Antimony trisulphate.

French: Sulfate d'antimoine, Sulfate antimoinique,

Trisulfate d'antimoine, Trisulfate antimoinique.

German: Antimonsulfat, Antimontrisulfat, Schwefelsäuresantimon, Schwefelsäuresantimontrioxyd.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Antimony lactate by reaction with calcium lactate.

**Explosives and Matches****Ingredient of—**

Explosive compositions, pyrotechnic compositions.

**Paper****Weighing agent in—**

Paper stock.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

As an assist.

**Sanitation****Reagent in treating—**

Sewage.

**Antimony Sulphides**

Synonyms: Antimony pentasulphide, Antimony sulphuret, Antimony trisulphide, Artificial sulphuret of antimony, Crimson antimony, Golden antimony, Red antimony.

Latin: Antimonii sulphidum.

French: Sulfure d'antimoine.

German: Schwefelantimon.

Italian: Solfuro di antimonio.

**Chemical****Starting material in making—**

Antimony chemicals.

**Explosives and Matches****Ingredient of—**

Matches.

Military shell charges to produce, on explosion, a dense white smoke which aids in range finding.

Military shell primers.

Military shell priming composition (Brit. 393449).

Military shell priming compositions (U. S. 1779851).

Percussion pellets for cartridges.

Pyrotechnic compositions.

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Ruby glass.

**Paint and Varnish****Pigment in—**

Paints, varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In veterinary practice.

**Rubber****Pigment in—**

Rubber goods.

**Antimony Tartrolactate**

French: Lactate et tartrate d'antimoine.

German: Spiesglanzmilchsäuretartrat.

**Textile****Mordant in—**

Dyeing, printing.

**Antimony Tetroxide**

French: Tétroxyde d'antimoine, Tétroxyde antimoinique.

German: Antimontetroxyd.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Enamels for use on fine ceramic ware.

**Reagent in making—**

Chinaware and porcelains.

**Chemical**

General decolorizing and refining agent.

**Reagent in making—**

Antimony soaps used for mothproofing wool, woolsens, felt, feathers, furs, and the like.

Organic antimony pharmaceuticals.

**Reagent in separating—**

Alcohols.

Benzyl alcohol from mixtures with benzyl acetate (Brit. 252370).

Geraniol from terpineol (Brit. 252570).

Phenols (Brit. 252570).

Terpineol from borneol (Brit. 252570).

Terpineol from borneol and geraniol (Brit. 252570).

**Starting point in making—**

Antimony nitrate, antimony lactate, antimony sulphate, antimony tribromide, butyl antimonate, ethyl antimonate, methyl antimonate, propyl antimonate, tartar emetic.

**Antimony Tetroxide (Continued)**

- Glass**  
Decoloring agent in making—  
Glass and glass products.  
**Ingredient of—**  
Colorless barium optical glass.  
**Refining agent in making—**  
Glass and glass products.
- Metallurgical**  
**Ingredient of—**  
Enamels used on iron and steel ware, to render them opaque.  
**Reagent in producing—**  
Metal coatings of antimony on iron, steel, copper, and nickel.
- Paint and Varnish**  
**Pigment in making—**  
Enamels, paints, lacquers, varnishes.
- Pharmaceutical**  
In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Rubber**  
**Reagent (German 326819) in—**  
Vulcanization.
- Textile**  
—, **Dyeing**  
Mordant in dyeing yarns and fabrics.  
—, **Printing**  
**Ingredient of—**  
Paste for printing colored resists on colored grounds, both being obtained by means of the basic dyestuffs.  
Mordant in printing—  
Calicoes and other fabrics.

**Antimony Thiocellobiose**

- French: Thioçellobiose d'antimoine.  
German: Antimonthiocellobiose.

**Chemical**

- Starting point (Brit. 398020) in making—  
Complex double compounds of organic heavy metal mercapto compounds.

**Antimony Tribromide**

- Synonyms: Antimony bromide.  
French: Bromure d'antimoine, Bromure antimoinique, Tribromure d'antimoine, Tribromure antimoinique.  
German: Antimonbromid, Antimontribromid, Tribromantimon.

**Analysis**

- Reagent in mineralogical analysis and in general analytical work.

**Antimony Trichloride**

- Synonyms: Antimonous chloride, Antimony chloride, Butter of antimony, Caustic antimony, Mineral butter.  
French: Beurre d'antimoine, Chlorure d'antimoine, Chlorure antimoneux.  
German: Antimonbutter, Antimonchlorid, Antimontrichlorid, Kaustisches antimon.

**Analysis**

- Reagent in analyzing—  
Chloral, aromatic hydrocarbons.  
Reagent in testing for—  
Sodium.

**Chemical**

- Catalyst in preparing various organic compounds.  
**Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—**  
Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitric acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).  
Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).  
Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).  
Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes (Brit. 295370).

- Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene and paracymene (Brit. 281307).  
Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).  
Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).  
Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 306471).  
Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).  
Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).  
Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethylketone (Brit. 306471).  
Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
**Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—**  
Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane.  
Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.  
Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.  
Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
Amylamine from pyridin.  
Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene by the reduction of nitrobenzene.  
Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
Piperidin from pyridin.  
Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.  
**Reagent in making—**  
Acetyl tetrachloride.  
Antimonic organic pharmaceuticals.  
**Starting point in making—**  
Antimony oxalate, antimony oxychloride, antimony trioxide, antimony-potassium tartrate (tartar emetic).  
Other antimony salts.
- Dye**  
**Reagent in making—**  
Lakes, particularly from dyewood extracts.

**Antimony Trichloride (Continued)****Explosives****Ingredient of—**

Match head compositions, percussion cap compositions, pyrotechnical preparations.

**Leather****Mordant in coloring—**

Patent leathers.

**Reagent in producing—**

Special color on finished leathers.

**Metallurgical****Reagent in—**

Bronzing gun barrels and other metallic articles.

Coloring zinc black.

Staining iron and copper articles.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Furniture polishes (U. S. 1739322).

**Paint and Varnish****Reagent in making—**

Antimony vermilion.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Motor fuel (U. S. 1753294).

**Reagent in preventing and removing—**

Discolorations from petroleum products, such as kerosene and gasoline.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile****Mordant in—**

Dyeing and printing yarns and fabrics.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Preparations used for the preservative treatment of wood and wood products (U. S. 1602959).

**Antimony Trioxide**

Synonyms: Antimonius acid, Antimony oxide, Flow-ers of antimony, Oxide of antimony, White oxide of antimony.

Latin: Antimonum oxidum.

French: Acide antimonieux, Fleurs argentines d'antimoine, Oxide d'antimoine.

German: Antimonoxyd, Antimonsäureanhydrid, Antimontrioxyd.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of enamels.****Chemical****Reagent in separating—****Alcohols.**

Benzyl alcohol from mixtures with benzyl acetate (Brit. 252570).

Geraniol from terpineol (Brit. 252570).

Phenols (Brit. 252570).

Terpineol from borneol (Brit. 252570).

Terpineol from borneol and geraniol.

**Starting point in making—**

Antimony nitrate, antimony lactate, antimony sulphate, antimony tartrate, antimony tribromide, butyl antimonate, ethyl antimonate, methyl antimonate, propyl antimonate, tartar emetic.

**Glass****Decolorizing agent in making—**

Glass and glass products.

**Ingredient of—**

Colorless barium optical glass.

**Refining agent in making—**

Glass and glass products.

**Metallurgical****Ingredient of—**

Enamels for iron and steel (to render them opaque).

**Paint and Varnish****Pigment in—**

Enamels, paints, varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Mordant in dyeing yarns and fabrics.

**—, Printing****Ingredient of—**

Paste for printing colored resists on colored grounds, both being obtained by means of the basic dye-stuffs.

Mordant in printing fabrics.

**Antipyrine**

Synonyms: Analgesine, Anodynine, Dihydrodimethyl-phenylpyrazine, Methozine, Parodyne, Phenazone, Phenylidimethylisopyrazolone, Phenylidimethylpyrazolon.

Latin: Antipyrina, Phenazonum, Pyrazolonum phenylidimethylicum.

French: Analgésine, Antipyrine, Parodyne, Anodynine.

German: Antipyrin, Phenylidimethylpyrazolon.

Spanish: Antipirina.

Italian: Antipirina.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Amidopyrine, nitrosoantipyrine, various derivatives.

**Cosmetic****Ingredient of—**

Liquid preparation for giving skin a white appearance, containing also witchhazel extract, rose water, alcohol, glycerin, tallow, magnesium carbonate, and magnesium stearate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Suggested for use as—**

Analgesic, antipyretic.

**Suggested for use in treating—**

Gout, neuralgic conditions, rheumatism and other painful affections.

**Temperature reducing agent in—**

Febrile diseases.

**Arbutin****Analysis****Reagent for—**

Detection and determination of nitric acid and nitrate ions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

Preservative (U. S. 1823119) in treating—

Rubber latex.

**Argon****Analysis**

Inert gas for laboratory work.

**Electrical****Gaseous filler for—**

Filament lamp bulbs used for all kinds of illuminating purposes, for general indoor and outdoor lighting as well as for other medium and high-power needs (frequently used in admixture with nitrogen).

**Ingredient of—**

Gas mixtures used in the so-called "Neon Signs" (sometimes used in admixture with mercury).

**Miscellaneous**

Commonly said to be used in place of hydrogen in gas thermometers (not so used).

**Radio**

Often recorded in use as a gaseous filler in radio tubes (not so used now).

**Arsenic Acid**

Synonyms: Orthoarsenic acid, True arsenic acid.

Latin: Acidum arsenicum.

French: Acide arsénique, Acide orthoarsénique.

German: Arseniksäure, Arsensäure, Orthoarseniksäure, Orthoarsensäure.

Spanish: Acido arsenico, Acido ortoarsenico.

Italian: Acido arsenico, Acido ortoarsenico.

**Cement****Ingredient of—**

Lime cement (added for the purpose of increasing resistance to acid solutions).

**Chemical**

General oxidizing agent in carrying out chemical reactions and in making intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and the like.

**Reagent in making—**

Beta-aminoanthraquinone.

Beta-aminoanthraquinone, beta-aminoanthraquinone derivatives (German 107046), benzyl bromide, neosalvarsan, atoxyl, salvarsan, various organic arsenicals.

**Starting point in making—**

Ammonium arsenate by reaction with ammonia, Barium arsenate by reaction with a barium salt, for example, barium chloride.

**Arsenic Acid (Continued)**

Cadmium arsenate by reaction with a cadmium salt.  
 Cobaltic arsenate by reaction with a cobalt salt.  
 Ferric arsenate.  
 Ferrous arsenate.  
 Lead arsenate by reaction with litharge.  
 Lithium arsenate by reaction with lithium carbonate.  
 Magnesium arsenate by reaction with magnesium hydroxide.  
 Manganese arsenate.  
 Mercury arsenate by reaction with a mercury salt.  
 Nickel arsenate by reaction with a nickel salt.  
 Potassium arsenate by calcination with potassium nitrate.  
 Silver arsenate by reaction with a silver salt.  
 Sodium arsenate by reaction with a sodium salt.  
 Strontium arsenate by reaction with strontium chloride.  
 Zinc arsenate by reaction with zinc chloride.

**Dye**

General oxidizing agent in making various synthetic dyes.

Reagent in making—

Brilliant fern blue, fuchsin NB, magenta red, para-fuchsin, quinolin derivatives (German 87334).

**Glass**

Ingredient of—  
 Glass batch.

**Stone**

Reagent in—  
 Hardening stone.

**Textile**

Mordant in—  
 Dyeing and printing.

**Arsenic Disulphide**

Synonyms: Arsenic bisulphide, Arsenic rouge, Realgar, Red arsenic glass, Red orpiment, Red sulphide of arsenic, Red sulphuret of arsenic, Ruby arsenic.  
 French: Arsénic rouge, Orpin, Sulfure d'arsénic rouge.  
 German: Arsenbisulfid, Arsenblende, Arsendisulfid, Arsenrot, Rauschrot, Roterarsenik, Rotesarsenglas, Rotglas.

**Explosives**

In pyrotechnics.

Ingredient of—  
 Blue fire, white bengal fire.

**Leather**

Reagent for—  
 Removing wool from sheepskins prior to tanning.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—  
 Lead compositions used in making bullets.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in making—  
 Fixed colors.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing  
 Ingredient of—  
 Liquors for dyeing.

**—, Printing**

Ingredient of—  
 Pastes for printing calicoes.

**Arsenic Trioxide**

Synonyms: Arsenic, Arsenious acid, Arsenious oxide, Arsenous anhydride, White arsenic.  
 Latin: Acidum arsenicosum, Acidum arseniosum, Arsenicum album, Arseni trioxidum.

French: Acide arsénieux, Arsénic blanc, Fleurs d'arsenic.

German: Arsenictesäure, Arsenigesäure, Arsenik, Weisserarsenik.

Spanish: Acido arsenioso, Anhidrido arsenioso, Arsenico blanco.

Italian: Acido arsenioso, Anidride arseniosa, Arsenico bianco.

**Agriculture**

Weed killer.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—  
 Analytical processes involving control and research work.

**Building Construction**

Adherence promoter in—  
 Cement coatings for wooden piles used in piers, landing places, foundations, reclaimed land, and the like.

Elasticity promoter in—

Cement coatings for wooden piles used in piers, landing places, foundations, reclaimed land, and the like.

Insecticide in—

Cement coatings for wooden piles used in piers, landing places, foundations, reclaimed land, and the like.

Peeling preventer in—

Cement coatings for wooden piles used in piers, landing places, foundations, reclaimed land, and the like.

Starting point (Brit. 435015) in making—

Aluminum arsenate used in new hydraulically binding cements.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—  
 Enamels.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 402438) in making—

Ethylene oxide.

Source of—

Arsenic.

Starting point in making—

Aluminum arsenate, arsenilic acid, arsenic acid (ortho-arsenic acid), arsenic bromide, arsenic chloride, arsenic iodide, arsenic pentasulphide, arsenic pentoxide, calcium arsenate, calcium arsenite, chemical pigments, lead arsenate, lead arsenite, organic arsenicals used as drugs, Paris green, soda arsenate, soda arsenite.

**Dye**

Process material in making—  
 Chemicals for the fixation of anilin colors.

**Glass**

Clarifying agent in making—  
 Crystal glass.

Decolorizing agent in making—  
 Low-grade glass.

Remover of—

Yellowish tints imparted to glass by iron oxide.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Ingredient of—

Ant poisons, cattle dips, exterminants for rodents and the like, fly poisons (for flypaper), fungicidal compositions, insecticidal compositions, pesticidal compositions.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
 Skin preservatives.

Process material in—  
 Tanning pelts.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—  
 Boiler compounds.

**Metallurgical**

Fluidity promoter in—  
 Lead used in making shot and the like.

Hardening agent for—

Lead used in making shot and the like.

Ingredient of—

Alloys used in making locomotive firebox cases.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Emerald green, emperor green, imperial green, kaiser green, king's green, meadow green, mitis green, moss green, new green, Paris green, parrot green, patent green, Scheele's green, Schweinfurth green, Vienna green.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Source of arsenic in making—

Antisiphiletics, such as arsphenamine and the like.

**Textile**

Fixing agent for—

Anilin dyes.

Mordant in—

Dyeing processes, printing processes.

**Wood**

Ingredient of—  
 Preservative and protective compositions.

**Ascorbic Acid**

French: Acide ascorbique.

**Photographic**

As a developing agent (Brit. 430264).

**Aseptic Acid**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, pharmaceuticals.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Asphalt**

Synonyms: Asphaltum, Bitumen, Gilsonite, Jew's pitch, Judean pitch, Manjak, Mineral pitch, Petroleum pitch.

French: Asphalte.

German: Erdharz, Erdpech.

Italian: Asfalto.

*Construction*

Ingredient of various waterproofing cements for coating structures where there is apt to be an inscepage of water, such as cellar walls, for joints, for lining purposes and the like.

Waterproofing agent for—

Bridge piers, dock timbers, general purposes, industrial tanks, piling.

*Electrical*

Ingredient of—

Insulating compositions.

*Fuel*

As a briquetting binder.

As a fuel.

*Gas*

Coating material for—

Inside of gas mains and pipes, acting as a waterproofing agent, an anticorrosive, and an antiseepage agent.

*Glass*

Reagent in—

Glass etching.

*Ink*

Ingredient of—

Transfer inks.

*Mechanical*

Impregnating agent for—

Power-transmission belting, conveyor belting.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Chewing gums.

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient of—

Acidproof paint or varnish, black varnishes, enamels, japans, roof cements, waterproof paint or varnish.

*Paper*

Impregnating agent for—

Asphaltic papers, roofing papers, special insulating papers.

*Petroleum*

Ingredient of—

Asphalt-clay compositions used for protecting oil pipelines from corrosion (usually in 50-50 mixture).

Mix in Cozzborough process for lubricant production.

*Plastics*

Binder in various plastic manufactures.

Ingredient of various plastic compositions.

*Printing*

Reagent in—

Etching processes, lithography.

*Road Building*

As a binder in sand roads.

As a surfacing material.

Ingredient of—

Road-making and paving compositions.

*Rubber*

Filler for—

Rubber compositions.

Ingredient of—

Mineral rubber.

*Stone*

Ingredient of—

Asphaltic factitious stone.

*Water Supply*

Coating material for—

Inside of water mains and pipes, acting as a waterproofing agent, an anticorrosive and an antiseepage agent.

**Atropinesulphuric Acid**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, pharmaceuticals.

**Atroscine Hydrobromide**

French: Bromhydrate d'atroscine.

German: Atroscinbromhydrat, Atroscinhydrobromid,

Bromwasserstoffsäuresatroscin.

Spanish: Bromhidrato de atroscina.

Italian: Bromidrato di atroscina.

*Pharmaceutical*

In general compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Mydriatic, narcotic, sedative.

**Avocado Oil**

*Cosmetic*

Basic ingredient of—

Cosmetic creams.

**Ball Clay**

*Ceramics*

Ingredient of—

Architectural terra cotta.

Art pottery.

Chlorine-resistant lute comprising mixture with 40% caustic soda.

Enameling for granite ware.

High-grade tile.

White-bodied ware, including china, porcelain, general ware, chemical porcelain, porcelain electrical supplies, sanitary ware.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Artificial abrasives, asbestos products.

*Paper*

As a filler (very small amounts only as compared with kaolin).

*Refractories*

Raw material in making—

Glass factory pots and tanks, pins, stilts, and spurs for potter's use, saggers for potters, wads, porous bodies comprising refractory granules with a ceramic bond (Brit. 404306).

**Barium Acetate**

Latin: Baryum aceticum.

French: Acétate de baryte, Acétate barytique, Acétate de baryum.

German: Essigsäuresbaryum, Baryumacetat, Baryumazetat.

*Analysis*

Reagent for—

Determining calcium and the alkalies.

Precipitating sulphates and chromates.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthylene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholid from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

**Barium Acetate (Continued)**

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).  
 Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
 Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of methanol or methane (Brit. 306471).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).  
 Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 295270).  
 Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol and isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 306471) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.  
 Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Acetone, barium pyrophosphate, barium stearate, barium sulphate, various barium salts.

**Paint and Varnish**  
 Reagent in making—  
 Verdigris.

**Textile**  
 Mordant for turkey-red dyeing.  
 Mordant in dyeing and printing cottons.

**Barium Aluminate**

French: Albuminate de baryum.  
 German: Albuminsaeuresbarium, Bariumalbuminat.

**Rubber**

Reagent (U. S. 1640817) in—  
 Reclaiming rubber.

**Barium Aluminate**

**Abrasive**  
 As an abrasive agent.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used in the preparation of abrasive wheels, stones, and the like.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
 Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
 Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).  
 Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).  
 Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chlorotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).  
 Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).  
 Alphacampholide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).  
 Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
 Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281037).  
 Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzoquinone from phenanthrene (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde, or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
 Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
 Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).  
 Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid, butyric acid, and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.

**Barium Aluminate (Continued)**

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Leather**

**Ingredient** (French 594524) of—  
Compositions used for mordanting, loading, and impermeabilizing leather.

**Miscellaneous**

**Ingredient** (French 594524) of—  
Compositions used for mordanting, loading, and impermeabilizing various animal and vegetable substances.

**Paper**

**Ingredient** (French 594524) of—  
Compositions used for mordanting, loading, and impermeabilizing paper and pulp products.

**Textile**

**Ingredient** (French 594524) of—  
Compositions used for mordanting, loading, and impermeabilizing animal and vegetable textile materials.

**Water**

**Reagent for**—  
Softening water.  
**Ingredient** (Brit. 316023) of—  
Water-softening compositions containing lime and sodium carbonate.

**Barium-Aluminum-Iron Cyanide**

**Chemical**

**Catalyst** (Brit. 446411) in—  
Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Barium-Anilin**

**Dye**

**Reagent** (German 436533) in making anthracene dyestuffs from—  
3:9-Dichlorobenzanthrone, 11:3-dichlorobenzanthrone.

**Barium Betanaphtholdisulphonate**

French: Bétanaphtholdisulphonate de baryum.  
German: Bariumbetanaphtholdisulfonat, Betanaphtholdisulfonsäuresbaryum.

**Chemical**

**Starting point in making**—  
Aluminum betanaphtholdisulphonate.

**Barium Borate**

French: Borate de baryum.  
German: Borsäures baryum.

**Chemical**

**Reagent in making**—  
Amydracaine, pentaborate, amylocaine borate, benzamine pentaborate, benzocaine borate, butyl pentaborate, cocaine borate, ethocaine pentaborate, glycocaine borate, orthocaine borate, phenocaine borate.

**Barium Bromide**

French: Bromure de baryum.  
German: Bariumbromid, brombarium.  
Spanish: Bromuro de bario.  
Italian: Bromuro di bario.

**Chemical**

**Reagent in making**—  
Bromides.

**Barium Camphorate**

French: Camphorate de baryum.  
German: Baryumcamphorat, Kamphersäuresbaryum, Kamphorsäuresbaryum.

**Chemical**

**Starting point in making**—  
Hyoscyamine camphorate (Brit. 269498).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Barium Caprinate**

French: Caprinate de baryum.  
German: Capricsäuresbaryum.

**Chemical**

**Reagent in making**—  
Decylic aldehyde.

**Barium Carbide**

French: Carburé de baryum.  
German: Bariumcarbid.

Spanish: Carburo de bario.  
Italian: Carburo di bario.

**Abrasive**

**Ingredient in making**—  
Bariumundum.

**Chemical**

**Starting point in making**—  
Barium hydroxide.  
Synthetic alcohol (with recovery of barytes) as by-product of sugar-making (French 521048).

**Metallurgical**

**Restrainer** (Austria 106982) of—  
Iron attack by sulphuric acid pickling baths.

**Barium Chlorate**

French: Chlorate de baryum, chlorate de baryte.  
German: Bariumchlorat, Chlorsäuresbaryum, Chlorsäuresbaryt.  
Spanish: Clorato de bario.  
Italian: Clorato di bario.

**Chemical**

**Starting point in making**—  
Other chlorates.

**Explosives and matches**

**Ingredient of**—  
Explosive compositions, green-fire compositions, pyrotechnic compositions.

**Textile**

**Mordant in dyeing.**

**Barium Cyanamide**

French: Cyanamide de baryum.  
German: Bariumcyanamid.  
Spanish: Cianamida de bario.  
Italian: Cianamide di bario.

**Chemical**

**Catalyst in making**—  
Ammonia (U. S. 1352177, 1352179, and 1473543).  
Hydrocyanic acid (U. S. 1352176).  
**Drying agent** (U. S. 1454591) for—  
Gases.  
**Starting point in making**—  
Ammonia catalysts (U. S. 1352178).  
Sodium cyanamide (U. S. 1318258).  
Sodium cyanide (U. S. 1318258).  
Sodium ferrocyanide (U. S. 1318258).

**Barium Ethylxanthate**

Synonyms: Barium ethylxanthogenate.  
French: Ethyle-xanthogénate de baryum.  
German: Aethylxanthogensäuresbaryum, Bariumaethylxanthogenat.

**Chemical**

**Starting point in making**—  
Accelerator of rubber vulcanization in combination with sulphur monochloride (Brit. 265169).

**Barium Fluoride**

French: Fluorure de baryum.  
German: Baryumfluorid, Fluorwasserstoffsäuresbaryum.

**Ceramics**

**Ingredient of enamel compositions for**—  
Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Jewelry**

**Ingredient of batch in making**—  
Artificial rubies.

**Miscellaneous**

**Ingredient of**—  
Antiseptic preparations, embalming fluids.

**Barium Hexanitride**

**Electrical**

**Source** (U. S. 1931647) of—  
Barium and nitrogen (by thermal dissociation) in vacuum tubes.

**Barium Iodate**

French: Iodate barytique, Iodate de baryum.  
German: Baryumjodat, Jodsäuresbaryum.

**Food**

**Preservative** (Brit. 274164) in treating—  
Butter, cream, eggs, fish, fruit preserves, margarin, milk, meat.

**Barium Pentasulphide**

French: Pentasulfide de baryum.  
German: Baryumpentasulfid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Carbon bisulphide.

**Barium Percarbonate**

French: Percarbonate de baryum.  
German: Perkohlensäuresbaryum.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Hydrogen peroxide.

**Barium Permanganate**

French: Permanganate de baryum.  
German: Übermangansäuresbaryum.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Mercury permanganate, silver permanganate.

**Barium Phenolsulphonate**

Synonyms: Barium sulphocarbolate, Barium sulphophenate, Barium sulphophenolate, Barium sulphophenylate.

French: Phénolsulphate de baryum, sulfophénate de baryum.

German: Bariumphenolsulfonat, Bariumsulfocarbolat, Bariumsulfophenat, Bariumsulfophenolat, Phenolsulfosäuresbaryum.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making phenolsulphonate of—  
Aluminum, bismuth, calcium, cadmium, copper, lead, lithium, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nickel, potassium, silver, sodium, strontium, zinc.

**Barium Polysulphide**

French: Polysulfure barique, Polysulfure de baryum.  
German: Baryumpolysulfid.  
Spanish: Polisulfurato de bario.  
Italian: Polisulfurato di bario.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 271553) in making—  
Vulcanized oils.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide and fungicide.  
Ingredient (U. S. 1578520) of—  
Insecticidal and fungicidal preparations.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in—  
Sulphiding oxidized ores for separation by flotation.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 271553) of—  
Compositions, containing rubber latex, used for treating paper and pulp.

**Rubber**

Reagent (Brit. 271553) in treating—  
Rubber latex.

**Barium Silicate**

Synonyms: Silicate of barium.  
German: Bariumsilicat, Kieselsäuresbaryum.

**Glass**

Ingredient of batch in making glass.

**Miscellaneous**

Softening agent in treating hard waters.

**Sugar**

Reagent in treating—  
Molasses to recover sugar content.  
Plant juices to recover sugar content (Brit. 249759).

**Barium Silicofluoride**

Synonyms: Barium fluosilicate.  
French: Fluosilicate de baryum, Silicofluorure de baryum.  
German: Bariumsiliciumfluorid, Bariumfluorsilikat, Fluosiliciumbaryum, Siliciumfluorstoffsauresbaryum, Siliciumfluorwasserstoffsäuresbaryum.

**Chemical**

Starting point (German 426735) in making—  
Barium peroxide through the intermediate formation of barium fluoride and barium nitrate.

**Construction**

Preservative (Brit. 271293) in treating—  
Brickwork, stucco, and other structural work.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of various ceramic products.

**Stone**

Preservative in treating—  
Artificial stone, natural stone.

**Woodworking**

As a preservative.

**Barium Telluride**

French: Tellurure de baryum.  
German: Bariumtellurid, Tellurbaryum.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 263877) in making—  
Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.  
Dehydrogenated products from cyclohexane.  
Isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.  
Isoveraldehyde from isoamyl alcohol (Brit. 262120).  
Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.  
Paracymene from turpentine.  
Reagent (Brit. 292222) in making organic tellurium compounds from—  
Pentamethylene alphaepsilondibromide.  
Pentamethylene alphaepsilondichloride.  
Pentamethylene alphaepsilondifluoride.  
Pentamethylene alphaepsilondi-iodide.

**Barium Titanate**

French: Titanate barique, Titanate de baryte, Titanate de baryum.  
German: Barium titanat, Titansäuresbaryt, Titansäuresbaryterde, Titansäuresbaryum.  
Spanish: Titanato de bario.  
Italian: Titanato di bario.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—  
Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).  
Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Alcohols from aliphatic alcohols (Brit. 281307).  
Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).  
Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).  
Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).  
Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).  
Benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde, benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).  
Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).  
Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).  
Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).



**Barium Titanate (Continued)**

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethylketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aliphatic and aromatic compounds, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.  
 Aniline from pyridin.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Paints and varnishes.

White pigment (used in admixture with zinc white).

**Plastics****White pigment in—**

Plastic compositions containing phenol-formaldehyde resins.

**Barium Vanadate**

French: Vanadate de baryum.

German: Baryumvanadat, Vanadinsäuresbaryta, Vanadinsäuresbaryum.

**Chemical****Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—**

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methanol or methane (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl reduction products of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid, butyric acid, and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethylketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol from valeraldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Reagent for various purposes.

**Barytes**

Synonyms: Barium sulphate, Heavy spar, Tiff.

Latin: Baril sulphas.

French: Barite, Baryte, Barytine, Barytine broyée,

Sulfate de barium, Sulfate de baryum.

German: Baryt, Schwefelsäuresbaryum.

**Abrasives**

Ingredient (U. S. 1276509) of—

Grinding composition.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Aromatic cementing composition (U. S. 1455598).

Glass-to-metal cementing composition (U. S. 1132721).

**Aviation**

Ingredient (U. S. 1389084) of—

Adhesive for mending airplane fabrics.

**Beverage**

Reagent (U. S. 1912473) in determining—

Caustic strength of alkaline beverages.

**Building Construction**

Acid-proofing agent (U. S. 1495138) for—

Concrete.

Bonding agent (U. S. 1495138) for—

Concrete.

Filler (U. S. 1336178) in—

Composition stone floorings.

Improver (U. S. 1758026) in making—

Scum-free bricks.

Oilproofing agent (U. S. 1495138) for—

Concrete.

Waterproofing agent (U. S. 1495138) for—

Concrete.

**Cement**

Process material (U. S. 1194344) in making—

Portland cement.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Lead glazes.

Improver (U. S. 1758026) in making—

Scum-free ceramic products.

**Barytes (Continued)****Chemical**

Carrier for—

Catalysts, catalytic mixtures.

Ingredient of—

Catalytic mixtures.

Process material in making—

Aluminum nitride (U. S. 1268240).

Aluminum-potassium sulphate (U. S. 1296457).

Calcium sulphate (U. S. 1146491).

Carbon dioxide (U. S. 1360312).

Starting point in making—

Barium chemicals, such as chloride, carbonate, sulphide.

Blanc fixe (reduction to sulphide).

Lithopone (reduction to sulphide).

**Dye**

Inert base for—

Colors in making lakes.

**Electrical**

Process material in making—

Arc light electrodes (various patents).

Insulations (various patents).

Resistances (U. S. 1507379).

Storage battery electrodes (U. S. 1182513 and 1164464).

Storage battery separators (U. S. 1228368, 1495568, and 1262228).

**Explosives and Matches**

Luminophore (Brit. 391914) in—

Luminous compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Carrier for—

Fish oil hydrogenation catalysts (U. S. 1222660).

Vegetable oil hydrogenation catalysts (U. S. 1222660).

Neutralizing agent (Brit. 393108) in—

Purifying processes for fats and oils.

Process material (Brit. 380065 and 380052) in making—

Stable emulsions of fats, oils, paraffin, and organic sol-

vents.

Starting point (Brit. 404874) in making—

Coatings for interior surfaces of oil tanks (in admixture with waterglass and kieselguhr), said coatings being removable with hot water.

**Firefighting**

Ingredient (German 458400) of—

Chemical fire-extinguisher.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Glazier's cement.

Producer of—

Iridescent effects in glass.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal compositions.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions, dressing compositions.

Process material (U. S. 1241950) in making—

Quebracho tanning compound.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Filler in—

Linoleum, oilcloth.

**Lubricant**

Filler (U. S. 1276509) in—

Lubricant composition.

Starting point (U. S. 1881542) in making—

Lubricating composition (with colloidal clay) for machine operations.

**Metallurgical**

Closing agent (U. S. 1214630) for—

Pores in bronze castings.

Flux in—

Brass smelting.

Ingredient (U. S. 1286061) of—

Case-hardening composition.

**Miscellaneous**

Decolorizing agent (with carbon) (U. S. 1447461).

Improver (Brit. 393488, 393505, and 386161) of—

Visibility of polyvinyl alcohol threads under Roentgen rays.

Ingredient of—

Roat-mending composition (U. S. 1389084).

Bottle cap composition (U. S. 1351438).

Buffing composition (U. S. 1276509).

Copying pad (U. S. 1348812).

Dental cement (U. S. 1507379).

Dry hair cleansers.

Joint-filling compound for aluminum articles (U. S. 1223458).

Joint-filling compound for brass articles (U. S. 1223458).

Mending composition for artificial teeth (U. S. 1389084).

Metal-cleansing composition (U. S. 1471466).

Mine-ventilating tubing (U. S. 1432585).

Motion picture screen (U. S. 1231727).

Phonograph records (various patents).

Polishing compound (U. S. 1276509).

**Paint and Varnish**

Filler.

Ingredient of—

Dark-colored paints, distemper colors, silica paints, water paints.

Pigment.

Process material in making—

Light-stable chrome yellows (Brit. 403762).

Pigments (many patents).

Starting point (Brit. 444110) in making—

New blue pigments with manganates.

**Paper**

Filler in—

Bristol board, cardboard, paperboard, stiff papers, wallpaper.

**Pharmaceutical**

Reagent in—

X-ray photographing of intestinal tract.

**Photographic**

Filler and pigment in—

Photographic papers.

Process material in making—

Films (U. S. 1507174), X-ray films.

**Plastics**

Filler in—

Artificial ivory.

**Printing**

Filler in making—

Printing plates (U. S. 1377519).

Printing plate matrices (U. S. 1398142).

**Resins**

Filler

Shortening agent (U. S. 1894731) in making—

Phenol-tung oil-formaldehyde resinous coatings for stencil paper.

**Rubber**

Filler.

**Soap**

Carrier for—

Fish oil hydrogenation catalysts (U. S. 1222660).

Neutralizing agent (Brit. 393108) in—

Purifying processes for fats and oils.

Starting point (Brit. 404874) in making—

Coatings for interior surfaces of oil tanks (in admixture with waterglass and kieselguhr), said coatings being removable with hot water.

**Textile**

Delustring agent (U. S. 1932734) for—

Bemberg silk (used with aluminum hydroxide).

Filler in—

Textile fabrics.

Ingredient of—

Collar-waterproofing composition (U. S. 1453764).

Dressing compositions.

**Batyl Alcohol**

French: Alcool de batyl, Alcool batylique.

German: Batylalkohol.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 398818) in making—

Sulphonated derivatives valuable as detergents.

**Bauxite**

Synonyms: Beauxite, Ferruginous hydrate of alumina,

Natural alumina hydrate.

**Abrasive**

Raw material in making—

Abrasive paper and cloth.

Starting point in making—

Artificial corundum and emery.

**Building**

As a building stone.

Ingredient of—

Mortars.

**Bauxite (Continued)****Cement**

For lining cement kilns.

Starting point in making—

Aluminous or molten cements.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in various chemical reactions of an organic nature.

Catalyst, precipitated on silica gel, in making—

Ether from alcohol, ethylene from ethyl alcohol.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene and paracycene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from anthracene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from anthracene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Starting point in making—

Alum, alumina, aluminum salts, metallic aluminates.

**Jewelry**

Starting point in making—

Artificial rubies, sapphires, oriental amethysts.

**Metallurgical**

Starting point in making—

Aluminum metal.

**Miscellaneous**

Road-making material.

**Paint and Varnish**

Filler in—

Paints.

Reagent in making—

Pigments.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in refining—

Crude petroleum, cracked motor fuels, paraffin.

Reagent in desulphurizing—

Fuel oils.

**Refractory**

Starting point in making—

Aluminous products.

**Sugar**

Reagent in clarifying—

Molasses.

**Bayberry**

Synonyms: Laurel berries, Noble laurel, Sweet bay.

Latin: Fructus lauri, Laurus.

French: Baies de laurier.

German: Lorbeeren.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in extracting—

Bayberry wax, laurel oil.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Beechwood Flour**

French: Farine de fayard, Farine de fouteau, Farine de hêtre.

German: Rothbuchemehl.

Italian: Farina di faggio.

**Miscellaneous**

Filler (U. S. 1902914) in—

Duplicating stencil compositions containing a protein (used to improve distribution of the softeners).

**Beeswax (Yellow and Bleached)**

Synonyms: White wax, Yellow wax.

Latin: Cera alba, Cera citrina, Cera flava.

French: Cire d'abeilles, Cire blanche, Cire jaune.

German: Gelbes wachs, Weisses wachs.

Spanish: Cera blanca, Cera amarilla.

Italian: Cera bianca, Cera gialla, Cera vergine.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Adhesive compositions.

**Chemical**

Raw material in making—

Bottles used for holding and shipping hydrofluoric acid.

**Construction**

Waterproofing agent (Brit. 287514), used alone or in combination with other substances for treating—

Brickwork, concrete, masonry, porous structural materials.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Insulating compositions for various purposes.

Insulating compositions containing rubber.

Insulating agent in making—

Apparatus, cables, wires.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Chewing gums.

Compositions for decorating fancy food products.

Raw material in making—

Artificial honeycombs.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Lithographic inks, printing inks, stamping inks, writing inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressings (U. S. 1847629), finishing preparations, polishing compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for covering metals to provide protection against moisture, acids, alkalis, and other corrosive substances.

In various electroplating processes.

Protective agent in—

Acid etching.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Cleaning and polishing fluid (U. S. 1730654).

Compositions for making dental impressions (U. S. 1897034).

Compositions for making anatomical specimens.

Compositions for lining barrels and kegs.

Compositions used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles.

Floor polishes.

Polishes of various sorts.

Preparations for making imitation alabaster statues.

Shoe polishes.

Raw material in making—

Candles, grease crayons, imitation fruit and flowers, toys, wax figures.

Substitute (U. S. 1895527) for—

Paraffin as coating for multiple boxboard food containers.

Waterproofing agent (Brit. 287514), used either alone or in compositions, for the treatment of—

Asbestos, porous materials of various kinds, strawboard.

**Beeswax (Yellow and Bleached) (Continued)****Oils and Fats**

Base of various lubricating compositions.

**Ingredient of—**

Axle greases, gun oils.

Lubricating grease compounded of castor oil, mineral oil, and aluminum stearate (U. S. 1881591).

Special lubricants.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Paints, preparations containing dry colors, special floor waxes, varnishes, wood-fillers.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of carbon paper.

Preparations used in making waxed paper.

Sizings for high-gloss paper.

Emulsified sizing compositions (Brit. 287514).

**Shortening agent (U. S. 1894731) for—**

Phenol-tung oil-formaldehyde resinous coating for stencil paper.

**Perfume**

Raw material in making—

Creams, pencils, pomades.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for the preparation of acidproof coatings for plates in the electrotyping process.

Compositions used for making matrices in galvanoplastic work.

**Process material in—**

Lithography, photoengraving, process engraving.

**Resin and Wax****Ingredient of—**

Electrotypers' wax, sealing wax, shoemaker's wax.

**Rubber**

Filler in making—

Rubber compositions.

**Stone**

Waterproofing agent (Brit. 287514), used either alone or in admixture with other substances, for treating—

Artificial stone, natural stone.

**Textile**

Assistant agent (Brit. 397881) in—

Stretching cellulose acetate filaments.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for finishing.

Compositions used for sizing.

Compositions used in the manufacture of waxed cloth.

Emulsified dressing (Brit. 287514).

Waterproofing coating, composed of blown asphalt, rubber, and wax, for cellulose fibers (U. S. 1880036).

Water proofing compositions (Brit. 287514).

**Waterproofing agent in treating—**

Yarns and fabrics.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the finishing of furniture and of lumber used for parquet floorings.

**Behenolic Acid Chloride****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 407956) in making pour-point improvers for machine oils, gear oils, and other lubricants by condensing with—

Anilin, anthracene oil.

Aromatics obtained by destructive hydrogenation or by dehydrogenation.

Benzene.

Cracking gases containing gaseous olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene).

Cyclic terpenes, ethylnaphthalene, liquid olefins, middle oil, naphthalene, naphthols, naphthylamines, nitrated aromatics, phenols, tars, toluene, xylene.

**Ben Oil**

Synonyms: Behen oil, Behn oil, Ben nut oil, Sorinja oil.

Latin: Oleum belanum, Oleum been, Oleum behen.

French: Huile de ben, Huile de ben, aile; Huile de binj.

German: Behenoel, Bensussoel, Benoel, Moringaoel.

Spanish: Olio de ben.

Italian: Olio di ben.

**Food**

Ingredient of special food preparations.

**Mechanical**

Lubricant, alone or in mixtures, for—

Delicate machinery, clocks, watches, precision instruments.

**Perfumery****Ingredient of—**

Creams, lotions, pomades.

Extractive medium for obtaining floral odorous principles by maceration.

**Fixative for—**

Fugative perfumes.

**Ingredient of—**

Jasmine perfumes, oil antique, tuberose perfumes, violet perfumes.

Perfume in various cosmetics.

**Reagent in—**

Enfleurage processes.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as rubefacient in rheumatism, as a laxative and bland.

**Bentonite****Abrasives****Ingredient of—**

Abrasive wheels, stones, and the like, added so as to cut down on the amount of binding clay required.

**Agricultural****Ingredient of—**

Cattle dips, added in order to increase the wetting power of the dipping fluid and used in place of soap.

Seed-disinfecting compositions (Brit. 267968).

**Analysis**

Desiccating agent in laboratory processes.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Compositions for the manufacture of electrical and chemical porcelain, added to cut down on the amount of binding clay required.

**Plasticizing agent in—**

Correcting short products, making various products.

**Suspending agent in making—**

Glazes.

**Cement****Ingredient of—**

Cements, added so as to increase their mechanical strength and quicken their setting.

**Retarding agent in making—**

Gypsum plasters.

**Chemical**

Absorbent in general use.

**Accelerator in making—**

Emulsions of various sorts.

**Dehydrating agent in general use.****Ingredient of—**

Asphalt residue emulsions.

Coal-tar residue emulsions.

Compositions containing sticky and tacky materials at ordinary temperatures, that ball during grinding, added to facilitate the operation and prevent balling.

Pitch residue emulsions.

**Stabilizer in making—**

Emulsions.

**Suspending agent for—**

Solids in liquid mediums.

**Dye****Base in making—**

Lake colors.

**Explosives and Matches****Filler in making—**

Nitroglycerin dynamites and permissibles.

Nitrostarch explosives.

**Fats and Oils**

Clarifying and bleaching agent.

**Dehydrating agent.****Ingredient of—**

Compound lubricants.

**Fertilizer**

Filler in various compositions.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of various preparations.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Printer's ink.

**Bentonite (Continued)**

*Insecticide*

Sticking or spreading agent in—  
Sprays and dusts.

*Metallurgical*

Bonding agent for—

Molding sand compositions.

Ingredient of—

Core washers.

Ground coats in dry enameling processes.

Mixtures used in metal enameling, resulting in improved suspension of fine ingredients.

Wet enamel compositions, to cut down amount of clay required.

*Mining*

Ingredient of—

Compositions containing soap, used for laying the dust in coal mines.

*Miscellaneous*

Extracting agent in removing—

Asphalt content of tar sands.

Ingredient of—

Crayons, in place of clay; indelible leads, pastel colors, pencils, in place of clay; shoe polishes.

Sizing agent for—

Cordage.

Stabilizing agent in—

Roofing compositions.

*Paint and Varnish*

Filler in—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

Ingredient of—

Cold-water paints, distempers, kalsomines.

Substitute for whiting in making—

Putties.

*Paper*

Filler in—

Cardboard, paper.

Ingredient of—

Waterproofed paperboard.

Reagent in—

Overcoming gumming of wire used on the papermaking machine.

Promoting retention of china clay used as a loading agent.

Removing carbon black in reworking old newsprint.

*Petroleum*

Cleansing agent in treating—

Gasoline, lubricating oils, kerosene.

Dehydrating agent in treating—

Crude oil, gasoline.

Refining and clarifying agent.

*Perfumery*

Ingredient of—

Dusting powders, facial clay packs, toilet creams, toilet powders.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Refractories*

Ingredient of—

Graphite compositions for crucibles, furnace linings, and the like.

*Rubber*

Filler in various compounds.

Ingredient of—

Bentonite-rubber emulsions.

*Soap*

Ingredient of—

Detergent compositions, scouring soaps, special soaps.

*Textile*

—, *Finishing*

Filler for various fabrics.

Size for—

Cotton fabrics and yarns.

Scouring agent in treating—

Fabrics and yarns.

—, *Dyeing*

Mordant for—

Fabrics and yarns.

Reagent in—

Bottom dyeing yarns.

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of—

Color pastes.

*Water and Sanitation*

Softening agent in treating water.

**Benzaldehyde**

Synonyms: Artificial oil of bitter almond, Benzoic aldehyde.

Latin: Benzaldehydum.

French: Aldéhyde benzoïque.

German: Benzaldehyd, Künstliches bittermandelöl.

*Agricultural*

Antiseptic (Brit. 278818) in—

Animal foods.

Flavoring agent (Brit. 278818) in—

Animal foods.

*Beverage*

As a flavoring agent.

As a substitute for oil of bitter almond.

Ingredient of—

Various mixtures of essential oils, essences, ethers, tinctures, and other substances, used in making flavors for cordials, liqueurs, and other alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages; typical of such flavors is ethereal cherry oil flavor, composed of benzaldehyde, amyl acetate, amyl butyrate, oil of lemon, oil of sweet orange, oil of clove, and oil of cassia.

*Chemical*

Reagent in making—

Acetylbenzyl peroxide, (acetozone benzoxate, benzozone).

Diethylbenzaldehydeacetate.

Oxyphenylbenzyl ketone.

Phenylbenzoylcarbinol.

2-Phenylquinolin-4-carboxylic acid (atophan, cinchophen).

Starting point in making—

Benzaldoxime, benzaldehydephenylhydrazone, benzoic acid, benzoyl chloride, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, benzyl dichloride, benzylidene acetone, benzylideneanthrone, benzylideneazir, cinnamic acid, cinnamic aldehyde.

Condensation products with (a) primary amines; for example, formation of benzylideneanilins; (b) tertiary amines; for example, formation of substituted diamino derivatives of triphenylmethane; (c) sodium salts of fatty acids; for example, formation of unsaturated acids; (d) fatty aldehydes, ketones, and the like; for example, formation of unsaturated aldehydes or ketones.

Halogenated derivatives, mandelic acid.

Nitro derivatives, such as meta-, ortho-, or paranitrobenzaldehyde.

Polymerization products, sulphonated derivatives.

*Dry Cleaning*

Spotting agent for—

Mercurochrome stains—(1) Boil 45 minutes in soapy water; (2) spot; (3) spot with 25 percent hydrochloric acid; (4) rinse.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Acid green, acidil green B, acridin dyes, acridin orange R, benzoflavin, carmine blue, carmine green, ethyl green, guinea green B, malachite green, triphenylmethane dyes.

*Food*

As a flavoring agent.

As a substitute for oil of bitter almond.

Ingredient of—

Flavoring extracts.

Imitation almond flavor, containing also glycerin, water, and glycopon XS.

Nonalcoholic almond flavors of the paste type.

*Glues and Adhesives*

Improver (U. S. 1895433) of—

Water-resistant qualities of casein glues, by addition to the wet glue base in conjunction with a retarder which may be an aromatic sulphonic acid or a soluble copper, nickel or calcium salt.

*Laundering*

Spotting agent for—

Mercurochrome stains (for method see under "Dry Cleaning").

*Perfume*

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics.

Medicated perfume, containing also oil of lavender, camphor, menthol, thymol, oil of rosemary, methyl salicylate, and terpeneless oil of bay.

Perfumes.

**Benzaldehyde (Continued)**

Skin lotion (milky), containing also tincture of benzoin, rose oil, borax, glycerin in rose water, and a paste composed of crushed almonds and rose water.

**Pharmaceutical**

As a flavoring agent.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ingredient of—**

Acne lotion, containing also rose water, alcohol, glycerin, menthol, phenol, methyl salicylate, zinc oxide, calamine, and boric acid.

Codliver oil emulsion, containing also codliver oil, water, glycerin, gum tragacanth, oil of sassafras, oil of coriander, oil of cardamom, and tincture of vanilla.

Flavoring for pharmaceutical purposes, containing also oil of cassia, gualacol, oil of sassafras, and oil of wintergreen.

**Plastics**

Starting point (French 755316) in making—

Plastics by condensing with a polymerized vinyl alcohol.

**Soap**

As an odorant.

Ingredient (Swedish 70883) of—

Soap composition containing a calcium carbonate detergent.

**Benzaldehydecyanohydrin**

German: Benzaldehydcyanhydrin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ethyl ester of mandelic acid (Brit. 243143).

**Benzamide Sulphate**

French: Sulfate de benzamide.

German: Benzamidsulfat, Schwefelsauresbenzamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Propyl benzoate (Brit. 255887).

**6-Benzamidocresidin****Dye**

As an intermediate.

Starting point (Brit. 396859) in making—

Fast violet colors on wool.

**4-Benzamido-2:5-diethoxyanilin****Dye**

Coupling agent (Brit. 434243) in making—

Water-insoluble blue dyestuffs with 2:3-hydroxynaphthoicdodecylamide.

**4-Benzamido-2:5-dimethyloxyanilin****Dye**

Starting point in making—

Fast reddish-blue colors for wool (Brit. 396859).

Water-insoluble dyes of reddish-dark blue shades (Brit. 397016).

**4-Benzamido-3-hydroxyquinaldin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 429176) in making—

Acid dyestuffs for wool.

**6-Benzaminobetanaphthol-4-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

In dye syntheses.

Starting point (Brit. 445999) in making—

Chromable orthohydroxy azo dyes by coupling with orthohydroxydiazonium compounds, such as those derived from 6-nitro-2-aminoparacresol or 4-chloro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.

**Benzanthrone**

German: Benzanthrone.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Benzanthrone (Brit. 260000), benzanthronesulphonic acid, bromobenzanthrone, chlorobenzanthrone, dibromobenzanthrone, dichlorobenzanthrone, diethylbenzanthrone, dimethylbenzanthrone, ethylbenzanthrone, halogenated derivatives, methylbenzanthrone.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Antraquinone dyestuffs, indranthrone dark blue BO, indranthrone green B, indranthrone violet B, indranthrone violet 2R, indranthrone violet R extra, indranthrone violet RT, irridanthrene B, violanthrene.

**Benzanthroneperidicarboxylic Anhydride**

French: Anhydride de benzanthroneperidicarbonique,

Anhydride de benzanthroneperidicarboxylique.

German: Benzanthronperidicarbonsauresanhydrid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 308651) in making anthraquinone

vat dyestuffs with—

2-Chloro-4:5-diaminoanisole.

2-Chloro-4:5-diaminotoluene.

2:3-Diamino-5-chlorotoluene.

2:3-Diaminotoluene.

4:5-Diaminoveratrol.

1:2-Naphthylenediamine sulphate.

Orthophenylenediamine.

Parachloro-orthophenylenediamine.

Paraethoxyorthophenylenediamine.

**Benzanthranyl Sulphide**

French: Sulfure benzanthranylique, Sulfure de benzanthranyle.

German: Benzanthronylsulfid, Schwefelbenzanthranyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 275271) in making—

Chlorinated derivatives of thiobenzanthrone.

Diaminobenzanthranyl derivatives.

Monoaminobenzanthranyl derivatives.

**Benzene**

Synonyms: Benzol, Benzole, Coal naphtha, Motor benzol, Phenyl hydride.

Latin: Benzenum.

French: Benzole, Benzène, Benzine.

German: Benzol, Phenylwasserstoff, Steinkohlenbenzin.

Spanish: Benzolo.

Italian: Benzolo.

**Adhesives**

Solvent in making—

Cements.

**Analysis**

Solvent for—

Alkaloids, camphor, fats, iodine, oils, phosphorus, resins, rubber, sulphur, various organic substances, waxes.

Solvent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research in pure science, and in school, hospital, and industrial laboratory work.

**Aviation**

Fuel for—

Internal combustion motors.

Ingredient of—

Fuels for internal combustion motors.

**Cellulose Products**

Diluent in—

Nitrocellulose solutions used for various purposes in industry.

Ingredient of—

Softening agents for cellulose esters.

Solvent for—

Camphor used as plasticizer for pyroxylin.

**Ceramics**

Diluent in—

Solutions containing nitrocellulose used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Solvent for—

Alkaloids, camphor, essential oils, fats, fixed oils, iodine, phosphorus, resins, rubber, sulphur, various organic substances, waxes.

Solvent in—

General manufacturing processes.

Starting point in making—

Derivatives of various kinds.

Synthetic organic chemicals used as such or in the manufacture of drugs, perfume ingredients, pharmaceuticals, or other products.

**Cosmetic**

Solvent for—

Fats, odorants, oils, resins, waxes.

Starting point in making—

Derivatives and synthetic organic chemicals used as odorants.

**Benzene (Continued)**

*Disinfectant*

Starting point in making—

Chlorobenzenes, disinfectants, germicides, pharmaceutical chemicals, phenol.

*Dry Cleaning*

Ingredient of—

Dry-cleaning agents.

Solvent for—

Fats, waxes, oils, resins.

Solvent in—

Dry cleaning.

*Dye*

Solvent in—

General manufacturing processes.

Starting point (directly or indirectly) in making—

Anilin, azobenzene, chlorobenzene, derivatives used in manufacturing processes, diphenylamine, intermediates, nitrobenzene, phenol, various other chemicals used in dye synthesis.

*Electrical*

Diluent in—

Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of cables, electrical wire and for coating machinery.

*Explosives and Matches*

Solvent for—

Camphor, phosphorus, sulphur.

Solvent in—

Manufacturing processes.

Starting point in making—

Chlorobenzene, phenol.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Extractant for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

Solvent.

*Fuel and Heat*

Enricher for—

Gases.

Fuel.

*Glue and Gelatin*

Degreasing agent for—

Bone used in making glue and gelatin.

*Glass*

Diluent in—

Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for decorative and protective coatings on glass.

*Ink*

Solvent for—

Ink ingredients.

*Leather*

Degreasing agent for—

Hides.

Diluent in—

Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on leather goods.

Solvent for—

Fats, oils, waxes and other dressing and polishing ingredients.

*Linoleum and Oilcloth*

Solvent in—

Manufacturing processes.

*Mechanical*

Cleansing solvent.

Fuel for—

Internal combustion motors.

Ingredient of—

Fuels for internal combustion motors.

*Metal Fabrication*

Diluent in—

Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on metallic articles.

*Metallurgical*

Substitute for—

Acetylene in welding and cutting.

*Miscellaneous*

Diluent in—

Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on various compositions of matter.

General solvent.

Ingredient of—

Solvent admixtures with chlorinated solvents.

Solvent for—

Fats, resins, waxes, oils, sulphur.

*Paint and Varnish*

Diluent or solvent in making—

Airplane dopes, enamels, lacquers, paints, stains, varnishes.

Ingredient of—

Paint removers.

Paint remover.

Solvent for—

Camphor, oil, resins, rubber, waxes.

*Paper*

Diluent in—

Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on paper and pulp products.

Solvent for—

Waxes, resins, and camphor used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on paper and pulp products.

*Petroleum*

Process material in—

Purifying paraffin.

Solvent for—

Sulphur, waxes, oils.

*Pharmaceutical*

Solvent for—

Alkaloids, fats, iodine, oils, waxes.

*Plastics*

Diluent in—

Solutions containing nitrocellulose.

Solvent for—

Camphor, resins.

*Printing*

Solvent in—

Lithography, process engraving.

*Resins*

Solvent.

*Rubber*

Diluent in—

Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on rubber goods.

Solvent for—

Caoutchouc, gutta-percha.

*Soap*

Solvent for—

Fats, oils.

Solvent in—

Special soaps and cleansing compounds.

Starting point in making—

Dry-cleaning soaps, special textile soaps.

*Stone*

Diluent in—

Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on artificial and natural stone.

*Textile*

Cleansing agent for—

Fabrics.

Degreasing agent for—

Fibers, fabrics.

Diluent in—

Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the production of coated fabrics.

General solvent.

Preservative for—

Sizing agents, such as starch and albumen.

*Wood*

Diluent in—

Solutions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on woodwork.

**Benzeneazoalphanaphthylamine**

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Neutral gray G.

**Benzene Sulphochloride**

French: Sulphochlorure de benzène.  
German: Benzol sulfochlorid.

**Analysis**

Reagent in detecting—

Primary, secondary and tertiary amines.

**Chemical**

Protective agent for the amino group in making nitro compounds.

Reagent in making—

Acetic anhydride, picryl chloride.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Brilliant sulphon red B.

**Benzenesulphonamide**

French: Sulphonamide de benzène.

German: Benzolsulfonamid.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Natural and artificial resins.

Starting point (Brit. 340101) in making synthetic resins

with the aid of—

Benzaldehyde.

**Benzidin**

Synonyms: Benzidin base, Paradiaminodiphenyl.

German: Bianilin.

**Analysis**

Reagent for—

Detection of sulphates in water, identification of blood.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Accelerators of rubber vulcanization in combination with heptaldehyde (Brit. 259933).

Aminodichlorodiphenyl (Brit. 253763).

Benzidin sulphate, orthonitrophenol, synthetic aromatics, synthetic pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Alkali yellow K, azidin violet, benzidin brown 3GO, chloramine black N, chlorazol deep brown B, columbia green, congo red, congo series dyes, diamine beta black, diamine bronze G, diazo blue black RS, oramine maroon, oxamine maroon, pyramine orange 2K.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in—

Blood stain detection in microscopical work.

**Paper**

Reagent in—

Determination of degree of lignification of wood.

**Benzidinsulphonedisulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de benzidinsulphonedisulphonique.

German: Benzidinsulfonbisäure.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Sulphone azurin D.

**Benzimidododecyl Ether Hydrochloride****Textile**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446976) in making—

Waterproof and crease-resisting finishes on natural and synthetic fibers (used in conjunction with sulphonated fats, albuminous derivatives, and formaldehyde or a substance yielding it).

Delustring agent (Brit. 446976) for—

Natural and synthetic fibers.

Wetting agent (Brit. 446976) in making—

Waterproof and crease-resisting finishes on natural and synthetic fibers (used in conjunction with sulphonated fats, albuminous derivatives, and formaldehyde, or a substance yielding it).

**Benzimidophenyl Monosulphide Hydrochloride**

Synonyms: Benzimidothiophenyletherhydrochloride.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Larvicide for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Benzoazon-5-arsinic Acid**

French: Acide de benzoazon-5-arsenieux.

German: Benzoazon-5-arsinigsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

4-Amino-3-oxybenzene-1-arsinic acid (German 439607).

**Benzoic Acid**

Synonyms: Flowers of benzoïn, Phenylformic acid, Phenylmethanoic acid.

Latin: Acidum benzoicum, Flores benzoës.

French: Acide benzoïque, Acide phénylformique,

Acide phénylémethanoïque, Fleurs de benjoin.

German: Benzoëblumen, Benzoësäure, Phenylameisen-säure, Phenylmethansäure.

Spanish: Acido benzoico, Acido fenilformico, Acido fenilmetanico.

Italian: Acido benzoico, Acido fenileformico, Acido phenilemetanico.

**Analysis**

Standard for—

Calorimetry, preparing volumetric solutions of alkalis.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 310869) in making—

Iodized pharmaceutical derivatives.

Starting point in making—

Ammonium benzoate by reaction with ammonium hydroxide.

Amyl benzoate by reaction with amyl alcohol.

Anthrakollol.

Benzyl benzoate by reaction with benzyl alcohol.

Benzoyl chloride.

Benzoic anhydride.

Benzylidene chloride.

Butyl benzoate by reaction with butyl alcohol.

Bornyl benzoate (Brit. 251147).

Bismuth benzoate by reaction with a bismuth salt.

1:3 Dihydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone.

Ethyl benzoate by reaction with ethyl alcohol.

Isoallyl benzoate by reaction with isoallyl alcohol.

Isoamyl benzoate by reaction with isoamyl alcohol.

Linalyl benzoate by reaction with linalyl alcohol.

Metanitrobenzoic acid.

Mercury benzoate.

Methyl benzoate by reaction with methyl alcohol.

Naphthyl benzoate by reaction with betanaphthol.

Nickel benzoate.

Orthonitrobenzoic acid.

Paranitrobenzoic acid.

Phenylacridin.

Phenyl benzoate by reaction with phenol.

Potassium benzoate by reaction with a potassium salt.

Propyl benzoate by reaction with propyl alcohol.

Resorcinol benzoate by reaction with resorcinol.

Sodium benzoate by reaction with sodium bicarbonate.

Strontium benzoate by reaction with a strontium salt.

Succinimide.

Various esters and salts in addition to the above.

Various pharmaceutical compounds.

Various intermediates and aromatic chemicals.

Zinc benzoate by reaction with a zinc salt.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Alizarin brown, alizarin yellow A, anilin blue, anilin dyestuffs of various sorts, anthraquinone brown, anthraquinone dyestuffs; bright blue, superfine, spirit-soluble; diphenylamine blue, extra opal blue 6B, spirit blue.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Bleaching compositions containing ammonium persulphate (added for the purpose of increasing the bleaching and preservative powers of the latter in the treatment of flour).

Preservative for various foods.

**Miscellaneous**

Preservative for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used to obtain a mellowing coat in decorating and finishing wood.

**Paper**

Reagent in—

Treating cellulose for the manufacture of paper.



**Benzoic Acid (Continued)**

*Perfume*

Fixative in perfumes (used in place of benzoin).

*Ingredient of—*

Antiseptic mouth washes, various cosmetics and toilet articles.

*Preservative in—*

Fatty substances used for recovering odoriferous constituents.

*Pharmaceutical*

Suggested for use as an antithermic, antipyretic, antiseptic, expectorant.

Used in admixture with insulin for treating diabetes.

*Resins and Waxes*

Reagent (Brit. 292912) for making synthetic resins with the aid of—

Acetylcarbamide, allylcarbamide, amylcarbamide, benzoylcarbamide, butylcarbamide, citrylcarbamide, cyanamide, ethylcarbamide, formylcarbamide, heptylcarbamide, hexylcarbamide, isoallylcarbamide, isoamylcarbamide, isobutylcarbamide, isopropylcarbamide, methylcarbamide, propylcarbamide.

*Soap*

Fixative in making—

Perfumed toilet soaps.

*Reagent for—*

Neutralizing slightly alkaline toilet soaps.

*Textile*

*—, Bleaching*

As a bleaching reagent.

*—, Printing*

Mordant in printing—

Calicoes and other fabrics.

*Tobacco*

*Ingredient of—*

Compositions used for improving the aroma and taste of tobacco.

**Benzoic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol**

*Bituminous*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

*Dye*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

*Resins*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

*Rubber*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Benzoic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol**

*Bituminous*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

*Dye*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

*Resins*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

*Rubber*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Benzolethylmethyl Ketone**

German: Benzolaethylmethylketon.

*Perfumery*

*Ingredient of—*

Hair restorers, pomades.

**Benzothiazyl 1-Thioacetate**

*Rubber*

Delayed-action accelerator in—

Vulcanization processes.

**Benzo Trifluoride**

*Oils, Fats, and Waxes*

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases, by mixing and reacting with organo-metallic compounds.

**Benzoxazolone-5-arsenic Acid**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**4-Benzoylamino-3-hydroxy-2-methylquinolin**

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 429176) in making—

Greenish-yellow dyes for wool, by fusing with phthalic anhydride and sulphonating the product.

**2-Benzoylamino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 2-benzoylamino-5-naphthole-7-sulfonique.

German: 2-Benzoylamino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonsäure.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 280320) in making viscose dycustuffs

with the diazo derivatives of—

Anilin, betanaphthylamine, meta-aminobenzoic acid, 2-naphthylamine-6:8-disulphonic acid, parachloroanilin, paranitranilin.

**Benzoyl Benzoate**

French: Benzoate de benzoyle.

German: Benzoesäuresbenzoyl.

*Resins and Waxes*

Solvent in making—

Resinous compositions (Brit. 235595).

**Benzoylhydroquinone**

*Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Benzoyl Peroxide**

French: Peroxyde de benzoyle, Peroxyde benzoylique.

German: Benzoylperoxyd.

*Analysis*

Reagent in detecting—

Cholesterin.

Formaldehyde.

*Chemical*

Accelerating agent in—

Treating yeast for the purpose of increasing its activity in the fermentation process.

Catalyst in—

Polymerization processes.

*Cosmetic*

Bleaching agent for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

*Fats and Oils*

Reagent in bleaching—

Fats, greases, oils.

*Food*

Reagent in bleaching—

Flours of various sorts (used in admixture with dicalcium phosphate).

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent in bleaching various products.

Reagent in fixing—

Microscopical samples.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Waxes and Resins*

Catalyst in—

Polymerization processes in making synthetic resins.

Reagent in bleaching—

Waxes.

*Rubber*

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 312949) in—

Producing synthetic rubber from diolefines.

Reagent in—

Rubber compounding, rubber vulcanizing.

**Benzoylphloroglucinol**

*Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Benzoylpyrocatechol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Benzoylpyrogallol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Benzoylresorcinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Benzyl Acetate**

French: Acétate benzylique, Acétate de benzyle.

German: Benzylazetat, Essigsäurebenzylester, Essigsäuresbenzyl.

*Food*

Ingredient of—  
Various fruit essences.

*Glues and Adhesives*

Solvent (Brit. 273290) in making—  
Cements for laminated mica and other purposes.

*Miscellaneous*

Solvent (Brit. 273290) in making—  
Insulating preparations for wires and electrical apparatus.

*Paint and Varnish*

Solvent in making—  
Cellulose acetate varnishes and lacquers.  
Cellulose ester-resin composite varnishes and lacquers.  
Cellulose nitrate varnishes and lacquers.  
Solvent (Brit. 273290) in making—  
Insulating enamels, varnish bases.

*Perfumery*

Ingredient of—  
Artificial coreopsis, artificial jasmine, artificial jonquille, artificial tuberose, lavender water.

*Plastics*

Solvent (Brit. 273290) in making various compositions.

*Resins and Waxes*

Solvent (Brit. 273748) in treating artificial resins of—  
Phenol-aldehyde type.  
Polyhydric alcohol-polybasic acid type.  
Urea-aldehyde type.

*Soap*

Perfume in making—  
Toilet soaps.

**Benzyl Acetylsalicylate***Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Benzyl Alcohol**

French: Alcool de benzyle, Alcool benzylique.

German: Benzylalkohol.

*Ceramics*

Plasticizer in—  
Coating compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose.

*Chemical*

Solvent for—  
Benzyl abietate, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose.  
Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Dye*

Ingredient (Brit. 319249) of—  
Dye mixtures.

*Fats and Oils*

Ingredient of—  
Linsed and castor oil mixtures.

*Glass*

Plasticizer in—  
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of none-scatterable glass and for coating and decorating glassware.

*Gums*

Solvent for—  
Ester gums.

*Leather**Plasticizer in—*

Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for coating and decorating leather goods.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 319249) of—

Washing compositions containing alcohols and amyl carboxylic acid or sulphonic acids.

*Plasticizer in—*

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating various products.

*Paint and Varnish*

Grinding medium for—

*Pigments*

Plasticizer and solvent in making—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and enamels containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, along with various gums and resins.

Solvent for—

Shellac.

*Paper*

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used for coating paper and for decorating paper and pulp products.

*Plastics*

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, as well as various gums and resins, such as cumarone resin and ester gum.

*Resins and Waxes*

Solvent for—

Copal esters, cumarone resins, glyceryl phthalate resins, mastic.

*Rubber*

Plasticizer in—

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as gums and resins.

*Stone*

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating artificial and natural stone.

*Textile*

Ingredient (Brit. 319249) of—

Compositions containing alcohols and amylcarboxylic acid or sulphonic acids, used for dyeing rayons, cotton, and wool with vat dyestuffs.

Finishing compositions.

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated textiles.

*Woodworking*

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and gums and resins, such as cumarone resin, mastic, and ester gum.

**Benzylamine***Chemical*

Starting point in making various organic compounds.

*Resins and Waxes*

Catalyst in making—

Resinous condensation products from formaldehyde and tar or crude tar oils containing phenols (French 607655).

**Benzylanilin***Ceramics*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose, butylcellulose, and the like, used for decorating and protecting ceramic products (added to prolong the life of the coating.)

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Benzaldehyde, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various other derivatives.

**Benzylanilin (Continued)**

*Dye*

Reagent in making—

Fine suspensions of indigo dyestuffs.

Starting point in making—

Guinea green, triphenylmethane dyes.

*Glass*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as butylcellulose, benzylcellulose, and the like, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable and for the decoration and protection of glassware (added to prolong the life of the coating).

*Leather*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as butylcellulose, benzylcellulose, and the like, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the decoration and protection of leather goods (added to prolong the life of the coating).

*Metallurgical*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as butylcellulose, benzylcellulose, and the like, used for the decoration and protection of metal goods (added to prolong the life of the coating).

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as butylcellulose, benzylcellulose, and the like, used for the decoration and protection of various fibrous compositions of matter (added to prolong the life of the coating).

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose, butylcellulose, and the like, used as lacquers, paints, varnishes, dopes and enamels (added to prolong the life of the coating).

*Paper*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose, butylcellulose, and the like, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp products (added to prolong the life of the coating).

*Plastics*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose, butylcellulose, and the like (added to prolong the life of the product).

*Rubber*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose, butylcellulose, and the like, used for the protection and decoration of rubber goods (added to prolong the life of the coating).

*Stone*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose, butylcellulose, and the like, used for the decoration and protection of natural and artificial stone (added to prolong the life of the coating).

*Textile*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose, butylcellulose, and the like, used for the manufacture of coated fabrics (added to prolong the life of the coating).

*Woodworking*

Ingredient (Brit. 343288) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose, butylcellulose, and the like, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork (added to prolong the life of the coating).

**Benzylanisol**

French: Anisole de benzyle, Anisole benzylique.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 319273) of—

Compositions used as wetting agents for special pur-

*Soap*

Ingredient (Brit. 319273) of—

Detergent preparations.

*Textile*

—, *Dyeing*

Ingredient (Brit. 319273) of—

Dye liquors.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient (Brit. 319273) of various finishing compositions.

**Benzylbenzanthrone**

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 261888) in making dyestuffs with the following alcohols:—

Butyl, ethyl, isobutyl, isopropyl, methyl, propyl.

Starting point (Brit. 266130) in making dyestuffs with the following anilides:—

Barium, butyl, calcium, ethyl, methyl, magnesium, potassium, propyl, sodium, strontium.

Starting point (Brit. 275283) in making isoviolanthrone dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, benzylamine, betanaphthylamine, diphenylamine, meta-anisidin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxyloidin, orthoanisidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthoxyloidin, para-anisidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxyloidin, phenylamine.

**Benzyl Benzoate**

Synonyms: Benzylbenzoic ether, Ergol, Rhodazil, Spasmodine.

French: Benzoate de benzyle, Benzoate benzylique, Ether benzylbenzoïque.

German: Benzoesäurebenzylester, Benzoessäuresbenzyl, Benzylbenzoat.

Spanish: Benzoato de benzil.

Italian: Benzoato di benzile.

*Ceramics*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 371901) in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, added for the purpose of lengthening the life of the film and used for the decoration and protection of ceramic ware.

*Chemical*

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose.

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Food*

Solvent and fixative in making—

Chewing gum, confectionery flavors, other flavoring compositions.

*Glass*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 371901) in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, added for the purpose of lengthening the life of the film and used for the decoration and protection of glassware and in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass.

*Leather*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 371901) in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, added for the purpose of lengthening the life of the film and used for the decoration and protection of leather goods and in the manufacture of artificial leather.

*Metallurgical*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 371901) in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, added for the purpose of lengthening the life of the film and used for the decoration and protection of metallic articles.

*Miscellaneous*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 371901) in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, added for the purpose of lengthening the life of the film and used for the decoration and protection of various compositions of matter.

*Paint and Varnish*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 371901) in making—

Paints, varnishes, dopes, enamels, and lacquers containing esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose (added for the purpose of lengthening the life of the film).

**Benzyl Benzoate (Continued)****Paper**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 371901) in—  
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, added for the purpose of lengthening the life of the film and used for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp compositions as well as in the manufacture of coated paper.

**Perfume**

Fixative for—  
Attos in perfume compositions.

Solvent for—  
Xylene and ketone musk and essential oils.  
Solvent in making various toilet preparations.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 371901) in making—  
Plastic compositions containing esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose.  
Substitute for camphor in making—  
Celluloid, pyroxylin plastic compositions.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as antispasmodic and in treating diarrhoea, dysentery, intestinal catarrh, asthma, and angina pectoris.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 235595) in making—  
Resinous compositions.

**Rubber**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 371901) in—  
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, added for the purpose of lengthening the life of the film and used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods.

**Stone**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 371901) in—  
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, added for the purpose of lengthening the life of the film and used for the decoration and protection of natural and artificial stone.

**Textile**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 371907) in—  
Compositions, containing esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, added for the purpose of lengthening the life of the film and used in the manufacture of coated textiles.

**Woodworking**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 371901) in—  
Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, added for the purpose of lengthening the life of the film and used for the decoration and protection of woodwork.

**Benzylbetadiethylaminoethyldiphenylacetamide****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—  
Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Benzyl Bromide**

French: Bromure de benzyle.  
German: Benzylbromid.  
Spanish: Bromuro de benzyl.  
Italian: Bromuro di benzile.

**Chemical**

Starting point (French 588933) in making—  
Foaming and frothing agents with alkalies and naphthalenesulphonic acids.

**Food**

Antiseptic (French 580481 and 580482) for—  
Yeast.

**Military**

As a tear gas.  
Ingredient of—  
German military gas known as "I. Stoff" (in admixture with xylyl bromide).

**Benzyl-4-bromo-1:2-benzanthraquinone**

German: Benzyl-4-brom-1:2-benzanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 340524) in making dyestuffs with—  
Alpha-aminoanthraquinone.  
Alpha-amino-4-benzylaminoanthraquinone.  
1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone.

**Benzylbromobenzanthrone**

German: Benzylbromanthon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 345728) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—  
8-Aminopyrazolanthrone, 3-bromopyrazolanthrone, 8-chloropyrazolanthrone, 4-chloropyrazolanthrone, 5-dimethylaminopyrazolanthrone, 4-dimethylaminopyrazolanthrone.

Starting point (Brit. 261888) in making dyestuffs with the following alcohols:—

Butyl, ethyl, isobutyl, isopropyl, methyl, propyl.  
Starting point (Brit. 266030) in making isodibenzanthrone dyestuffs with the following anilides:—  
Barium, butyl, calcium, ethyl, magnesium, methyl, potassium, propyl, sodium, strontium.

**Benzylbutyl Tartrate**

French: Tartrate benzylbutylique, Tartrate de benzyle et butyle.

German: Weinsäurebenzylester, Weinsäurebenzylbutyl.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (U. S. 1639080) of—  
Stencil sheets of cellulose acetate.

**Benzyl Carboxethylate**

French: Carboxéthylate de benzyle.  
German: Benzylcarboxäthylat.  
Spanish: Carboxetilato de benzil.  
Italian: Carbossietilato di benzile.

**Perfume**

Ingredient (French 650100) of—  
Perfumes.

**Benzyl Cellulose**

French: Cellulose de benzyle, Cellulose benzylique.  
German: Benzylzellulose.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—  
Coating compositions containing artificial resins and used for the decoration and protection of ceramic products.

**Construction**

Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—  
Coating compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used for the protection of brickwork, etc.

**Electrical**

Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—  
Coating compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used for coating electrical apparatus, wire, and other articles.

**Glass**

Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—  
Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used for producing non-scatterable glass and for coating glassware.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—  
Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for coating leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—  
Coating compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used for decorating and protecting metal ware.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—  
Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used in the manufacture of coated papers and in the coating and decorating of paper and pulp products.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 330895) (used together with artificial resins and the like) of—  
Dopes, lacquers, enamels, paints, priming compositions, varnishes.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—  
Compositions containing artificial resins and the like.

**Benzyl Cellulose (Continued)****Rubber****Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used for coating rubber merchandise.

**Stone****Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used for coating artificial and natural stones.

**Textile****Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used for making coated textiles.

**Woodworking****Ingredient (Brit. 330895) of—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used for coating and protecting wood.

**Benzylchlor-4-carboxylic Acid Benzylester****Detergent****Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—**

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Benzylchlor-4-carboxylic Acid Betaphenylethylester****Detergent****Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—**

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Benzylchlor-4-carboxylic Acid Dodecylester****Soap****Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—**

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, para-toluidin (these products may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Benzylchlor-4-carboxylic Acid Hexadecylester****Soap****Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—**

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, para-toluidin (these products may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Benzylchlor-4-carboxylic Acid Tetradecylester****Soap****Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—**

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, para-toluidin (these products may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Benzylchlorobenzanthrone**

German: Benzylchlorbenzantron.

**Dye****Starting point (Brit. 261888) in making isobenzanthrone dyestuffs with—**

Butyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, propyl alcohol.

**Starting point (Brit. 266030) in making dyestuffs with—**

Bariumanilide, calciumanilide, butylanilide, ethylanilide, methylanilide, magnesiumanilide, potassiumanilide, propylanilide, sodiumanilide, strontiumanilide.

**Benzylcresol****Chemical****Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—**

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other processes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Benzylcyclohexyl Phthalate**

Synonyms: Cyclohexylbenzyl phthalate.

French: Phthalate de benzyle et cyclohexyle, Phthalate benzylque et cyclohexylque, Phthalate de cyclohexyle et benzyle, Phthalate cyclohexylque et benzylque.

German: Benzylcyclohexylphthalat, Cyclohexylbenzylphthalat, Phthalsäurebenzylcyclohexylester, Phthalsäurecyclohexylbenzylester, Phthalsäurebenzylcyclohexyl.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent and plasticizer in making—**

Cellulose acetate varnishes and lacquers.

**Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 302961) in making—**

Nitrocellulose varnishes and lacquers containing dammar, manila gum, copal, elemi, sandarac, mastic, ester resins, resins obtained from cyclic ketones, coumarone resins, resins of the indene series, vinyl resins, urea-formaldehyde condensation products.

**Plastics****Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 302961) in making—**

Nitrocellulose plastics containing dammar, manila gum, copal, elemi, sandarac, mastic, ester resins, resins obtained from cyclic ketones, coumarone resins, resins of the indene series, vinyl resins, urea-formaldehyde condensation products.

**Benzylideltaphenylbutylmethylamine****Chemical****Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—**

Substitute for papaverine.

**Benzylideltaphenylbutylmethylamine Hydrochloride****Chemical****Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—**

Substitute for papaverine.

**Benzyl Dichloride**

Synonyms: Benzal chloride, Benzyl bichloride, Benzylene chloride, Benzylidene chloride, Chlorobenzal, dichlorbenzyl.

French: Dichlorure de benzil, Dichlorure de benzyle, Dichlorure benzylque.

German: Benzylidichlorid.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Benzyl compounds.

**Dye****Source of benzyl group in making—**

Dyes.

**Military****Substitute for—**

Mustard gas in chemical warfare shell experiments, on account of the similarity of physical properties.

**6-Benzylidichlorobenzanthrone****Dye****Starting point (Brit. 261888) in making dyestuffs with—**

Butyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, propyl alcohol.

**Starting point (Brit. 266030) in making dyestuffs with—**

Bariumanilide, butylanilide, calciumanilide, ethylanilide, magnesiumanilide, methylanilide, potassiumanilide, propylanilide, sodiumanilide, strontiumanilide.

**Benzylidethylbetadodecylthioethyl-Ammonium Bromide****Disinfectant****Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—**

Bactericide, disinfectant.

**Insecticide and Fungicide****Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—**

Fungicide.

**Benzylidethylbetahydroxygammadodecoxypropyl-Ammonium Chloride****Disinfectant****Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—**

Bactericide, disinfectant.

**Insecticide and Fungicide****Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—**

Fungicide.

**Benzylidethyl-normaldodecyl-Ammonium Chloride****Disinfectant****Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—**

Bactericide, disinfectant.

**Insecticide and Fungicide****Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—**

Fungicide.

**Benzyl-diethyl-normaloctyl-Ammonium Chloride***Disinfectant*

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Bactericide, disinfectant.

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Fungicide.

**Benzyl-dimethyldodecyl-Ammonium Bromide***Disinfectant*

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Bactericide, disinfectant.

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Fungicide.

**Benzyl-dimethyldodecyl-Ammonium Chloride***Disinfectant*

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Bactericide, disinfectant.

*Firefighting*

Basic ingredient (Brit. 460649) in—  
Air-foaming compositions for fire-extinguishing purposes.

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Fungicide.

**Benzyl-dimethyldodecyl-Ammonium Iodide***Disinfectant*

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Bactericide, disinfectant.

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Fungicide.

**Benzylethylanilin**

French: Aniline de benzyle et d'éthyle, Aniline benzyl-lique-éthyl-lique.

German: Benzyläthylanilin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Erioglaucin, light green SF, yellowish; patent blue A, xylene blue A.

**Benzylethylanilindisulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Ethylbenzylanilindisulphonic acid.

French: Acide de benzyle-éthyleanilindisulphonique, Acide d'éthylebenzyleanilindisulphonique.

German: Aethylbenzylanilindisulfonsäure, Benzyläthylanilindisulfonsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Acid violet N 10B, fast acid violet 10B.

**Benzylethylanilinmonosulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de benzyle-éthyleanilinmonosulphonique.

German: Benzyläthylanilinmonosulfonsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Esters, salts and other derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Acid violet 5B extra, acid violet 6B, azo cardinal G, benzyl green B, benzyl violet 4B, erioglaucin A, fast acid violet 6B, formyl violet 5BN, guinea green B, night green B.

**Benzyl Formate**

French: Formiate de benzyle, Formiate benzyl-lique.

German: Amelsensäurebenzylester, Formylsäurebenzylester.

Spanish: Formico de benzil.

Italian: Formico di benzile.

*Analysis*

Solvent for—  
Cellulose derivatives, natural resins, synthetic resins.

Solvent miscible with—

Alcohols, aromatic hydrocarbons, aliphatic hydrocarbons, halogenated hydrocarbons, ketones, oils.

*Cellulose Products*

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate (some types), cellulose ethers, nitrocellulose.

*Chemical*

Intermediate in—  
Organic syntheses.

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose ethers, nitrocellulose.

Solvent miscible with—

Alcohols, aromatic hydrocarbons, aliphatic hydrocarbons, halogenated hydrocarbons, ketones, oils.

*Cosmetic*

Solvent in—

Perfumes.

*Dry-Cleaning*

Spotting agent for—  
Resins.

*Miscellaneous*

See also "Solvents."

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient of—

Dopes, enamels, lacquers, paints, paint removers, varnishes.

Reagent for—

Imparting great strength to films.

Solvent for—

Benzyl abietate, cellulose acetate, cellulose ethers, copals, cumar, dammar, elemi, ester gum, ethylcellulose, glyptols (with alcohol), mastic, natural resins, nitrocellulose, shellac, synthetic resins.

*Pharmaceutical*

Solvent miscible with—

Alcohols, oils, ethers, hydrocarbons.

*Resins*

Solvent for—

Benzyl abietate, copals, cumar, dammar, elemi, ester gum, glyptols (with alcohol), mastic, natural resins, sandarac, shellac, synthetic resins.

Solvent in making—

Artificial resins from or containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Benzylgammaphenylpropylmethylamine***Chemical*

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—  
Substitute for papaverine.

**Benzylgammaphenylpropylmethylamine Hydrochloride***Chemical*

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—  
Substitute for papaverine.

**Benzylglucose**

French: Benzyle de glucose, Benzyle de glycose, Glucose benzyl-lique, Glycose benzyl-lique, Glucose benzylé, Glycose benzylé.

German: Benzylglykose.

*Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer (Brit. 415764) for—

Cellulose, cellulose derivatives, nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Benzylhydrocarvone**

French: Hydrocarvone de benzyle, Hydrocarvone benzyl-lique.

*Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

**Benzylideneglycerol***Cellulose Products*

Solvent for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Benzyl Mandelate**

French: Mandélate de benzyle, Mandélate benzylique.  
 German: Benzylmandelat, Mandelsäurebenzylester,  
 Mandelsäurebenzyl.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer (Brit. 270650) in making—  
 Lacquers, varnishes.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—  
 Nitrocellulose plastics.

**Benzylmethyldecylsulphonium Methosulphate****Textile**

Mordant (Brit. 436592) in—  
 Dyeing natural or regenerated cellulose textile materials  
 with chrome dyestuffs.

**Benzyl-naphthalene**

German: Benzyl-naphthalin.

**Chemical**

Starting point (German 431899) in manufacturing reagent  
 for protecting animal fibers in mordant dyeing by  
 treatment with—

Allyl alcohol, allyl chloride, amyl alcohol, amyl chloride,  
 butyl alcohol, butyl chloride, ethyl alcohol, ethyl chlor-  
 ide, isoallyl alcohol, isoallyl chloride, isoamyl alcohol,  
 isoamyl chloride, isobutyl alcohol, isobutyl chloride,  
 isopropyl alcohol, isopropyl chloride, methyl alcohol,  
 methyl chloride, propyl alcohol, propyl chloride.

**Benzyl-naphthalenesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de benzyl-naphthalènesulfonique.  
 German: Benzyl-naphthalinsulfonsäure.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
 Detergent preparations (Brit. 280110).

**Textile**

—, *Bleaching*  
 Wetting agent in making—  
 Bleach liquors (Brit. 280110).

—, *Dyeing*  
 Wetting agent in making—  
 Dye liquors (Brit. 280110).

—, *Finishing*  
 Wetting agent in making—  
 Fulling baths.  
 Liquors for wetting felt-like fabrics (Brit. 280110).

—, *Manufacturing*  
 Wetting agent in making—  
 Wool-carbonizing liquors.  
 Wool-degreasing liquors (Brit. 280110).

**Benzyl-naphthylmethane****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Chrysene.

**Benzyl Paraoxybenzoate**

French: Paraoxybenzoate de benzyle, Paraoxybenzoate  
 benzylique.  
 German: Benzylparaoxybenzoat, Paraoxybenzoesäure-  
 benzylester, Paraoxybenzoesäuresbenzyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

As a preservative.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

As a general disinfectant.

**Benzyl-pentaerythritol****Cellulose Products**

Solvent, softener, and plasticizer (Brit. 358393) for—  
 Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, nitrocellulose.  
 For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Benzyl Phosphate**

French: Phosphate de benzyle, Phosphate benzylique.  
 German: Benzylphosphat, Phosphorsäurebenzylester,  
 Phosphorsäuresbenzyl.  
 Spanish: Fosfato de benzil.  
 Italian: Fosfato di benzile.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1748675) in treating—  
 Feathers, furs, skins, plumes, and similar articles.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1748675) in treating—  
 Woolens and felts.

**Benzyl Resinate**

Synonyms: Benzyl abietate, Resin ether L.

French: Abiétate de benzyle, Abiétate benzylique,  
 Éther résinique L, Résinate de benzyle, Résinate ben-  
 zylique.

German: Abietinsäurebenzylester, Abietinsäuresben-  
 zyl, Benzylabietat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer in making—  
 Lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making various compositions.

**Benzylresorcinol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use  
 in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other  
 purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and nonaro-  
 matic secondary amines (the salts of the products  
 with water-soluble acids or water-insoluble acids,  
 and the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to  
 be valuable for the purposes named).

**Benzylsorbitol**

Synonyms: Benzylsorbite.

**Miscellaneous**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1936093) for—  
 Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose  
 nitrate, natural resins, synthetic resins.  
 For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Benzylsucrose**

French: Benzyle de sucre de canne, Benzyle sucré,  
 Sucre de canne benzylique, Sucre de canne benzylé.  
 German: Benzylzucker.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 415764) for—  
 Benzylcellulose, cellulose derivatives, nitrocellulose.  
 For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Benzylsulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de benzylesulfonique.  
 German: Benzylsulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various organic compounds.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*  
 Solubilizing agent (Brit. 276100) in making printing  
 pastes and dye liquors containing—  
 Acridin dyestuffs, aminoanthraquinones, reduced or un-  
 reduced, anthraquinones, reduced or unreduced,  
 azines, azo dyestuffs, basic diarylmethane dyestuffs,  
 basic triarylmethane dyestuffs, benzoquinoneanilides,  
 chrome mordant dyestuffs, indigoids, naphthoquin-  
 ones, reduced and unreduced, naphthoquinoneanilides,  
 nitroarylamines, nitroarylphenols, nitrodiarylamines,  
 nitrodiarylphenols, oxazines, pyridines, quinolines,  
 quinoneimides, reduced and unreduced, sulphur dye-  
 stuffs, thiazines, xanthenes.

**Benzyl 1:2:3:6-Tetrahydrophthalate****Cosmetic**

Fixative (U. S. 2015239) in—  
 Perfumes.

**Benzyl Thiocyanate**

Synonyms: Benzyl ester of thiocyanic acid, Benzyl  
 sulphocyanate.

French: Benzyle thiocyanique, Thiocyanate de benzyle,  
 Thiocyanate benzylique.

German: Benzilester aus thiocyanäure, Benzilrhod-  
 anid, Rhodanbenzil, Rhodanbenzilester, Rhodanwas-  
 serstoffäuresbenzilester, Thiocyanäuresbenzilester.

**Insecticide and Fungicide****Ingredient of—**

Dusting agent for groundfleas (German 520330).  
 Dusting agent for killing the larvae and imagines of  
*Piesma quadrata*.  
 Spraying agent for exterminating insects which winter  
 in cellars or the like.  
 Spraying agent for bugs and lice (French 654416).  
 Spraying agent for green plantlice (German 501135).

**Benzyl Thiocyanate (Continued)**

Spraying agent containing also pyridin and turkey red oil (German 520330).  
 Spraying agent for permanently driving ants away from trees (German 520330).  
 Spraying agents for *Aphis rumicis*.

**Benzylthioglycolic Acid**

Synonyms: Benzylsulphoglycolic acid.  
 French: Acide de benzylesulfoglycolique, Acide de benzylethioglycolique.  
 German: Benzylsulfoglykolsäure, Benzylthioglykolsäure.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 284288) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with—  
 Acenaphthenequinone, alphasatinanilide, 5:7-dibromo-isatin, isatin, isatin homologs and substitution products, orthodiketones.

**Benzyl Thiosalicylate**

Synonyms: Benzylsulphosalicylate.  
 French: Sulfosalicylate de benzyle, Sulfosalicylate benzylque, Thiosalicylate de benzyle, Thiosalicylate benzylque.  
 German: Benzylsulfosalicylat, Benzylthiosalicylat, Sulfosalicylsäurebenzylester, Sulfosalicylsäuresbenzyl, Thiosalicylsäurebenzylester, Thiosalicylsäuresbenzyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282427) in making synthetic drugs with—  
 Oxides and salts of silver, gold, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth.

**Benzyltolyl Sulphide**

Synonyms: Thiocresylbenzyl ether.

**Fungicide and Insecticide**

As an insecticide (German 363656 and 496281, Brit. 326803, French 684447).

As a fungicide (German 363656 and 496281, Brit. 326803, French 684447).

Ingredient (Brit. 326803, French 684447, German 496281) of—

Bird-lice eradicator, containing also cyclohexanone, tetrahydronaphthalene, and talc.  
 Dog-flea eradicator, containing also cyclohexanone, tetrahydronaphthalene, and alcohol.

**Benzyltriethyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de benzyletriéthyle, Chlorure benzylque et triéthylque.

German: Benzyltriäthylchlorid, Chlorbenzyltriäthyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 312613) for treating—  
 Hair, feathers, furs, and other animal products to render them resistant to moths.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 312613) for treating—  
 Wool and felt to render them mothproof.

**Benzyltriphenyl Nitrate**

French: Nitrate de benzyletriphényle, Nitrate benzylque et triphénylique.

German: Benzyltriphenylnitrat, Salpetersäurebenzyltriphenylester, Salpetersäuresbenzyltriphenyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent in the treatment of furs and hair.

**Textile**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent in the treatment of wool and felt.

**Benzyl Violet**

French: Violette de benzyle.

German: Benzylveilchen.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 295605) of bacteriological, therapeutic, and biological stain preparations, with—  
 Cresol, guaiacol, hydroquinone, phenol, phloroglucinol, pyrocatechol, pyrogallol, resorcinol.

**Textile**

Coloring matter in—  
 Dyeing and printing cotton, wool, and silk yarns and fabrics.

**Beta-acetamidoanthraquinone**

German: Beta-acetamidoanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
 Indianthrene orange K.T., other synthetic dyestuffs.

**Beta-aminoethyl Alcohol**

French: Alcool de bêta-aminoéthyle.  
 German: Beta-aminonaethylalkool.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285968) in making dyestuffs for cellulose ethers and esters with—  
 Alphas-loroanthraquinone, alphasxy-4-aminoanthraquinone, dibromobenzanthrone, dibromoindigo.

**Beta-aminononadecane****Rubber**

Activating agent (Brit. 412635) for—  
 Vulcanization accelerators, particularly such as the aryl-enthiazole mercaptans and disulphides and thiuram-sulphides.

**Beta-aminophenol-4-chloro-5-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de bêta-aminophénol-4-chloro-5-sulphonique.

German: Beta-aminophenol-4-chlor-5-sulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271897) in making dyestuffs with—  
 Metatoluidide, orthotoluidide, 1-oxynaphthalene-4-phenylketone.

**Beta-aminophenol-4-sulpho-6-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de bêta-aminophénol-4-sulpho-6-carbonique.

German: Beta-aminophenol-4-sulfo-6-carbonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271897) in making cotton dyestuffs with—  
 Acetoacetanilide, alphanaphthylamine, orthoanisidide, orthotoluidide, parachloroanilide, paradichloroanilide.

**Beta-aminopyridin**

Synonyms: 2-Aminopyridine.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 265167) in making—  
 2-Acetylaminopyridin, 2-allylaminopyridin, 2-amylaminopyridin, 2-butylaminopyridin, 2-cetylaminopyridin, 2-ethylaminopyridin, 2-formylaminopyridin, 2-heptylaminopyridin, 2-hexylaminopyridin, 2-isoallylaminopyridin, 2-isoamylaminopyridin, 2-isobutylaminopyridin, 2-isopropylaminopyridin, 2-lactylaminopyridin, 2-methylaminopyridin, 2-octylaminopyridin, 2-pentylaminopyridin, 2-propionylaminopyridin, 2-propylaminopyridin.

**Beta-aminotridecane****Rubber**

Activating agent (Brit. 412635) for—  
 Vulcanization accelerators, particularly such as the aryl-enthiazole mercaptans and disulphides and thiuram-sulphides.

**1-Beta-anthraquinonylbenzothiazole-5-carboxyl Chloride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 439570) in making—  
 Yellow vat dyestuffs by condensing with 1-aminoanthraquinone.  
 Yellow vat dyestuffs by condensing with 1-amino-5-benzoamidoanthraquinone.

**1-Beta-anthraquinonylbenzothiazole-3:5-dicarboxyl Chloride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 439570) in making—  
 Yellow vat dyestuffs by condensing with 1-aminoanthraquinone.

**2'-Beta-anthraquinonylbetanaphthoxazole-3-carboxyl Chloride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 439570) in making—  
 Yellow vat dyestuffs by condensing with 1-aminoanthraquinone.



**Beta-b'-bis-3-aminometatolyloxydiethyl Ether***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 1978783) in making—  
Bis-2:3-hydroxynaphthoyl derivatives useful as coupling components in making dyestuffs of good fastness to light, chlorine, and washing.

**Beta-b'-bis-5-amino-orthoanisoxidiethyl Ether***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 1978783) in making—  
Bis-2:3-hydroxynaphthoyl derivatives useful as coupling components in making dyestuffs of good fastness to light, chlorine, and washing.

**Beta-b'-bis-4-chlor-2-aminophenoxydiethyl Ether***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 1978783) in making—  
Bis-2:3-hydroxynaphthoyl derivatives useful as coupling components in making dyestuffs of good fastness to light, chlorine, and washing.

**Beta-b'-bisorthoaminophenoxydiethyl Ether***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 1978783) in making—  
Bis-2:3-hydroxynaphthoyl derivatives useful as coupling components in making dyestuffs of good fastness to light, chlorine, and washing.

**Beta-b'-bispara-aminophenoxydiethyl Ether***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 1978783) in making—  
Bis-2:3-hydroxynaphthoyl derivatives useful as coupling components in making dyestuffs of good fastness to light, chlorine, and washing.

**Beta-b'-dichloroethyl Sulphide**

French: Sulfure de beta-b'-dichloroéthyle, Sulfure beta-b'-dichloroéthylrique.  
German: Beta-b'-dichloräthylsulfid, Schwefelbeta-b'-dichloräthyl.

*Military*

As a poison gas.

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient (Russian 28267) of—  
Paints and varnishes used for protecting the bodies of ships against deposits of shells.

**Beta-b'-dichloroisopropyl Monochloroacetate**

French: Monochloracétate de beta-b'-dichlorisopropyle.  
German: Beta-b'-dichlorisopropylmonochloracetat.  
Spanish: Monocloracetato de beta-b'-diclorisopropil.  
Italian: Monocloracetato di beta-b'-diclorisopropile.

*Disinfectant*

Bactericide (French 667633) for—  
Furs, hair, pelts, skins, cheese, meat, bread (applied as 10 percent solution in beef extract or other protein medium).

*Insecticide*

Insecticide and parasiticide (French 667633) for—  
Furs, hair, pelts, skins, cheese, meat, bread (applied as 10 percent solution in beef extract or other protein medium).

**Betabetais-3-nitro-4-hydroxyphenylpropane***Rubber*

Antiscorching agent (Brit. 418376 and 418445) in—  
Rubber compounding.

**Betabetadiethylhydroxylamine**

German: Betabetadiaethylhydroxylamin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Triethylamine.

**Betabetadihydroxytriphenylene***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 445862) in making—  
Brown dyes by coupling, either in substance or on the fiber, with aromatic diazo compounds.

**Betabutoxyethylfluorene 9-Carboxylate***Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer (U. S. 1975697) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Betabutoxyethyl Oleate***Miscellaneous*

Plasticizer (U. S. 2010560) for—  
Cellulose nitrate, phenol-formaldehyde resins.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Betachlorethyl Monochloroacetate**

French: Monochloracétate de betachloréthyle.  
German: Betachloräthylmonochloracetat.  
Spanish: Monocloracetato de betacloretil.  
Italian: Monocloracetato di betacloretil.

*Disinfectant*

Bactericide (French 667633) for—  
Furs, hair, pelts, skins, cheese, meat, bread (applied as 10 percent solution in beef extract or other protein medium).

*Insecticide*

Insecticide and parasiticide (French 667633) for—  
Furs, hair, pelts, skins, cheese, meat, bread (applied as 10 percent solution in beef extract or other protein medium).

**Betachloroethanalphasulphondodecylamide***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 436862).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betachloroethyl Acetate**

Synonyms: Chloroethyl acetate.  
French: Acétate de betachloréthyle, Acétate betachloroéthylrique.  
German: Chloräthyllessigsäuresester, Essigsäureschloräthylester, Essigsäureschloräthyl.

*Cellulose Products*

Solvent (German 391667) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, natural resins, synthetic resins.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Betachloroethyl Naphthenate***Miscellaneous*

As a softening agent (Brit. 435864).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

**Betachloromethylnaphthalenesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide betachloronaphthalènesulphonique.  
German: Betachlormethylsulfonsäure.  
Spanish: Acido betaclormetilnaftalinsulfónico.  
Italian: Acido betaclormetinaftalinsulfonico.

*Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 362016).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**4-Betadiethylaminoethoxy-3-carbobetadiethylaminoethoxydiphenyl***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (U. S. 1976921, 1976922 and 1976924) as—  
Anesthetic.

**Betadiethylaminoethylacetylbenzylamide***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—  
Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Betadiethylaminoethylacetylpropamide***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—  
Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Betadiethylaminoethylalphaphenylalphamethoxyacetamide***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—  
Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Betadiethylaminoethyldiphenoxycetamide***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—  
Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Betadiethylaminoethylmandelamide***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—  
Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Betadiethylaminoethyl Para-aminobenzoate Hydrochloride**

*Pharmaceutical*

Suggested for use (Brit. 439168) as—  
Anesthetic in conjunction with 3:4-dihydroxyphenyl-  
phapropanolamine hydrochloride (greater stability  
and less toxicity than adrenalin are claimed).

**Betadiethylaminoethylphenyldiethylacetamide**

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—  
Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Betadiethylaminoethyltriphenylacetamide**

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—  
Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Betadimethylaminoethyldiphenylacetamide**

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—  
Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Betadimethylaminoethylphenylacetamide**

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—  
Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Betadinaphthol**

German: Betadinaphthol.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Perylene (U. S. 1639658).

**Betaethoxyethyl Oleate**

*Miscellaneous*

Plasticizer (U. S. 2010560) for—  
Cellulose nitrate, phenol-formaldehyde resins.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Betaethoxyethyl Stearate**

*Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer (Brit. 393619) for—  
Cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Betaethylhydroxylamine**

German: Betaethylhydroxylamin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Betagammadibromopropyl Ester of Coconut Oil Acids**

*Miscellaneous*

As a softening agent (Brit. 435864).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

**Betagammadichlorobutane**

*Chemical*

As a chlorinating medium.

*Miscellaneous*

Solvent for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, fats and resins.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Betagammadihydroxypropylanilin, Normal**

*Dye*

In dye syntheses.  
Starting point (Brit. 449498) in making—  
Violet-blue dyes for acetate rayon, with diazotized 2:5-dichloro-4:6-dinitroanilin.

**Betagammadihydroxypropyldodecyl Sulphide**

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 422937) in making—  
Textile assistants by oxidation and subsequent sulphonation.

**Betagammadihydroxypropylnaphthylamine, Normal**

*Dye*

In dye syntheses.  
Starting point (Brit. 449498) in making—  
Violet-blue dyes for acetate rayon, with diazotized 2:5-dichloro-4:6-dinitroanilin.

**Betagammadistearoxypropyl Chloride**

*Miscellaneous*

As a softening agent (Brit. 435864).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

**Betaglucoside**

*Mechanical*

*Inhibitor of—*

Scale formation in boilers.  
Sludge in high-pressure boilers.  
Foaming in boilers.

*Promoter of—*

Even boiling in boiler operation.

*Remover of—*

Oxygen, carbon dioxide, and hydrogen sulphide in boiler waters.

*Retarder of—*

Precipitation in inorganic treatments of boiler waters.  
Treating agent for—  
Very hard waters and alkali waters in boiler plants.

**Beta-4-hydroxy-3-carboxyphenyloctane**

*Fungicide*

As a fungicide (U. S. 2001767).

**Betahydroxyethylaminoanthraquinone**

*Miscellaneous*

Dyestuffs (U. S. 1989133) for—  
Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red).

*Textile*

Dyestuffs (U. S. 1989133) for—  
Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red).

**Betahydroxyethylnaphthyl Sulphide**

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 422937) in making—  
Textile assistants by oxidation and subsequent sulphonation.

**Betahydroxyethyl-N:N-butylcresidin, Normal**

*Chemical*

Reagent in—  
Organic synthesis.

*Dye*

Coupling agent (Brit. 421975) in making—  
Light-fast and readily discharged navy-blue dyestuffs for acetate rayon with diazotized 6-bromo-2:4-dinitroanilin or 6-chloro-2:4-dinitroanilin.

**Betahydroxyethyl-N:N-butylmetatoluidin, Normal**

*Chemical*

Reagent in—  
Organic synthesis.

*Dye*

Coupling agent (Brit. 421975) in making—  
Light-fast and readily discharged blue-violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon with diazotized 6-bromo-2:4-dinitroanilin or 6-chloro-2:4-dinitroanilin.

**Betahydroxyisallylamine**

French: Bétahydroxyisallylamine.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 289807) in making dyestuffs with—  
Alphachloroanthraquinone.  
Leuco 1:4:5:8-tetrahydroxyanthraquinone.  
Quinazarin.  
1:4:5-Trihydroxyanthraquinone.

**Betahydroxyisoamylamine**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 289807) in making dyestuffs with—  
Alphachloroanthraquinone.  
Leuco 1:4:5:8-tetrahydroxyanthraquinone.  
Quinazarin.  
1:4:5-Trihydroxyanthraquinone.

**Betahydroxyisobutylamine**

French: Bétahydroxyisobutylamine.  
German: Betahydroxyisobutylamin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 289807) in making dyestuffs with—  
Alphachloroanthraquinone.  
Leuco 1:4:5:8-tetrahydroxyanthraquinone.  
Quinazarin.  
1:4:5-Trihydroxyanthraquinone.

**Betahydroxyisopropylamine**

French: Bétahydroxyisopropylamine.

German: Betahydroxyisopropylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 289807) in making dyestuffs with—

Alphachloroanthraquinone.

Leuco 1:4:5:8-tetrahydroxyanthraquinone.

Quinazarin.

1:4:5-Trihydroxyanthraquinone.

**Betahydroxypentylamine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 289807) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alphachloroanthraquinone.

Leuco 1:4:5:8-tetrahydroxyanthraquinone.

Quinazarin.

1:4:5-Trihydroxyanthraquinone.

**4-Betahydroxypropylaminoanthraquinone****Textile**

Dyestuffs (Brit. 447090 and 447037) for imparting—

Deep-blue shades to acetate rayon, either by dyeing or printing.

**Betahydroxytriphenylene****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 445862) in making—

Brown dyes by coupling, either in substance or on the fiber, with aromatic diazo compounds.

**Betahydroxytriphenyleneorthocarboxylic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 445862) in making—

Brown dyes by coupling, either in substance or on the fiber, with aromatic diazo compounds.

**Betahydroxytriphenylenesulphonic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 445862) in making—

Brown dyes by coupling, either in substance or on the fiber, with aromatic diazo compounds.

**Betaine Hydrobromide**

French: Hydrobromure de bétaine.

German: Betainhydrobromid, Bromwasserstoffsäures betain.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceutical products with hexamethylenetetramine (U. S. 1588753).

**Insecticide**

Starting point in making—

Hydrocyanic acid for application as an insecticide.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Bleaching solution used in the bromoil process (German 426661).

**Betaine Hydrochloride**

French: Hydrochlorure de bétaine.

German: Betainchlorhydrat, Betainchlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceutical product with hexamethylenetetramine (U. S. 1588753).

**Insecticide**

Starting point in making—

Hydrocyanic acid for application as an insecticide.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Bleaching solution used in the bromoil process (German 426661).

**4-Betamethoxybutyramido-2:5-diethoxyanilin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 435711) in making—

Navy-blue dyestuffs by coupling with alphanaphthylamide.

**Betamethoxyethyl Oleate****Miscellaneous**

Plasticizer (U. S. 2010560) for—

Cellulose nitrate, phenol-formaldehyde resins.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Betamethylaminoalaphara-aminophenylpropanol****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 440968) as—

Less excitant in action than the bases from which it is derived.

**Betamethylaminoalapharahydroxyphenylethanol****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 440968) as—

Less excitant in action than the bases from which it is derived.

**Betamethylanthraquinone**

Synonyms: 2-Methylanthraquinone.

German: 2-Methylanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Betamethylanthramine (Brit. 260000).

Metamethylanthracene.

Alphanitrobetamethylanthraquinone.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Anthraflavone, cibanone yellow, indanthrene golden-orange.

**Betamethylnaphthalene**

Synonyms: 2-Methylnaphthalene.

German: Betamethylnaphtalin, 2-Methylnaphtalin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Acetyl derivative of 4-chloro-1-aminobetanaphthalene.

Aminobetanaphthalene.

Betamethylnaphthol.

Bromo-1-nitrobetanaphthalene.

Chloroaminobetanaphthalene.

4-Chloro-1-aminobetanaphthalene.

4-Chloro-1-aminobetanaphthalene hydrochloride.

4-Chloro-1-aminobetanaphthalene sulphate.

4-Chloro-2-methylnaphthylphthalimide.

Dinitrobetanaphthalene.

1-Nitrobetanaphthalene.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Azo dyestuffs, dyestuffs from methylnaphthol, oxyazo dyestuffs.

**Betanaphthalenesulphonamide****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 417871; Canada 340994) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Betanaphthalide**

German: Betanaphtalid.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 274128) in making azo dyestuffs with—

1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-6-bromobenzene.

1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-6-chlorobenzene.

1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-2:6-dibromobenzene.

1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-2:6-dichlorobenzene.

**Betanaphtholamyl Ether****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 264860) in making dispersive agents with the following chlorides—

Allyl, amyl, benzyl, butyl, cetyl, ethyl, isoallyl, isoamyl, isobutyl, isopropyl, hexyl, methyl, naphthyl, phenyl, propyl, tolyl, xylol.

**Betanaphtholbutyl Ether**

German: Beta-naphtolbutyläther.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 264860) in making dispersive agents with the following chlorides:—

Allyl, amyl, benzyl, butyl, cetyl, ethyl, isoallyl, isoamyl, isobutyl, isopropyl, hexyl, methyl, phenyl, propyl, naphthyl, tolyl, xylol.

**Betanaphthoethyl Ether**

French: Éther bétanaphthole-éthylque, Éther de bétanaphthole-éthyle.

German: Betanaphtholaethylaether.

*Chemical*

Starting point in—

Organic synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 277098) in making derivatives with—Benzyl chloride, naphthyl chloride, phenyl chloride, phthalyl chloride, tolyl chloride, xylyl chloride.

*Lubricant*

Starting point (Brit. 440916) in making—

Products useful as lubricating oils or as pour-point depressors for paraffin base lubricating oils by condensation with halogenated derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as paraffin oils, paraffin, petroleum, ceresin, ozokerite, or others contained in the middle to higher fractions of petroleum.

*Perfumery*

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

*Soap*

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Betanaphtholisallyl Ether**

French: Éther bétanaphtholisaloallique, Éther de bétanaphtholisallyle.

German: Betanaphtholisallylaether.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 277098) in making derivatives with—Benzyl chloride, naphthyl chloride, phenyl chloride, phthalyl chloride, tolyl chloride, xylyl chloride.

**Betanaphtholisomyl Ether**

French: Éther de bétanaphtholisomyle, Éther bétanaphtholisomylique.

German: Betanaphtholisomylaether.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 277098) in making derivatives with—Benzyl chloride, naphthyl chloride, phenyl chloride, phthalyl chloride, tolyl chloride, xylyl chloride.

**Betanaphtholpropyl Ether**

French: Éther de bétanaphtholpropyle, Éther bétanaphtholpropylique.

German: Betanaphtholpropylaether.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 277098) in making derivatives with—Benzyl chloride, naphthyl chloride, phenyl chloride, phthalyl chloride, tolyl chloride, xylyl chloride.

**Betanaphthoquinone**

Synonyms: 2-Naphthoquinone.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Alizarin green B, naphthaphenazin.

**Betanaphthoyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de bétanaphthoyl, Chlorure bétanaphthoylique.

*Dye*

Reagent (German 432579) in making anthraquinone vat dyestuffs with—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone, 1:4-diaminoanthraquinone, 1:5-diaminoanthraquinone, 1:6-diaminoanthraquinone, 1:7-diaminoanthraquinone.

**Betanaphthoylpropyl Ether***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 264860) in making dispersive agents with—

Acetyl chloride, allyl chloride, amyl chloride, anthranlyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, benzyl chloride, butyl chloride, caproyl chloride, capryl chloride, cetyl chloride, cinnamyl chloride, dibenzoyl chloride, dibenzyl chloride, diethyl chloride, dimethyl chloride, diphenyl chloride, ethyl chloride, formyl chloride, glyceryl chloride, heptyl chloride, hexyl chloride, isoamyl chloride, isobutyl chloride, isopropyl chloride, lactyl chloride, methyl chloride, naphthyl chloride, octyl chloride, phenyl chloride, phthalyl chloride, propenyl chloride, propyl chloride, resorcyll chloride, succinyl chloride, sulphonyl chloride, thionyl chloride, tolyl chloride, valeryl chloride, xylyl chloride.

**Betanaphthylamine Phthalate***Rubber*

Prevulcanization inhibitor (Brit. 422308).

**2-Betanaphthylaminodiphenylene Oxide***Rubber*

Antilaging agent (Brit. 422191).

**Betanaphthyl Salicylate**

Synonyms: Betol, Naphthalol, Salinaphthol, Salicylic naphthyl ester.

French: Salicylate de bétanaphthyle, Salicylate bétanaphthylque.

German: Salicylsäuresbetanaphthyl, Salicylsäurebetanaphthylester.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Water-soluble tanning agents with chlorosulphonic acid (Brit. 266697).

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**2-Betanaphthylthiolquinolin Ethiodide***Dye*

Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—

Cyanin dyes.

**2-Betanaphthylthiolquinolin Methiodide***Dye*

Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—

Cyanin dyes.

**Betaoctadecylsulphoxyethylthioglycollic Acid***Chemical*

Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Organic synthesis.

*Insecticide*

Insecticide (Brit. 444262 and 444501) for—

Animal pests, vegetable pests.

*Textile*

As a dyestuff (when employing suitable initial materials) (Brit. 444262 and 444501).

Assistant (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Textile processing.

**Betaparaisoamylbenzoylpropionic Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betaparaisoamylphenylbutyric Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betapara-normal-butylbenzoylpropionic Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betapara-normal-butylphenylbutyric Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betapara-normal-cyclohexylbenzoylpropionic Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betapara-normal-cyclohexylphenylbutyric Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

**Betapara-normal-hexylbenzoylpropionic Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betapara-normal-hexylphenylbutyric Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betapara-normal-laurylbenzoylpropionic Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betapara-normal-laurylphenylbutyric Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 446568).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betapara-normal-octylbenzoylpropionic Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betapara-normal-octylphenylbutyric Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 446568).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betapara-secondary-butylbenzoylpropionic Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betapara-secondary-butylphenylbutyric Acid***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Betaparatoluenesulphonylethylthioglycolic Acid***Chemical*

Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Organic syntheses.

*Insecticide*

Insecticide (Brit. 444262 and 444501) for—

Animal pests, vegetable pests.

*Textile*

As a dyestuff (when employing suitable initial materials)

(Brit. 444262 and 444501).

Assistant (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Textile processing.

**Betaphenoxyethylauramide***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 443902) in making—

Sulphonated sodium salts, stable to calcium chloride and acids, which are used as scouring agents for raw wool.

**Betaphenoxyethylstearamide***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 443902) in making—

Sulphonated sodium salts, stable to calcium chloride and acids, which are used as scouring agents for raw wool.

**Betaphenylethylamine**

German: Betaphenyläethylamin.

*Chemical*

Starting point (German 423027) in making—

Normal benzenesulphophenylethylglycin.

Normal benzenesulphotetrahydroisoquinolin.

Phenylethylglycin.

Tetrahydroisoquinolin.

**(Betaphenylethylbetamethoxybetaphenylethyl)methylamine***Chemical*

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—

Substitute for papaverine.

**(Betaphenylethylbetamethoxybetaphenylethyl)methylamine Hydrochloride***Chemical*

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—

Substitute for papaverine.

**(Betaphenylethylbetaorthomethoxyphenylethyl)ethylamine***Chemical*

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—

Substitute for papaverine.

**(Betaphenylethylbetaorthomethoxyphenylethyl)ethylamine Hydrochloride***Chemical*

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—

Substitute for papaverine.

**Betaphenylethylbetaphenylisopropylmethylamine***Chemical*

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—

Substitute for papaverine.

**Betaphenylethylbetaphenylisopropylmethylamine Hydrochloride***Chemical*

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—

Substitute for papaverine.

**Beta-4-phenylethyl Piperidinoethylbenzoate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (U. S. 1997828) as—

Local anesthetic.

**Betaphenylethylsulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 447067) in making—

Dyes containing one or more aryl residues carrying one or more alkylsulphonic groups directly combined to the nucleus.

**Betaphenylmethylglycidic Aldehyde**

French: Aldéhyde bétaphényléméthylglycidique.

German: Betaphenylmethylglycidinaldehyd.

Spanish: Aldehído betafenilmetilglicídico.

Italian: Aldeide betafenilmetilglicidico.

*Perfume*

Ingredient of—

Perfume compositions to give them a lilac and hyacinth odor.

Perfume in various toiletries.

*Soap*

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Betapiperidinodiphenylacetamide***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—

Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Betapiperidinoethanol***Chemical*

Reagent in making—

Monochloride of normal betamethoxyethylanthranilic acid betapiperidine ethylester (Brit. 260605).

**Betapiperidinoethylphenylacetamide***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—

Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Betapyridylalphapiperidin***Insecticide*

Ingredient (U. S. 1925225) of—

Insecticidal compound with tannic acid.

**Betaresorcylic Anilide**

French: Anilide de bétarésorcylic, Anilide bétarésorcylique.

German: Betaresorcyilanilid.

*Agricultural*

Reagent in treating—

Seeds to protect them against mildew and other fungi.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Food*

Reagent in treating—

Grains to protect them against mildew and other fungi.

*Leather*

Reagent in treating—

Leather to protect it against mildew and other fungi.

*Paper*

Reagent in treating—

Paper and paper products to protect them against mildew and other fungi.

*Rubber*

Reagent in treating—

Rubber and rubber products to protect them against mildew and other fungi.

*Textile*

Reagent in treating—

Cotton yarns and fabrics to protect them against mildew and other fungi.

*Woodworking*

Reagent in treating—

Wood and wood products to protect them against mildew and other fungi.

**Betaspodumene**

(Spodumene—lithium-aluminum silicate—ore which has been heated in a lime kiln and freed of associated minerals by tumbling and sifting.)

**Ceramic**

Ingredient of—  
Pottery batches.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Lithium chloride, other lithium salts.

**Glass**

Ingredient of batches in making—  
Extremely tough glass.

**Betasulphoethyl Oleate****Rubber**

Stabilizer (Brit. 411478) for—  
Rubber latex.

**Betathionaphthol****Petroleum**

Antioxidant (Brit. 425569) for—  
Lubricating, transformer, and switch oils, particularly solvent-extracted oils and others of a paraffinic nature, in which the natural inhibitor content may have been reduced during refining.

**Betatoloxylethylauramide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 443902) in making—  
Sulphonated sodium salts, stable to calcium chloride and acids, which are used as scouring agents for raw wool.

**Betatoloxylethylstearamide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 443902) in making—  
Sulphonated sodium salts, stable to calcium chloride and acids, which are used as scouring agents for raw wool.

**Betatrachloroethane**

Synonyms: Chloroethylene chloride, Ethylene chloro-  
chloride, Ethylene monochlorochloride, Monochlori-  
nated dutch liquid, Monochloroethylene chloride,  
Vinyl trichloride.

French: Bétatrachlorure d'éthane, Monochlorochlorure  
d'éthylène, Trichlorure de vinyle.

German: Trichloräthan.

Spanish: Tricloretoano.

Italian: Tricloretoano.

**Analysis**

Solvent for—  
Alkaloids, fats, oils, waxes.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—  
Cellulose acetate (used in admixture with alcohol).  
Solvent miscible with—  
Alcohols, esters, ethers, ketones.

**Ceramic**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or  
cellulose acetate, used as coatings for protecting and  
decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Solvent for—  
Alkaloids, fats, oils, tar, waxes.  
Solvent miscible with—  
Alcohols, esters, ethers, ketones.

**Coal Processing**

Solvent for—  
Tar.

**Cosmetic**

Fats, oils, waxes.  
Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Nail enamels and lacquers containing natural or syn-  
thetic resins or cellulose acetate as base material.

**Dry-Cleaning**

Spotting agent for—  
Fats, oils, resins, tars, waxes.

**Electrical**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic  
resins or cellulose acetate, used for covering wire and  
in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

**Food**

Solvent for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

**Glass**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins  
or cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of  
nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating  
and protecting glassware.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Adhesive compositions containing natural or synthetic  
resins or cellulose acetate.

**Leather**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins  
or cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of  
artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and  
protecting leathers and leather goods.

**Metal Fabricating**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins  
or cellulose acetate, used as coatings for protecting  
and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Degreasing agent for various purposes.

**Solvent for—**

Fats, oils, tar, waxes.

Solvent miscible with—

Alcohols, esters, ethers, ketones.

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic  
resins, or cellulose acetate, used for protecting and  
decorating various articles.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paint removers.

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes con-  
taining natural or synthetic resins or cellulose ace-  
tate.

**Paper**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins  
or cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated  
papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting  
products made of paper or pulp.

**Pharmaceutical**

Solvent for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

**Plastics**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in making—  
Plastics from or containing natural or synthetic resins  
or cellulose acetate.

**Resins**

Solvent for—  
Natural resins, synthetic resins.  
Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in making—  
Artificial resins from or containing cellulose acetate.

**Rubber**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins  
or cellulose acetate, used as coatings for protecting  
and decorating rubber goods.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Special soaps.

Solvent for—  
Fats, oils.

**Stone**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins  
or cellulose acetate, used as coatings for decorating  
and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins  
or cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated  
fabrics.

**Wood**

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) in—  
Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins  
or cellulose acetate, used as protective and decorative  
coatings on woodwork.

**Birch Tar**

Synonyms: Dagget, Doggert, Litauer balsam.  
 French: Goudron de bouleau.  
 German: Birkenoel, Birkenteer.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions for finishing Russian leathers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Bird Lime**

French: Glu.  
 German: Fliegenleim, Raupenleim, Vogel-leim.

**Agricultural**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions for protecting trees, vineyards, and growing plants against caterpillars, animal pests, insects.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
 Fly-destroying compositions, insect-destroying compositions.

**1:4-Bisacetamideanthraquinone**

German: 1:4-Bisacetamid-anthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Dyestuff (Brit. 263260) for—  
 Acetate rayon.

**Bisacetoacetylorthotoluidin****Dye**

Starting point (German 431773) in making azo dyestuffs with—  
 Diazotized sulphanilic acid.  
 Diazotized 6-chlorometatoluidin-4-sulphonic acid.

**Bis(2-aminophenyl) Disulphide****Insecticide**

Exterminant for—  
 Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Bis(beta-9-carbazolyethylthiol)ethane****Chemical**

Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
 Organic syntheses.

**Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 444262 and 444501) to have—  
 Value for pharmaceutical purposes.

**Rubber**

Accelerator (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
 Vulcanizing.

**Bis(betamethoxyethyl)methylene Ether****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 424837) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Bis(betaphenylethyl)allylamine****Chemical**

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—  
 Substitute for papaverine.

**Bis(betaphenylethyl)allylamine Hydrochloride****Chemical**

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—  
 Substitute for papaverine.

**Bis(betaphenylethyl)ethylamine****Chemical**

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—  
 Substitute for papaverine.

**Bis(betaphenylethyl)ethylamine Hydrochloride****Chemical**

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—  
 Substitute for papaverine.

**Bisbetapiperindinoethyldiphenylacetamide****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—  
 Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**Bis-3-brom-2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl Sulphide****Pharmaceutical**

Bactericide (Brit. 349004) for—  
 Staphylococci.

**Bis-5-brom-2-hydroxyphenyl Sulphide****Fungicide and Insecticide**

As a fungicide (Brit. 349004).

Ingredient (Brit. 349004) of—

Fungicidal admixture with talcum for combatting mildew on roses.

Fungicidal solution in normal caustic soda for impregnating dead wood.

Fungicidal composition for treating seed grain, contains also talcum and isobutylnaphthalene sodium-sulphonate.

**Bis-5-chlor-2-hydroxyphenyl Sulphide****Fungicide and Insecticide**

As an animal pesticide (Brit. 349004).

As an insecticide (Brit. 349004).

As a mothproofing agent (Brit. 349004).

Inhibitor (Brit. 349004) of—

*Bacillus pyocyaneus* development.

**Bis-1':4'-diamino-2'-anthraquinonylalphabetaanthraquinonethiazole****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 436951) in making—  
 Bluish-green dyestuffs by acylation with benzyl chloride.

**Bis-1':4'-diamino-2'-anthraquinonylbetabetaanthraquinoneiminazole****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 436951) in making—  
 Gray dyestuffs by acylation with anthraquinone beta-carboxylic-chloride.

**Bis-1':4'-diamino-2'-anthraquinonylbetabetaanthraquinoneoxazole****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 436951) in making—  
 Blue dyestuffs by acylation with benzyl chloride.  
 Bluish-grey dyestuffs by acylation with 1:9-thiazolanthrone 2-carboxylicchloride.

**Bis-1':5'-diamino-2'-anthraquinonylbetabetaanthraquinoneoxazole****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 436951) in making—  
 Ruby-red dyestuffs by acylation with benzyl chloride.

**Bis-3:5-dibrom-2-hydroxyphenyl Sulphide****Sanitation**

Bactericide (Brit. 349004) for—  
 Staphylococci.

**Bis-3:5-dibrom-4-hydroxyphenyl Sulphide****Fungicide and Insecticide**

As a mothproofing agent (Brit. 349004).

**Sanitation**

Bactericide (Brit. 349004) for—  
 Staphylococci.

**4:4'-Bisdiethylamino-8-methyl-1:1'-diethylbenzthiocarbocyanin****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 400951 and 418157) for—  
 Silver halide emulsion layers.

**5:5'-Bisdiethylamino-8-methyl-1:1'-diethylbenzthiocarbocyanin****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 400951 and 418157) for—  
 Silver halide emulsion layers.

**5:5'-Bisdiethylamino-8-methyl-1:8:1'-triethylbenzthiocarbocyanin****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 400951 and 418157) for—  
 Silver halide emulsion layers.

**Bis(3:4-dimethoxybetaphenylethyl)methylamine****Chemical**

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—  
 Substitute for papaverine.

**Bis(3:4-dimethoxybetaphenylethyl)methylamine Hydrochloride***Chemical*

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—  
Substitute for papaverine.

**5:5'-Bisdimethylamino-2:2'-dimethyloxacarbocyanin Iodide***Photographic*

Sensitizing agent (Brit. 430357) for—  
Emulsions.

**Bis(gammaphenylpropyl)ethylamine***Chemical*

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—  
Substitute for papaverine.

**Bis(gammaphenylpropyl)ethylamine Hydrochloride***Chemical*

Claimed (U. S. 2006114) as—  
Substitute for papaverine.

**Bis-2-hydroxy-5-bromophenyl Oxide**

French: Oxyde de bis-2-hydroxye-5-bromophényle,  
Oxyde bis-hydroxye-5-bromophénylique.  
German: Bis-2-hydroxy-5-bromphenyloxyd.

*Agriculture*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions, containing talc, soap, glycerin, wool-fat, petroleum jelly, paraffin, and waxes, used for treating pests on domestic animals and also for disinfecting and preserving seeds and plants.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Insecticide*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Insecticidal and fungicidal preparations containing talc, soap, wool-fat, glycerin, petroleum jelly, paraffin, and waxes.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions, containing talc, soap, wool-fat, glycerin, petroleum jelly, paraffin, and waxes, used as polishes and preservatives; for example, in the treatment of catgut and in the mothproofing of feathers, furs, skins.

*Perfume*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Cosmetics, toothwashes.

*Resins and Waxes*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Antiseptic wax compositions.

*Textile*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Mothproofing compositions containing talc, soap, wool-fat, glycerin, petroleum jelly, paraffin, and waxes.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Preservative compositions containing talc, soap, wool-fat, glycerin, petroleum jelly, paraffin, and waxes.

**Bis-2-hydroxy-5-chlorophenyl Oxide**

French: Oxyde de bis-2-hydroxye-5-chlorophényle,  
Oxyde bis-2-hydroxye-5-chlorophénylique.  
German: Bis-2-hydroxy-5-chlorophenyloxyd.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide, germicide, and fungicide.  
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions, containing talc, soaps, glycerin, wool-fat, petrolatum, paraffin, waxes, and other components, used for treating domestic animals to remove pests.  
Compositions for treating plants and seeds to disinfect them.  
Insecticidal, germicidal, and fungicidal preparations containing waxes, paraffin, soaps, talc, petrolatum, glycerin, wool-fat, and other components.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Preparations, containing talc, paraffin, waxes, petrolatum, soaps, wool-fat, and other components, used for treating catgut and other articles to preserve them.  
Preservative preparations.

Preservatives for treating skins.  
Special polishing compositions.

*Perfume*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Cosmetic ointments, dentifrices.

*Resins and Waxes*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Antiseptic wax preparations.

*Textile*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions, containing waxes, paraffin, petrolatum, glycerin, talc, soaps, wool-fat, used for treating fabrics in order to preserve them.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions used for preserving wood.

**Bis(4-hydroxy-5-isopropyl-2-methylphenyl) Sulphide***Disinfectant*

Bactericide (Brit. 349004) for—  
Staphylococci.

**Bis(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl) Sulphide***Animal Husbandry*

As an animal pesticide (Brit. 349004).

**Bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl) Sulphide***Animal Husbandry*

As an animal pesticide (Brit. 349004).

**Bis(2-hydroxynaphthyl-1) Sulphide***Disinfectant*

As a bactericide (Brit. 349004).

*Fungicide*

As a fungicide (Brit. 349004).

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide (Brit. 349004).

**Bis-2-hydroxyphenylamine***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Disinfectant*

As a germicidal agent.  
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Germicidal compositions, containing petrolatum, soap, glycerin, talc, wool-fat, paraffin or other waxes, and other components.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide and fungicide.  
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions, containing talc, soap, glycerin, wool-fat, petrolatum, paraffin or other waxes, and other components, used for treating domestic animals to remove pests and for general insecticidal and fungicidal purposes.  
Compositions for treating plants and seeds to disinfect them.

**Bis-4-hydroxyphenylamine**

French: Bis-4-hydroxyphénylamine.

German: Bis-4-hydroxyphenylamin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide, germicide, and fungicide.  
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions, containing talc, soap, glycerin, wool-fat, petrolatum, paraffin, waxes, and other components, used for treating domestic animals to remove pests.  
Compositions for treating plants and seeds to disinfect them.  
Insecticidal, germicidal, and fungicidal preparations containing petrolatum, glycerin, soap, talc, wool-fat, paraffin, waxes, and other components.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Preparations, containing talc, paraffin, waxes, petrolatum, soaps, wool-fat, and other components, used for treating catgut and other articles to preserve them.  
Preservative preparations.  
Preservatives for treating skins.  
Special polishing compositions.



**Bis-4-hydroxyphenylamine (Continued)***Perfume*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Cosmetic ointments, dentifrices.

*Resins and Waxes*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Antiseptic wax preparations.

*Textile*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions, containing waxes, paraffin, petrolatum, glycerin, soaps, talc, and wool-fat, used for the treatment of fabrics in order to preserve them.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions used for preserving wood.

**Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl-2-arsenic Acid) Sulphide***Fungicide*

Fungicide (Brit. 349004) for—  
Mildew on roses.

**Bis-2-hydroxyphenyl Oxide**

French: Oxyde de bis-2-hydroxyphényle.  
German: Bis-2-hydroxyphenyloxyd.

*Chemical*

Preservative for various chemical purposes (Brit. 368508).  
Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide.  
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Fungicidal preparations, insecticidal preparations.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Disinfecting preparations, preservative preparations.

*Perfume*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Cosmetics, dentifrices.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Sanitation*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Disinfecting preparations.

**Bis-3-hydroxyphenyl Oxide**

French: Oxyde de bis-3-hydroxyphényle, Oxyde 3-hydroxyphénylique.

German: Bis-3-hydroxyphenyloxyd.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide, germicide, and fungicide.

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—

Compositions, containing talc, soap, glycerin, wool-fat, petrolatum, paraffin, waxes, and other components, used for treating domestic animals to remove pests.  
Insecticidal, germicidal, and fungicidal preparations, containing waxes, paraffin, soap, talc, petrolatum, glycerin, wool-fat, and other components.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Preparations, containing talc, paraffin, waxes, petrolatum, and other components, used for treating plants, seeds, catgut, and other articles to preserve them.  
Preparations for the preservation of skins.  
Preservative preparations.  
Special polishing compositions.

*Perfume*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Cosmetic ointments, dentifrices.

*Resins and Waxes*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Antiseptic wax preparations.

*Textile*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Preservative compositions, containing waxes, paraffin, soap, talc, glycerin, wool-fat, and petrolatum, used for treating textile fabrics.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions used for treating wood to preserve it.

**Bis-4-hydroxyphenyl Oxide**

French: Oxyde de bis-4-hydroxyphényle, Oxyde bis-4-hydroxyphénylique.

German: Bis-4-hydroxyphenyloxyd.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide, germicide, and fungicide.

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—

Compositions, containing talc, soap, glycerin, wool-fat, petrolatum, paraffin, waxes, and other components, used for treating domestic animals to remove pests.  
Compositions for treating plants and seeds to disinfect them.

Insecticidal, germicidal, and fungicidal preparations, containing waxes, paraffin, soap, talc, petrolatum, glycerin, wool-fat, and other components.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Preparations, containing talc, paraffin, waxes, petrolatum, soap, wool-fat, and other components, used for treating catgut, and other articles to preserve them.  
Preservative preparations.  
Preservatives for treating skins.  
Special polishing compositions.

*Perfume*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Cosmetic ointments, dentifrices.

*Resins and Waxes*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Antiseptic wax preparations.

*Textile*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions, containing waxes, paraffin, soap, talc, glycerin, wool-fat, and petrolatum, used for treating fabrics to preserve them.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions used for preserving wood.

**Bis(4-hydroxyphenyl) Sulphide***Disinfectant*

As a bactericide (Brit. 349004).

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

As a fungicide (Brit. 349004).  
As an insecticide (Brit. 349004).

**Bis(2-hydroxy-3:5:6-tribromophenyl) Sulphide***Disinfectant*

Bactericide (Brit. 349004) for—  
Staphylococci.

**Bismarck Brown**

Synonyms: Anilin brown, Cinnamon brown, English brown, Gold brown, Manchester brown, Phenylene brown.

French: Brun d'Anglais, Brun d'aniline, Brun Bismarck, Brun de cannelle, Brun de Manchester, Brun d'or, Brun phénylene.

German: Anilinbraun, Bismarck braun, Englisches braun, Goldbraun, Manchesterbraun, Phenylbraun, Zimtbraun.

*Chemical*

Ingredient (Brit. 303932) (with arsenic acid, arsenious acid, or their salts) of—  
Bactericides, disinfectants, fungicides, insecticides, vermin-destroying compounds.

*Leather*

Coloring matter in dyeing—  
Leather reddish brown, when used with tannin mordant.

*Textile*

Coloring matter in dyeing—  
Cotton reddish brown, when used with tannin mordant.  
Silk, wool.

**Bismarck Brown R**

French: Brune de Bismarck R.

German: Bismarckbraun R.

*Chemical*

Ingredient (Brit. 295605) of—  
Bacteriological preparations, biological stains and therapeutic compositions containing—  
Cresol, guaiacol, hydroquinone, phenol, phloroglucinol, pyrocatechol, pyrogallol, resorcinol.

**Bismarck Brown R (Continued)****Miscellaneous**

Dyestuff for various products.

**Textile**

Ingredient of dyeing and printing compositions for use on various textiles.

**Bismuth**

Latin: Bismuthum.  
French: Etain de glace, Bismuth.  
German: Wismut, Wismuth.  
Spanish: Bismuto.  
Italian: Bismuto.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Colorings for porcelain and chinaware.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Bismuth salts of acids and halogens, bismuth albuminate, bismuth-ammonium salts, bismuth-methylene digallate, bismuth nucleinate, bismuth-oxyiodomethylgallol, bismuth-quinine iodide, bismuth-triparatolyl, bismuth-triphenyl.

**Ink**

Ingredient (Brit. 387844) of—

Writing inks (added to prevent corrosive action on pens).

**Metallurgical**

Coating metal for—

Iron, steel.

Ingredient of—

Bearing alloys, britannia metal, dental alloys.  
Low melting point alloys, such as Newton's alloy, Rose's alloy, Wood's alloy.

**Bismuth-Ammonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de bismuth et d'ammonium.  
German: Wismuthammoniumchlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point and reagent in various processes.

**Miscellaneous**

Carrotting agent in treating—

Furs, felt, and the like (Brit. 271026).

**Bismuth Bromide**

French: Bromure de bismuth.  
German: Bromwismut, Wismutbromid.  
Spanish: Bromuro de bismuto.  
Italian: Bromuro di bismuto.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 398527) in making—

Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins.

**Bismuth Camphenilanate****Pharmaceutical**

As an oil-soluble bactericide (Brit. 428147).

**Bismuth Carbonate**

Synonyms: Bismuth subcarbonate, Bismuthyl carbonate, Oxy carbonate of bismuth.  
Latin: Bismuthi subcarbonas, Bismuthum subcarbonicum, Subcarbonas bismuthicus.  
French: Souscarbonate de bismuth.  
German: Basisches kohlenstoffsäurewismutoxyd, Wismut-subcarbonat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Bismuth salts.

**Cosmetics**

Ingredient of—

Creams, face paints, face powders, lotions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Intestinal opacifying agent in x-ray work.

**Bismuth Delta<sup>4</sup>-tetrahydro-2:5-endomethylene-6-methylbenzoate****Pharmaceutical**

As an oil-soluble bactericide (Brit. 428147).

**Bismuth Dinaphthyltinaphthenate****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Bismuth Isocamphenilanate****Pharmaceutical**

As an oil-soluble bactericide (Brit. 428147).

**Bismuth Nitrate**

Synonyms: Bismuth ternitrate, Bismuth trinitrate.

French: Azotate de bismuth.

German: Salpetersäureswismut, Wismutnitrat, Wismut-trinitrat.

Spanish: Nitrato de bismuto.

Italian: Nitrato di bismuto.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Various salts of bismuth, such as bismuth benzoate, bismuth oleate, bismuth oxychloride, bismuth resorcinate, bismuth sulphite, bismuth valerate, bismuth chromate, bismuth phenate, bismuth subgallate, bismuth subnitrate, bismuth trioxide, and pharmaceutical compounds.

**Metallurgical**

Source of—

Bismuth in producing bismuth luster on metals.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Luminous paints and enamels.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Bismuth Oleate-Gallate****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 443860) to be—

Assimilable organic bismuth salt.

**Bismuth Oleate-Quinate****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 443860) to be—

Assimilable organic bismuth salt.

**Bismuth Oleate-Salicylate****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 443860) to be—

Assimilable organic bismuth salt.

**Bismuth Oxycamphenilanate****Pharmaceutical**

As an oil-soluble bactericide (Brit. 428147).

**Bismuth Oxychloride**

Synonyms: Bismuth subchloride, Bismuthyl chloride, Cosmetic bismuth, Pearl white.

Latin: Bismuthi oxychloridum, Bismuthi subchloridum.

French: Blanc de fard, Oxychlorure de bismuth.

German: Wismutoxychlorid.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—

Creams, face powders, lotions.

**Miscellaneous**

Pigment in—

Artificial pearls.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a pigment.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Substitute for—

Bismuth subnitrate.

**Bismuth Oxyiodide**

French: Oxyiodure de bismuth.

German: Wismuthoxyjodid.

**Ceramics**

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Various bismuth preparations used as pharmaceuticals.

**Cosmetic**

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in nail enamels and lacquers containing an organic derivative of cellulose as a base material.

**Electrical**

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in insulating compositions containing organic derivatives of cellulose.

**Bismuth Oxyiodide (Continued)***Glass*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating glassware.

*Leather*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used for decorating leathers and leather goods.

*Metallurgical*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating metallic articles.

*Miscellaneous*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used for decorating various products.

*Paint and Varnish*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing organic derivatives of cellulose.

*Paper*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating products made of paper and pulp.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Iodoform substitute, local antiseptic.

*Plastics*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in plastics made from organic derivatives of cellulose.

*Resins*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in synthetic resin products made from or containing organic derivatives of cellulose.

*Rubber*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating rubber products.

*Stone*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating artificial and natural stone.

*Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used for decorating fabrics.

*Woodworking*

Starting point (Brit. 444740) in developing—

Pearl or mother-of-pearl effects in compositions, containing organic derivatives of cellulose, used for decorative coatings on woodwork.

**Bismuth-Phenyl Acetate***Petroleum*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Bismuth Phenylidibromide**

French: Dibromure phénylique de bismuth.

German: Dibromphenylwismuth, Wismuthphenylidibromid.

*Miscellaneous*

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) in treating—

Hair, feathers, furs.

*Textile*

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) in treating—

Wool and felt.

**Bismuth Phosphate**

French: Phosphate de bismuth.

German: Phosphorsäureswismut, Wismutphosphat.

Spanish: Fosfato de bismuto.

Italian: Fosfato di bismuto.

*Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 398527) in making—

Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins.

**Bismuth-Quinine Iodide**

French: Iodure de bismuth-quinine.

German: Jodwismuthchinin, Wismuthchininjodid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Lecithin compound (Brit. 257912).

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Bismuth Resinate**

Synonyms: Resinate of bismuth.

French: Résinate de bismuth.

German: Wismuthresinat.

*Ceramics*

Pigment in producing lustrous coatings on—

Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

*Glass*

Pigment in producing lustrous colored effect on various kinds of glassware.

*Paint and Varnish*

Drier in making—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Bismuth Ricinoleate-Gallate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 443860) to be—

Assimilable organic bismuth salt.

**Bismuth Ricinoleate-Quinate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 443860) to be—

Assimilable organic bismuth salt.

**Bismuth Ricinoleate-Salicylate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 443860) to be—

Assimilable organic bismuth salt.

**Bismuth Sesquioxide**

Synonyms: Bismuth oxide, Bismuth trioxide, Bismuth yellow, Bismuthous oxide, Protoxide of bismuth.

Latin: Bismuthi trioxidum.

French: Oxyde de bismuth.

German: Wismuthoxyd, Wismuthsesquioxyd, Wismuthtrioxyd.

*Chemical*

Catalyst (German 439150) in making—

Potassium nitrate from calcium cyanamid.

Starting point in making—

Bismuth alphanaphtholate, bismuth-ammonium citrate, bismuth betanaphtholate, bismuth camphorate, bismuth carbolate, bismuth glycollate, bismuth phenate, bismuth phenolsulphonate, bismuth salts of acids and halogens.

*Ceramics*

Ingredient of—

Red enamels for tiles (Brit. 245748).

Lustrous coatings for chinaware, porcelains and potteries.

*Glass*

Ingredient of—

High refractive lustrous glass (used in the place of lead oxide).

Red glass.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Bismuth Subgallate**

Synonyms: Basic bismuth gallate, Dermatol.

French: Gallate basique de bismuth, Gallate de bismuth.

German: Gallussäuresbasischwismuth, Gallussäureswismuthoxyd, Wismuthbasischgallat, Wismuthgallat.

Spanish: Gallate basico de bismuto, Gallato de bismuto.

Italian: Gallato basico di bismuto, Gallato di bismuto.

**Bismuth Subgallate (Continued)****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ainol, various pharmaceutical products.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Skin creams possessing medicinal properties.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as astringent and in treating diarrhea, in making surgical gauze and bandages.

**Bismuth Subnitrate**

Synonyms: Bismuth oxynitrate, Bismuthyl nitrate, Magisterium of bismuth, Subnitrate of bismuth, White bismuth.

Latin: Bismuthi subnitrates, Bismuthum album, Bismuthum hydriconitricum, Bismuthum subnitricum, Magisterium bismuthi, Subazotas bismuthicus, Subnitrates bismuthicus.

French: Azotate(sous) de bismuth, Sousnitrate de bismuth.

German: Basisches salpetersäureswismutoxyd, Basisches wismutnitrat, Wismut subnitrat.

Spanish: Magisterio de bismuto, Nitrato(sub) bismutico.

Italian: Nitrato basico di bismuto.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Enamel compositions used for coating porcelains and chinaware.

Gilding compositions.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Various salts of bismuth, such as bismuth-ammonium citrate, bismuth citrate, bismuth lactate, bismuth oxide, and pharmaceutical compounds.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—

Face paints, powders, greases, and other cosmetic preparations.

**Metallurgical**

Source of—

Bismuth in producing bismuth luster on metals.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Bismuth Subsalicylate****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as local antiseptic, as intestinal antiseptic, and for treating typhoid.

**Bismuth Sulfate**

French: Sulfate de bismuth.

German: Schwefelsäureswismut, Wismutsulfat.

Spanish: Solfato de bismuto.

Italian: Solfato di bismuto.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 398527) in making—

Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins.

**Bismuth Trichloride**

French: Trichlorure de bismuth.

German: Trichlorwismut, Wismutchlorid, Wismuttrichlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro de bismuto.

Italian: Cloruro di bismuto.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 398527) in making—

Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins.

Starting point in making—

Bismuth salts  
Bismuth organic arsenicals by reaction with iso-oxypropyldiarsinic acid (French 648325).**Coal-tar**

Agent (French 63643) for—

Treating coal-tar.

**Rubber**

Thermoplasticizing agent (French 615195).

**Bismuth Trioxide**

Synonyms: Bismuth oxide, Bismuth yellow.

French: Oxyde de bismuth, Trioxyde de bismuth.

German: Wismutoxyd, Wismuttrioxyd.

Spanish: Oxido de bismuto, Trioxido de bismuto.

Italian: Oxido di bismuto, Trioxido di bismuto.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Glazes.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 402438) in making—

Ethylene oxide from ethylene as an intermediate step in making ethyleneglycol and its derivatives.

Ingredient (Brit. 405282) of—

Catalytic mixture used in making acetic acid from carbon monoxide, methanol, and steam.

Starting point in making—

Bismuth salts.

Hard, granular, porous gels having catalytic or adsorbent properties by peptizing with an organic acid, such as formic, acetic, or chloracetic acid, and nearly dehydrating the peptized mass (Brit. 398517).

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Red glass batches.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 403233) of—

Mineral oxide mixtures used in the production of weatherproof luminous substances.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

Ingredient (U. S. 1844306) of—

Vulcanizable rubber compound.

**Bismuth Triparatolyl**

French: Triparatolye de bismuth.

German: Wismuthtriparatolyl.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 303092) in treating—

Furs, feathers hair, and other animal products in order to render them resistant to the clothes moth.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 303092) in treating—

Wool and felt in order to render them resistant to the action of the clothes moth.

**Bismuth Triphenyl**

French: Triphényle de bismuth, Triphényle bismuthique.

German: Wismuthtriphenyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in treating—

Fur, hair, feathers, and the like to render them mothproof.

**Textile**

Reagent in treating—

Mothproofing felt and wool.

**Bismuth-Triphenyl Dibromide**

French: Dibromure de bismuth triphénylé, Dibromure de bismuth triphénylique.

German: Dibromtriphenylwismuth, Wismuttriphenyldibromid.

Spanish: Dibromuro de bismuto trifenil.

Italian: Dibromuro di bismuto trifenilato.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) in treating—

Hair, feathers, furs, felt.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) in treating—

Woolen fabrics and yarns.

**1:2:5:6-Bis-5'-phenyl-1':2'-indoloanthraquinone****Textile**

As a brown vat dye (Brit. 443958 and 443959).

**1:2:1':2'-Bisphthaloyl-6:6'-dicarbazoyl****Textile**

As a brown vat dye (Brit. 443958 and 443959).

**Bitter Almond Oil****Food**

Flavoring agent in making—

Confectionery, liqueurs.

Ingredient of—

Confectionery, food preparations.

**Perfume**

Odor for—

Various cosmetics and toilet preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as nerve sedative.

**Soap**

Perfume for—

Toilet soaps.

**Bittersweet**

Synonyms: Woody nightshade.

Latin: *Dulcamara*, *Stipites dulcamarae*, *Solanum*

French: *Douce-amère*, *Tiges de douce-amère*, *Tiges de dulcamara*.

morelle grimpante, *Vigne de Judée*.

German: *Alpranken*, *Bittersuess*, *Hindischkraut*.

**Chemical**

Starting point in extracting—

*Dulcamarin*, *solanidine*, *solanine*.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Black Dammar**

Synonyms: Black gum dammar, Black dammar resin.

French: *Résine de dammar noir*.

German: *Schwarzdammar*.

**Gums**

Substitute for burgundy pitch.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Blanc Fixe**

Synonyms: Artificial barytes, Artificial heavy spar,

Permanent white, Precipitated barium sulphate,

*Terra ponderosa*.

Latin: *Barii sulfas*, *Terra ponderosa*.

French: *Sulfate de barium*, *Sulfate de baryum*, *Sul-*

*fate de baryum précipité*.

German: *Barytweiss*, *Schwefelsauresbaryum*.

**Dye**

Inert base for—

Colors in making lakes.

**Glass**

Constituent of—

Special glasses.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Antismearing composition for inks (U. S. 1439623).

Lithographing inks, printing inks.

**Leather**

Filler in making—

White leather.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Filler in—

Linoleum, oil cloth.

**Miscellaneous**

In X-ray work.

**Paint and Varnish**

Filler in—

Paints and lacquers.

Pigment in—

Paints and lacquers.

Starting point (Brit. 441110) in making—

New blue pigments with manganates.

**Paper**

Filler in—

Paper of various kinds and quality.

Paperboard and cardboard of the better grades.

Wallpaper.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Coatings for paper used as carrier for gelatin-bromides.

**Rubber**

Filler.

**Textile**

Filler for—

Textile fabrics.

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions.

**Bone Ash****Fertilizer**

As a manure.

Ingredient of—

Compounded fertilizers.

Source of—

Lime, magnesia, phosphates.

Starting point in making—

Superphosphates.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Cleaning compounds, polishing compounds.

**Bone Black**

Synonyms: Animal black, Animal charcoal, Bone char, Bone charcoal, Char, Drop black, Ivory black, Ivory drop black, Virgin drop black.

Latin: *Carbo animalis*.

French: *Charbon animal*, *Charbon d'ivoire*, *Charbon*

*d'os*, *Noir animal*, *Noir d'ivoire*, *Noir d'os*.

German: *Beinschwarz*, *Elfenbeinschwarz*, *Knocken-*

*kohle*, *Schwarzspodium*, *Tierkohle*.

Spanish: *Carbon animal*, *Carbon de huesos*.

Italian: *Carbone animale*.

**Analysis**

Filtering medium for treating various liquids in the chemical laboratory for the purpose of purifying, decolorizing, and deodorizing them.

**Chemical**

Absorbent for—

Gases, chemicals.

Mineral salts.

Catalyst for various chemical reactions.

Filtering medium for—

Decolorizing glycerin.

Decolorizing and purifying intermediates, organic chemicals, synthetic pharmaceuticals, and synthetic aromatic chemicals.

General decolorizing and deodorizing medium.

General filtering medium.

**Fats and Oils**

Filtering medium in treating—

Animal and vegetable fats and oils to purify them, remove the color and odor.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—

Fertilizing compositions.

**Food**

Filtering medium for purifying various food products.

**Ink**

Pigment in—

Plate printing ink, various printing inks.

**Leather**

Pigment in making—

Black leathers.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

As a pigment in coatings.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in—

Cementation of steel.

**Military**

For filling gas masks.

**Miscellaneous**

Filtering medium for—

Improving wines and distilled liquors.

General filtering medium.

General decolorizing and deodorizing agent.

General pigmenting agent in making various compositions of matter.

Ingredient of—

Compositions for making crayons, shoe polishes, stove polishes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Fine colors.

Pigment in—

Paints, varnishes, and enamels.

**Petroleum**

Filtering medium for—

Decolorizing paraffin and white oils.

**Plastics**

As a pigment.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent in—

Purifying waxes and resins.

**Sanitation**

Filtering medium for—

Purifying and deodorizing water.

**Sugar**

Decolorizing agent for—

Sugar and molasses syrups.

Refining agent in—

Processing sugar.

**Bone Fat**

Synonyms: Bone grease, Bone tallow.

French: *Graisse d'os*, *Petit suif*, *Suif d'os*.

German: *Knockenfett*.

**Bone Fat (Continued)***Fats and Oils*

Ingredient of—  
Lubricating compositions.

*Fuel*

Constituent of—  
Candles.

*Mechanics*

Ingredient of—  
Lubricating compositions.

*Soap*

Raw material in making—  
Cheap colored soaps.

**Bone Meal, Raw***Animal Husbandry*

Mineral supplement in—  
Chicken feeds.

*Fertilizer*

Ingredient of—  
Compounded fertilizers.

*Source of—*

Ammonia, bone phosphate, phosphoric acid.

**Bone Meal, Steamed***Animal Husbandry*

Mineral supplement in—  
Cattle feeds, hog feeds.

*Fertilizer*

Ingredient of—  
Compounded fertilizers.

*Source of—*

Ammonia, bone phosphate.

**Borax**

Synonyms: Biborate of soda, Biborate of sodium, Borate of soda, Borate of sodium, Purified borax, Pyroborate of soda, Sodium biborate, Sodium borate, Sodium pyroborate, Sodium tetraborate, Tetraborate of soda.

Latin: Boras sodicus, Borax purificatus, Natrium biboracicum, Natrium biboricum, Sodae biboras, Sodii boras.

French: Bauracon, Borate de soude, Borate sodique, Borax, Sel de Perse, Soude boré.

German: Borax, Borsäuresnatrium, Borsäuresnatron.

Spanish: Borato de sosa, Borato sodico, Borax.

Italian: Borace, Borato di sodio.

*Abrasives*

Etching agent for—  
Abrasives, corundum, emery, garnet, quartz, sand, silica.

Ingredient of—  
Abrasive compositions.

*Adhesives*

Preservative for—  
Glues.

Process material in making—  
Adhesives for waxed paper.

Fireproof adhesives.

*Solvent for—*

Casein.

*Agriculture*

Thinning agent for—  
Bird-lime.

*Animal Remedies*

Suggested for use as—  
Antiseptic, diuretic, germicide.

*Aviation*

Fireproofing agent in—  
Airplane dopes, airplane fabrics, balloon fabrics.

*Analysis*

Reagent in—  
Blowpipe analysis.

*Reagent in—*

Volumetric analysis.

*Building Construction*

Acidproofing agent for—  
Cement, concrete.

Bonding agent in—  
Cement, concrete.

Hardening agent for—  
Plaster of Paris.

*Ingredient of—*

High-grade, highly-polishable cements.  
Hydraulic and other cements.

Lutes, magnesium cements, marble substitutes, mortars, waterproofed cements.

Oilproofing agent for—

Cement, concrete.

Setting retarder for—

Plaster of Paris.

Waterproofing agent for—

Cement, concrete.

*Ceramics*

As a flux.

Ingredient of—

Enamels, fluxes, frits.

Process material in making glazed products, such as—  
Brick, chinaware, porcelain, potteries, tile.

*Chemical*

Contact agent in—

Chlorination of anthraquinone derivatives.

Process material in making—

Acetaldehyde, arsenic, benzene, 2-chlorethanol, chlorhydrins, filter-aid, formates, formic acid, hypochlorous acid, methyl borates, nickel borate, potassium salts from silicates, salicylic aldehyde, sodium silicate.

Starting point in making—

Boric acid, boric anhydride.

Borates, such as those of aluminum, ammonia, copper, lead, magnesium, sodium, and the like.

Boron, boron carbide, boron nitride, boron trichloride.

*Cosmetic*

Ingredient of—

Hair remedies.

Preservative in—

Cosmetics, creams.

*Dentistry*

Ingredient of—

Cements, fillings.

*Dry Cleaning*

Reagent in—

Ink removing, spot removing.

*Dye*

Process material in making—

Dyestuffs, especially those of the anthracene series.

*Electrical*

Ingredient of—

Arc-light electrodes, condenser electrolytes, electrical insulations, electrolytes, lightning arrester electrolytes, rectifier electrolytes.

*Explosives*

Coolant and retardant in—

Safety explosives.

Preservative in—

Explosives.

*Fire-fighting*

Fire-proofing agent for—

Excelsior substitutes, fabrics, lining safes.

Ingredient of—

Chemical fire-extinguishers, fireproofings.

*Food*

As a general preservative.

Ingredient of—

Baking compound, shortening.

Preservative for—

Bacon, fish, fruit, hams.

*Fuel*

As a fuel in admixture with peat.

Impregnating agent in making—

Candle wicks.

*Germicides*

Bactericide, germicide.

*Glass*

Batch ingredient in making—

Borosilicate glass, chemical glassware, colored glass, electrical glassware, electro-chemical glassware, food-cooking glassware, industrial glassware, lamp glass, milk glass, opaque glass, optical glass, ruby glass, silk and rayon (manufacturing) glassware, strass glass, thermal glass, thermometer glass, translucent glass.

*Glue and Gelatin*

Preservative for—

Glue, gelatin.

*Gums*

Ingredient of—

Shellac solvents.

Process material in making—

Substitutes for British gum.

**Borax (Continued)**

Purifying agent for—

Gums.

Solvent for—

Gums, shellac.

**Inks**

Preservative in—

Printing inks.

**Insecticides**

Ingredient of—

Ant repellent, croton bug repellent, fly repellent, insecticides, roach repellent, rodent repellent.

**Jewelry**

Ingredient of—

Anchoring cements in diamond polishing.

Jewellers' solders.

**Laundries**

Detergent in—

Wash waters.

Washing operations for delicate products such as laces and other materials sensitive to alkalis.

Softening agent for—

Rinsing waters, wash waters.

**Leather**

Preservative for—

Hides, pelts, skins.

Process material in—

Tanning processes.

**Lubrication**

Ingredient of—

Lubricants.

**Metal Fabrication**

Flux in—

Brazing operations, enamelling operations, metal coating, soldering operations, welding operations.

Ingredient of—

Brazing compounds, fluxes, soldering compounds, welding compounds.

Process material in—

Enamelling ironware.

**Metallurgical**

Case-hardening agent for—

Alloys, chrome alloys, iron, manganese alloys, molybdenum alloys.

Ingredient of—

Electrolytes for etching of brass, copper, nickel, zinc, etc.

'Tempering agents.

Neutralizing agent for—

Pickling solutions.

Process material in—

Gold refining.

**Mining**

Process material in making—

Flotation agent.

**Miscellaneous**

Deodorant for—

Various purposes.

Detergent in—

Dish washing, glass cleaning compositions, household laundering.

Ingredient of—

Bath salts, belt-dressing compositions, binders of various kinds, chewing gum compositions, evaporation-preventing foams, fillers of various kinds, gasket compositions, metal polishes, shoe dressings, shoe fillers, shoe polishes, soldering compounds, soldering fluxes, stencil compositions, stiffening compositions, waterproofing compositions, waterproofing compositions for canvas.

Preservative for—

Cork.

Remover for—

Grease.

Solvent for—

Casein.

Gums in polishing compositions of various kinds.

Shellac in making stiffening compositions for hats and millinery.

**Oral Hygiene**

Ingredient of—

Dentifrices.

**Paint and Varnish**

Process material in making—

Calcimines, calcimine binders.

Solvent for—

Casein, shellac.

Starting point in making—

Driers for paints, varnishes, enamels and the like (consisting of the borate salts of various metals, such as of manganese, lead, etc.)

Guignet's green.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Coatings and glazes for paper, cards, and the like.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Antiepileptic, antiseptic, diuretic, germicide.

**Power and Heat Generation**

Ingredient of—

Heat insulations.

**Printing**

Binder and preservative in—

Printers' roller compositions.

**Refractories**

Ingredient of—

Crucibles.

**Resins**

Process material in making—

Aldehyde-phenol condensate, formaldehyde-urea condensate.

**Rubber**

Coagulant for—

Rubber latex.

Coating agent for—

Molds.

Ingredient of—

Mold coating compositions.

Process material in making—

Rubber substitutes.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Cleaning compositions, detergent compositions, dish-washing compositions, hand-cleansing compositions, scouring compositions, washing agents for delicate fabrics, window cleaning agents.

**Textile**

As a solvent bleach.

Bleaching agent for—

Fabrics.

Detergent in—

Degumming silk and other fibres, scouring operations, washing operations for wool.

Washing operations for delicate products such as laces and other materials sensitive to alkalis.

Fireproofing agent for—

Fabrics.

Fixative for—

Alumina, iron oxide.

Ingredient of—

Sizes, stiffening compositions.

Lustring agent for—

Starched goods (added to the starch).

Mordant in—

Calico printing, dyeing processes.

**Wood Processing**

Fireproofing agent for—

Wood.

Hardening agent in making—

Imitation hardwood from soft wood.

Oilproofing agent for—

Wood.

Preservative for—

Wood.

**Water and Sanitation**

Ingredient of—

Water softeners.

**Boric Acid**

Synonyms: Boracic acid, Hydrogen borate, Orthoboric acid.

Latin: Acidum boracicum, Acidum boricum, Sal

sedativum hombergii.

French: Acide borique.

German: Borsäure.

Spanish: Acido borico.

Italian: Acido borico.

**Analysis**

Reagent in detecting—

Acetanilide, turmeric.

Reagent in determining—

Ammonia.

**Boric Acid (Continued)****Cement****Flux in making—**

Well-burnt Portland cement, manufactured at low temperature.

**Ingredient of—**

High-grade cements which are capable of taking a high polish.  
Plaster of paris compositions.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of potteries.  
Compositions used in the manufacture of fire-resistant articles.  
Glaze preparations used in the manufacture of porcelain, potteries, tile, glazed brick, glazed earthenware, and other ceramic products.

**Chemical****Catalyst in making—**

Quinol from benzoquinone.

**Condensing agent in making—**

Intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceutical chemicals, synthetic aromatic chemicals.

**Reagent (Brit. 252570) in treating—**

Camphor oil fraction for the recovery of terpineol and borneol.

**Reagent (Brit. 260346) in making—**

Amydracine pentaborate, amylocaine pentaborate, benzamine pentaborate, benzocaine pentaborate, butyn pentaborate, cocaine borate, ethocaine pentaborate, glycocaine borate, orthocaine borate, phenocaine borate.

**Reagent in making—**

Acrolein, arylaminoanthraquinones, benzylaminoanthraquinone, cresylaminoanthraquinone, 5:8-dichloro-4-hydroxy-1-methylanthraquinone, 5:8-dichloro-2-hydroxy-1-methylanthraquinone, 1:2-dihydroxyanthraquinone-3:5-disulphonic acid, 4:6-dihydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone, diphenylaminoanthraquinone, formylaminoanthraquinone, gallylaminoanthraquinone, 4-hydroxy-1-methylanthraquinone, mesitylaminoanthraquinone, naphthylaminoanthraquinone.

Nitric acid from sodium nitrate, with the simultaneous production of borax.

Oxanthraquinone, oxynaphthenequinone, phenylaminoanthraquinone, phthalylaminoanthraquinone, purpurin-3:8-disulphonic acid, pyrylaminoanthraquinone, quinazarinbetacarboxylic acid, resorcydaminoanthraquinone, salicylaminoanthraquinone, succinylaminoanthraquinone, tolylaminoanthraquinone, xylylaminoanthraquinone.

**Starting point in making—**

Aluminum borate, antimony borate, ammonium metaborate, amyl borate, barium metaborate, benzyl borate, bismuth borate, borax, bornyl borate, butyl borate, cadmium borate, calcium borate, chromium borate, cobalt borate, copper borate, ethyl borate, heptyl borate, hexyl borate, lead borate, magnesium borate, magnesium pyroborate, manganese borate, menthol borate, methyl borate, nickel borate, phenyl borate, potassium borate, strontium borate, tin borate, zinc perborate.

Various perborates of alkali, alkaline earth, and metallic elements.

Water glass.

**Dye****Catalyst in making—**

Various dyestuffs, such as alizarin brilliant green B and SE.

**Condensing agent in making—**

Dyestuffs of different groups.

**Reagent in making—**

Dichloroquinazarin, anthracene blue WG, hydroxyanthraquinone, indanthrene blue 3G, quinazarin.

**Fats and Oils**

Preservative for various fats and oils.

**Food**

As a general preservative.

**Preservative in treating—**

Butter and cheese.

**Reagent in—**

Curing meats.

**Fuel****Ingredient of—**

Solutions used for the impregnation of candle wicks in the manufacture of stearin candles.

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Glass pastes.

**Raw material in making—**

Special optical glass.

**Reagent in making—**

Colored glass.

**Glues and Adhesives****Preservatives in—**

Various glues and adhesive preparations of animal and vegetable origin that tend to become putrid.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Printing inks.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Insecticidal preparations.

**Jewelry****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial gems.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Dressing compositions.

**Reagent in—**

Deliming calf, sheep, and goat skins prior to tanning them into light leathers.

Preparing hides prior to tanning.

Tanning hides by means of iron salts (French 533850).

Treating pelts for the purpose of removing lime prior to tanning.

**Metallurgical**

As a general flux for various welding and other operations carried out on iron and other metals and alloys.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for brazing copper.

Compositions used for coloring gold.

Compositions used for decorating iron and steel.

Compositions used for the production of coatings of enamel on cast and wrought iron.

Electrolyte, containing nickel sulphate, nickel chloride, citric acid, and basic lead carbonate, used for production of bright nickel coatings (U. S. 183835).

Flux compositions, containing one part of boric acid and three parts of sodium bicarbonate, a non-hygroscopic product of greater absorptive and protective action.

Nickel-plating baths (added in the form of crystals and used for the purpose of preventing lagging of cathodic efficiency behind anodic efficiency).

Starting point (French 535303, additional patent 24836) in making—

Boron by electrolysis.

**Mechanical**

As a special lubricant (used in fine powder form).

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Bleaching preparations.

Compositions, containing shellac, used for stiffening hats.

Compositions used for fireproofing various fibrous products.

Compositions for lining safes.

Porous compositions in 5 percent alcohol solution for preserving skins (French 512654).

**Lubricant for—**

Dance floors and the like (used in fine powder form).

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Airplane dopes and varnishes made with nitrocellulose base, and containing magnesium chloride (French 560341).

**Enamels.**

Lacquers containing gold bronze (added in the proportion of 0.25 to 1 percent for the purpose of preventing the gelling of the products).

**Paints.****Starting point in making—**

Borated ultramarine pigment, Guignet's green pigment.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Preparations used in the production of glazed paper.

Preparations used for fireproofing fibrous compositions containing paper or pulp.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

After-shaving lotions, cuticle pomades, nail polishes, soapless shavings creams, sunburn preparations.



**Boric Acid (Continued)****Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Motor fuel compositions containing petroleum distillates (Brit. 252018).

**Reagent in—**

Refining crude oil.

**Pharmaceutical**

Recommended for use as disinfectant, astringent, and antiseptic.

**Photographic**

Reagent in various processes.

**Refractories****Ingredient of—**

Solutions used for moistening mixtures of graphite and clay or the like, used for the manufacture of refractory crucibles, muffle furnaces, and similar apparatus.

**Rubber****Reagent in—**

Compounding rubber.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Special toilet soaps.

**Starch****Ingredient of—**

Starch glazes for treating linens.

**Textile****—, Bleaching****Ingredient of—**

Bleaching preparations.

**—, Dyeing****Mordant in—**

Dyeing yarns and fabrics.

**—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for finishing linens.  
Compositions, containing 30 percent of boric acid and 70 percent of borax, used for fireproofing cottons.  
Compositions for fireproofing rayons (Brit. 251227).

**—, Manufacturing****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of carpets.

**—, Printing****Mordant in—**

Printing pastes.

**Wine**

As a preservative.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing soft wood, used to imitate hard wood.  
Compositions used to render wood weatherproof and fireproof.

**Boric Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.  
Polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber

**Boric Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber

**Boric Anhydride**

Synonyms: Anhydrous boric acid, Boric acid anhydride, Boron oxide, Boron sesquioxide, Boron trioxide, Fused boric acid.

French: Anhydride borique, Oxyde de bore, Oxyde borique, Sesquioxyde de bore, Sesquioxyde borique, Trioxyde de bore, Trioxyde borique.

German: Boroxyd, Borsäuresanhydrid, Borsesquioxyd, Bortrioxyd.

Spanish: Anhídrido bórico, Óxido bórico, Sesquioxido bórico, Trióxido bórico.

Italian: Anidrido borica, Ossido borica, Sesquiossido borica, Triossido de borica.

**Analysis**

Reagent for—

Disintegrating silicates to determine silica and alkalis.

Reagent in blowpipe analysis.

**Chemical**

Reagent (German 401870 and 406768) in making—

Bornyl acetate and isobornyl acetate from pinene.

Starting point in making—

Boron carbide, boron chloride, boron nitride, zinc borate.

**Glass**

Reagent in making—

Borosilicate glass (French 547090, 547091, 547092).

Ultramarine-boron glass with the aid of sodium sulphide.

**Metallurgical**

For making high-speed alloyed tool steel (French 514763).

Reagent for—

Decomposing silicates in metallurgical processes.

Starting point in making—

Metallic boron.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (U. S. 1399216 and 1399217) for—

Disintegrating potassium silicate rocks and clays.

**Borneol Cinnamate**

Synonyms: Bornyl cinnamate.

French: Cinnamate de bornéole, Cinnamate de bornyle, Cinnamate bornylique.

German: Borneolcinnamat, Bornylcinnamat, Zimtsäureborneolester, Zimtsäurebornylester, Zimtsäuresborneol, Zimtsäuresbornyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Borneol Formate**

Synonyms: Bornyl formate.

French: Bornylformiate, Formiate de bornéole, Formiate de bornyl, Formiate bornylique.

German: Ameisensäureborneolester, Ameisensäuresborneol, Ameisensäuresbornyl, Borneolformiat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent (Brit. 283619) in making—

Cellulose ester and other varnishes, lacquers, and dopes.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Synthetic essential oil compounds.

**Plastics**

Solvent (Brit. 283619) in making—

Cellulose ester and other compounds.

**Borneol Salicylate**

Synonyms: Bornyl salicylate.

French: Salicylate de bornéole, Salicylate bornylique.

German: Borneolsalicylat, Bornylsalicylat, Salicylsäureborneolester, Salicylsäuresborneol, Salicylsäuresbornyl.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent (Brit. 283619) in making—

Cellulose ester and other varnishes, lacquers, and dopes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Solvent (Brit. 283619) in making—

Cellulose ester and other compounds.

**Bornyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de bornyle, Chlorure bornylique.  
German: Bornylchlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Bornylanilin, camphene (German 439695).

**Bornylcresol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Bornylphenol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Bornylresorcinol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Borodisalicylic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Esters and salts, pharmaceuticals.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Borofluoric Acid**

Synonyms: Fluorboric acid.

French: Acide de borofluorique, Acide de fluorborique.

German: Fluorborwasser, Fluorborwasser.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various salts and other derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent for various purposes.

**Resins and Waxes**

Catalyst (Brit. 314810) in making synthetic resins from—  
Arylalkyl ethers, crude naphtha, metacresylmethyl ether, metaxylenelethyl ether, metaxylenelethyl ether.

**Boron (Amorphous or Crystalline)**

French: Bore.

German: Bor.

**Metallurgical**

Addition agent in making—  
Boron steels and alloys.

**Boron Carbide**

French: Carbure de bore.

German: Borocarbide.

Spanish: Carburo de boro.

Italian: Carburo di boro.

**Abrasives**

Cutting material for—  
Abrasives, carborundum.

**Electrical**

As an electrical resistance material.

Cutting material for—

Molded insulation material.

Electrode (German 206177) in—

Arc lamps.

Terminal material (German 206177) in—

Arc lamps.

**Glass**

Cutting material for—

Glass of all kinds.

**Metallurgical**

Draw plate metal in—

Wire-drawing.

Protective coating (French 631193) for—

Carbon crucibles.

**Miscellaneous**

Cutting material in—

Diamond working.

**Plastics**

Cutting material for—

Molded products.

**Stone**

Cutting material for—

Asbestos, stone of all kinds.

Cutting material in—

Rock drilling.

**Boron Fluoride**

French: Fluorure de boron.

German: Fluorboron.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in—

Polymerizing gaseous olefines.

Starting point in making—

Borofluoric acid.

**Petroleum**

Catalyst in—

Synthesizing petroleum oils.

**Boronia Oil**

Synonyms: Oil of boronia megastigma.

French: Huile de boronia megastigma.

German: Boroniaöl.

Spanish: Aciete de boronia megastigma.

Italian: Olio di boronia megastigma.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfumes, toilet vinegars.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Boron Trichloride**

French: Trichlorure de bore.

German: Borchlorid, Trichlorbor.

**Metallurgical**

Refining agent (Brit. 420694) for—

Aluminum, zinc, copper, and their alloys (used by blowing or bubbling through the molten metal in a gaseous form, the metal being maintained in a non-oxidizing atmosphere and afterward cast in a mould in which a nonoxidizing atmosphere is maintained, the treatment of the metal being effected under a pressure greater than atmospheric).

**Refrigeration**

Refrigerant (German 574562) in—

Compression refrigerating machines (claimed to have advantages of noncombustibility, nontoxicity, noncorrosive, presence of leaks is immediately detected, as the boron trichloride forms a mist on coming into contact with moisture owing to hydrolysis).

**Borophenolic Acid**

Note: Mixture of phenyl metaborate and phenyl tri-borate.

French: Acide, borophénique, Acide borophénolique.

German: Phenolborwasser.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, pharmaceuticals.

**Miscellaneous**

As a strong bactericide for various purposes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**2-Brom-1-alphanaphthylaminoanthraquinone****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic syntheses.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 443958 and 443959) in making—

Vat dyestuffs.

**2-Brom-1-aminoanthraquinone****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic syntheses.

Starting point (U. S. 1999996) in making—

Seleno ethers by reacting with 1:1'-dibenzanthronyl diselenide.

**4-Brom-5-aminobenzotrifluoride-2-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.

**3-Brom-1-benzamido-4:2'-methylalphanaphthylamino-anthraquinone***Chemical*

Starting point in—  
Organic syntheses.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 443958 and 443959) in making—  
Vat dyestuffs.

**1-Brom-2-chlorobutanol-3***Petroleum*

Solvent (Brit. 435096) in—  
Refining mineral oils.

**3-Brom-10-deltadiethylaminoalphanethylbutylamino-acridin Dihydrochloride***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**Bromhydrin***Fuel*

Primer (Brit. 461320) for—  
Diesel fuels.

**3-Brom-4-hydroxydiphenyl**

Synonyms: 3-Brom-4-phenylphenol.

*Disinfectant*

As a germicide.

**5-Brom-2-hydroxydiphenyl***Disinfectant*

As a bactericide (U. S. 1989081).

**Bromic Acid**

Latin: Acidum bromicum.

French: Acide bromique.

German: Bromsäure.

Spanish: Acido bromico.

*Analysis*

As an oxidizing agent.

*Chemical*

Oxidizing agent in making—

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Reagent in making—

Bromates of various metals, inorganic compounds, intermediate chemicals, organic compounds, pharmaceutical chemicals.

*Dye*

Oxidizing agent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Bromine**

Synonyms: Brominium.

Latin: Bromum.

French: Brome.

German: Brom.

Spanish: Bromo.

Italian: Bromo.

*Analysis*

Reagent in—

Phenols detection, various chemical analyses.

*Chemical*

As a general oxidizing agent.

As a halogenating agent.

Brominating agent in making—

Inorganic chemicals, such as aluminum bromide, barium bromate, barium bromide, ferric bromide, ferrous bromide, iodine bromide, sodium bromate, strontium bromide.

Organic chemicals, such as acetylene tetrabromide, alphasobutyric acid, alphasobromonaphthalene, bromoacetic acid, bromopropionic acid, bromosuccinic acid, dibromoanthracene, ethyl bromide, ethyl monobromoacetate, ethylene bromide, ethylene chlorobromide, ethylene dibromide, methyl bromide, monobromobenzene, parabromobenzoic acid, paradibromobenzene.

Pharmaceutical chemicals, such as adalin, alkaloid bromides, bromikin, bromantipyrin.

Photographic chemicals, chiefly bromides of metals and alkali-metals.

Starting point in making—

Hydrobromic acid.

*Disinfectant*

As a disinfectant

Ingredient of—

Solid disinfectant (by admixture with kieselsguhr).

*Dye*

As a halogenating agent.

As an oxidizing agent.

Brominating agent in making—

Anilin dyes, vat dyes.

*Electrical*

Depolarizing agent in—

Galvanic batteries.

*Ink*

In the manufacturing process.

*Leather*

In the manufacturing process.

*Metallurgical*

Reagent in—

Gold extraction in mining processes.

Silver removal in the purification of platinum.

*Military*

As a poisonous gas.

Brominating agent in making—

Poisonous and tear gases, such as xylol bromide, benzyl bromide, bromoacetone, orthobromobenzyl cyanide, brominated methylethyl ketone, dibromo ketone.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice, chiefly for sedative effects.

*Resins*

Starting point in making—

Sodium hyperbromite solution, used for bleaching shellac for water solution.

*Rubber*

Ingredient of—

Cement for adhering rubber to metal, containing also crepe rubber and benzene.

*Water and Sanitation*

As a disinfectant.

**5-Brom-7-methoxy-4-methylsaltn Alphachloride***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 441548) in making—

Dyestuffs by condensing with 4-chlor-2-hydroxy-6-methoxy-3-methylthionaphthen.

**2-Brom-1:2'-methylalphanaphthylaminoanthraquinone***Chemical*

Starting point in—

Organic syntheses.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 443958 and 443959) in making—

Vat dyestuffs.

**Bromoacetanilide**

French: Acétylbromanilide, Bromacétanilide.

German: Acetyl bromanilid, Azetyl bromanilid, Bromacetanilid, Bromazetanilid.

*Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Bromoacetic Acid Dodecylester***Soap*

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone, or with soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Bromoacetic Acid Hexadecylester***Soap*

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone, or with soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Bromoacetic Acid Tetradecylester***Soap*

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone, or with soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Bromoacetone**

French: Bromacétone.  
 German: Bromaceton.  
 Spanish: Bromoacetona.  
 Italian: Bromoaccona.

**Military**

As a tear gas.

**Ingredient of—**

Tear gas, in admixture with chloroacetone.  
 Tear gas, in admixture with benzyl bromide.  
 Tear gas, in admixture with xylol bromide.

**2-Bromoalphanaphthol****Disinfectant**

Claimed (Brit. 443113 and 389514) to be—  
 Disinfectant free of odor.

**Bromoalphanaphthol****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—  
 Antiseptic.

**4-Bromo-1-aminoanthraquinone-2-sulphonic Acid**

German: 4-Brom-1-aminoanthrachinon-2-sulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 401132) in making blue acid dyes by condensation with—

2-Amino-5:6:7:8-tetrahydro-4-naphthylmethylsulphone.  
 5-Amino-2-acetamidophenylmethylsulphone.  
 Meta-aminophenylacetisulphone.  
 Para-aminophenylmethylsulphone.

**4-Bromo-1-aminoanthraquinone-2-sulphonic-cyclohexyl-amide****Dye**

Starting material (Brit. 399095) in making—  
 Anthraquinone derivatives by condensation with ammonia or an amine.

**2-Bromoanthraquinone****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic syntheses.

Starting point (U. S. 1999996) in making—

Seleno ethers by reacting with 1:1'-dibenzanthronyl diselenide.

**Bromobenzanthrone****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 256059) in making—

Benzylbenzanthronylmercaptan, benzylbenzanthronyl sulphide.

**Bromobenzoylaminoanthraquinone**

French: Bromobenzoylaminoanthraquinone.

German: Brombenzoylaminoanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 298696) in making anthraquinone vat dyestuffs with—

Aminohydroxybenzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
 Benzoylaminoanthraquinone.

**Bromobenzoyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de bromobenzoyle, Chlorure bromobenzoylique.

German: Brombenzoylchlorid, Chlorbrombenzoyl.

**Fats and Oils**

As a bleaching agent (used in conjunction with caproyl chloride, oleyl chloride, and lauryl chloride).

**Reagent for bleaching—**

Various oilseed meals (used in conjunction with oleyl chloride, lauryl chloride, and caproyl chloride).

**Food**

Reagent for bleaching—

Various foodstuffs, such as flour, milling products of various sorts, egg yolk, and other vegetable and animal food products (used in conjunction with oleyl chloride, lauryl chloride, and caproyl chloride).

**Soap**

As a bleaching agent (used in conjunction with oleyl chloride, caproyl chloride, and lauryl chloride).

**Waxes and Resins**

Reagent for bleaching—

Various resins (used in conjunction with oleyl chloride, caproyl chloride, and lauryl chloride).

**Bromobenzyl Cyanide**

French: Cyanobromure de benzyle, Cyanure de bromobenzyle.

German: Brombenzylcyanid, Cyansäuresbrombenzyles-ter.

Spanish: Cianuro de bromobenzil.

Italian: Cianuro di bromobenzile.

**Military**

As a tear gas agent.

**Bromocyclohexane**

German: Bromcyclohexan.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 261764) in making cyclohexylamines with—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone, anilin, beta-aminoanthraquinone, beta-aminochloroanthraquinone, carbazole, chloranilin, diaminoanthraquinone, 1:4-diaminochloroanthraquinone, diphenylamine, monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, naphthylamine, toluidin, xylidin.

**2-Bromocyclohexane-1:4-dicarboxylic Acid****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**4-Bromodiethylacetamino-1-phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (U. S. 1906200) as—  
 Febrifuge.

**6-Bromo-2:4-dinitroanilin****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic synthesis.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various dyes, including—

Light-fast and readily discharged violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon by diazotizing and coupling with di(betahydroxyethyl)metatoluidin (Brit. 421975).

Light-fast and readily discharged navy-blue dyestuffs for acetate rayon by diazotizing and coupling with normal-betahydroxyethyl-N-butylcresidin (Brit. 421975).

Light-fast and readily discharged red-violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon by diazotizing and coupling with normal-betahydroxyethyl-N-N-butylmetatoluidin (Brit. 421975).

Light-fast and readily discharged blue-violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon by diazotizing and coupling with normal-betahydroxyethyl-N-butylmetatoluidin (Brit. 421975).

Starting point (Brit. 429936 and 430079) in making—

Blue dyestuffs for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with 2:5-dimethoxybutylbetasulphatoethylanilin.

Navy-blue dyestuffs for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with the alphabutyl, betabutyl, or betapropyl derivative of 3-betasulphatoethylaminoparatolylmethyl ether.

Red-violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with ethylbetasulphatoethylanilin.

Violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with methylbetasulphatoethylanilin.

**Bromoform**

Synonyms: Bromoformum, Bromoformium, Formyl tribromide, Tribromomethane.

**Analysis**

Solvent in—

Analytical processes involving control or research work.

**Chemical**

Intermediate in—

Organic syntheses.

Solvent miscible with—

Alcohols, esters, ethers.

**Fire-Fighting**

Ingredient of—

Chemical fire extinguishers.

**Mining**

Solvent in—

Geological assays.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent miscible with—

Alcohols, esters, ethers.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as a—

Local anesthetic, nerve, sedative.

**5-Bromo-8-hydroxyquinolin***Pharmaceutical*

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—  
Antiseptic.

**5-Bromo-7-iodo-8-hydroxyquinolin***Pharmaceutical*

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—  
Antiseptic.

**Bromomesitylene***Analysis**Reagent.**Chemical**Reagent in—*

Chemical syntheses.

**Bromonitrobenzyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de bromonitrobenzoyle, Chlorure  
bromonitrobenzoylique.

German: Bromnitrobenzoylchlorid.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—  
3-Carboxyphenylthiocarbamide.

Diphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

4-Quinolyphenylurea-3:6'-dicarboxylic acid.

Symmetrical diphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

Thiourea.

Thiourea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

Urea.

**4-Bromo-2-normalamylphenol***Pharmaceutical*

As a bactericide (U. S. 1969801).

**4-Bromo-2-Normalhexylphenol***Pharmaceutical*

As a bactericide (U. S. 1969801).

**Bromopinene Nitrate***Petroleum*

Primer (Brit. 436027) for—

Diesel engine fuels (lowers ignition point).

**Bromopropylene***Refrigeration*

Refrigerant (U. S. 2014496) in—

Centrifugal compression and expansion systems.

**5-Bromosalicylaldehyde***Photographic*

Purification agent (U. S. 1973472) for—

Methylpara-aminophenol (developing agent).

**Bromostearic Acid Nitrate***Petroleum*

Primer (Brit. 436027) for—

Diesel engine fuels (lowers ignition point).

**4-Bromo-2-styrylquinolin**

French: 4-Bromo-2-styrylquinoline.

German: 4-Brom-2-styrylchinolin.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 282143) in making pharmaceuticals  
with—

Allylamine, allylenediamine, alphanaphthylamine, ammonia, amylamine, amylenediamine, benzylamine, benzylenediamine, betanaphthylamine, butylamine, butylenediamine, ethylamine, ethylenediamine, heptylamine, heptylenediamine, hexylamine, hexylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluylenediamine, methylamine, methylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluylenediamine, propylamine, propylenediamine, tolylamine.

**Bromosuccinic Acid Cyclohexylester***Detergent*

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Bromosuccinic Acid Dodecylester***Detergent*

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Bromosuccinic Acid Hexadecylester***Soap*

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Bromosuccinic Acid Octadecylester***Detergent*

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Bromosuccinic Acid Tetradecylester***Soap*

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Bromothymol Blue***Analysis*

As an indicator.

*Miscellaneous**Reagent for—*

Rapid detection of suffocating and vesicatory gases in dangerous concentrations.

**6-Brom-1:2-phthaloylcarbazole***Textile*

As a vat dye (Brit. 443958 and 443959).

**4-Brom-1:2-phthaloyl-6-methylcarbazole***Textile*

As a vat dye (Brit. 443958 and 443959).

**Brucine**

Synonyms: Dimethoxystrychnine.

*Chemical*

Denaturant for special industrial alcohol.

Starting point in making—

Yohimbine-brucine sulphate (German 437923).

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Brucine-Anilide Acetate***Insecticide and Fungicide*

Ingredient (U. S. 2015533) of—

Mildewproofing composition, comprising admixture with sodium sulphate, tartar emetic, and saponin, for treating animal fibers.

Mothproofing composition, comprising admixture with sodium sulphate, tartar emetic, and saponin, for treating animal fibers.

**Brucine-Anilide Formate***Insecticide and Fungicide*

Ingredient (U. S. 2015533) of—

Mildewproofing composition, comprising admixture with anhydrous sodium sulphate, zinc sulphate, and saponin, for treating animal fibers.

Mothproofing composition, comprising admixture with anhydrous sodium sulphate, zinc sulphate, and saponin, for treating animal fibers.

**Brucine-Anilide Hydrochloride***Insecticide and Fungicide*

Ingredient (U. S. 2015533) of—

Mildewproofing composition, comprising admixture with anhydrous sodium sulphate, aluminum sulphate, and saponin, for treating animal fibers.

Mothproofing composition, comprising admixture with anhydrous sodium sulphate, aluminum sulphate and saponin, for treating animal fibers.

**1:3-Butadiene**

Synonyms: Divinyl, Erythrene, Vinylethylene.

French: 1:3-Butadiène, Divinyl, Erythrène, Vinyl-éthylène.

German: 1:3-Butadien, Divinyl, Erythren, Vinyl-äthylen, Vinyläthylen.

Spanish: 1:3-Butadieno, Divinil, Eritreno, Viniletileno, Vinil de etileno.

Italian: 1:3-Butadieno, Divinile, Eritreno, Viniletileno, Vinile di etileno.

**1:3-Butadiene (Continued)****Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Organic bases, useful as accelerators of rubber vulcanization, by reaction with ammonia, anilin, cyclohexylamine, ethylenediamine, methylamine, methylanilin, or piperidin (French 662431).

Polymerization products in the presence of sodium and sodium chloride in an atmosphere of nitrogen (French 687808).

Quinolin bases by reaction with dimethylanilin (French 685569).

Soluble condensation products (French 687773).

Soluble polymerization products (French 686934).

**Electrical****Starting point in making—**

Electrical insulators from polymerization products.

**Fats and Oils****Starting point in making—**

Oils for adhesive and cement mixtures (French 679539).

Polymerization products useful as oils (French 683284).

Varnish oils (French 679539).

**Miscellaneous****Starting point in making—**

Compositions of polymerization products and coal tar derivatives (French 690543).

Polymerized products used as base materials for all sorts of products (French 690484).

Polymerization products useful as very stable diaphragms for electrolytic tanks (French 668045).

Polymerization products for impregnating tissues (French 667955-7).

Polymerization products useful as cementing agents (French 667299).

Ribbons by oxidation of its polymerization products (French 684990).

Ribbons from polymerization products (French 692027).

Threads by oxidation of its polymerization products (French 684990).

Threads from polymerization products (French 692027).

Twisted fibers from polymerization products (French 692027).

**Paint and Varnish****Starting point in making—**

Polymerization products used as dispersing agents for pigments (French 689711).

**Plastics****Starting point in making—**

Elastic foils and sheets from polymerization products (French 667955-7).

Films by oxidation of its polymerization products (French 684990).

Nozzles and such products from polymerization products (French 667955-7).

Plastics from polymerization products (French 667955-7).

Plastics by oxidation of its polymerization products (French 684990).

Plastics with great adhesive properties and easily soluble from polymerization products (French 688592-3).

**Resins and Waxes****Starting point in making—**

Varnish and other useful resins by condensation with tetrahydronaphthalene, benzene, xylene, or other hydrocarbons, in the presence of aluminum chloride (French 676508).

Varnish and other coating resins by oxidation of its polymerization products (French 684990).

**Rubber****Starting point in making—**

Condensation products with toluene, xylene, mesitylene, or tetrahydronaphthalene (French 677748).

Emulsions of mixed polymerisates with sorbic acid ethylester, sorbic acid methyl ketone, cinnamic acid ethylester, betamethylgammachlorobutadiene, beta-chlorobutadiene, or 3-chlorostyrene (Brit. 387381).

Hydrocarbon liquids by condensation with toluene (Brit. 315312).

Plastic products analogous to rubber by polymerization in presence of alkaline metals or alkaline earth metals and organic halides, such as benzyl chloride, dibromocyclohexane, ethylene chloride, vinyl chloride, alaphchloronaphthalene, alaphbromonaphthalene (French 702784).

Polymerization products (French 677415, 691901, 693920, 708807, 715204, 721361).

Polymerization products by means of an alkali metal in presence of small amounts of ammoniac, or of

primary, secondary, or tertiary bases, or of their mixtures (French 678305).

Polymerization products in presence of alkali metals water (French 691662).

Polymerization products in presence of alkali metals or alkaline earth metals and ethylvinyl ether, or isopropylvinyl ether, or allylethyl ether (French 695299).

Polymerization products in presence of alkali metals or alkaline earth metals and acetals of crotonic aldehyde, acetophenone, or other organic chemicals containing one atom of carbon of which two valences at least are saturated by oxygen (French 695441).

Polymerization products using metals such as sodium as catalysts (French 696149).

Polymerization products in presence of accelerators, such as hydrogen peroxide, benzoyl peroxide (French 708808).

Polymerization products in the presence of alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, hydrates of alkali metals, or organic derivatives of metals (French 710791).

Polymerization products in presence of salts of bile acids or of animal biles (French 663995).

Synthetic materials by polymerization (French 697693).

Synthetic rubber by polymerization (French 633575).

Synthetic rubber latex by conversion of water-in-oil-emulsion (French 646704).

Synthetic rubber from polymerization products (French 664419, 697679).

Synthetic rubber by polymerization of its aqueous soap emulsions (French 667256).

Synthetic rubber mixtures (French 669942).

Synthetic rubber using nitrobenzene, dinitrobenzene, trinitrobenzene, or dinitronaphthalene as a plastifier (French 689070).

Synthetic rubber mixtures with isoprene and dimethylbutadiene (French 695745).

Synthetic rubber (Brit. 301515, 308755, addition to 283841).

Synthetic rubber by polymerization (Brit. 307708, 307937-8).

Synthetic rubber by polymerization with sodium hydroxide (Brit. 315356).

**Butane**

Note: Butane, according to the purpose, may be used either alone or in admixture with propane or air.

**Agriculture****Fuel for—**

Farming machinery.

Gas refrigerators.

Heating and cooking equipment.

Orchard heating equipment used to prevent damage by frosting of citrus fruits and other crops.

Poultry equipment, such as incubators, brooders, disinfecting burners.

Stationary engines, running pumps, lighting units, power units.

**Analysis**

As an extractant.

As a solvent.

**Fuel for—**

Burners, hot-plates, water stills, flash-point testers, sterilizers, ovens, and other heating and heated equipment in laboratories.

**Animal Products****Fuel for—**

Cooking equipment in packing plants.

**Low-boiling extractant for—**

Food products, glandular constituents, hormones, vitamins.

**Automotive****Internal combustion fuel for—**

Automobile engines in block testing and running-in operations.

**Aviation****Ingredient of—**

Zeppelin engine fuels, in admixture with hydrogen (U. S. 1936155).

Zeppelin engine fuels, in admixture with hydrogen or natural gas.

**Bituminous****Precipitating agent (Brit. 409278) for—**

Asphalts in hydrogenation residues obtained from coal, tars, and other materials.

**Brewing****Fuel for—**

De-pitching burners, keg-branding irons.

**Butane (Continued)***Ceramics***Fuel for—**

China kilns, testing furnaces.

*Chemical*

As a low-boiling extracting solvent.

**Starting point in making—**

Organic chemicals.

*Construction***Internal-combustion fuel for—**

Ditch-diggers, excavating machinery, hauling equipment, hoisting equipment, power shovels, road-graders, trucks.

*Fats and Oils***Extracting agent for—**

Vegetable oils (claim is made that high yields of good quality, pale oils are obtained and the meal is easily freed from solvent).

*Food*

As a low-boiling extractant.

**Fuel in—**

Bakery plant equipment, canning plant equipment, coffee roasters, confectionery apparatus, cooking equipment in homes, hotels, restaurants, roadstands; dairy equipment, peanut roasters, ripening heaters for bananas and other fruits.

*Fuel***Fuel for—**

Battery and radiator torches, bench furnaces.

Burners of various types, such as ring burners, bar burners, jet burners, ribbon burners, cluster burners, furnace burners, furnace kindlers.

Industrial or domestic heating where artificial or natural gas is not available or where the supply is limited or of high cost, or not used for various reasons; can also be used as standby fuel or temporary substitute because the same burners or burning equipment is adaptable to all these fuels.

Industrial or domestic heating where dust and dirt incidental to the use of coal is not desirable.

Industrial or domestic heating where adequate coal-storage space is not available or must be avoided for various reasons.

Internal-combustion engines.

Internal-combustion power equipment operating mostly on full throttle.

Water-heaters of various kinds.

*Glass***Fuel for—**

Burners, glass furnaces, glassworking machinery.

*Hospitals***Fuel for—**

Bandage incinerators, coffee urns, constant burning devices, diet kitchen equipment, hot-plates, main kitchen equipment, steam-tables, sterilizers, stoves.

*Laundering***Fuel for—**

Dryers, irons, mangles, pressing machines, small steam boilers.

*Mechanical***Fuel for—**

Stationary engines connected direct to generators as sources of regular power, boosters, or standby units.

Stationary engines running compressors, lighting units, pumps.

*Metallurgical***Fuel for—**

Blow torches, brazing torches, crucible furnaces, cutting torches, enameling ovens, jannapping ovens, lead-melting pots, preheating torches, welding torches.

*Gaseous fuel in—*

Annealing processes, carburizing processes, heat-treating processes.

*Inhibitor of—*

Oxidizing of nickel and monel metal in annealing processes carried out in electric furnaces.

*Miscellaneous***Fuel for—**

Barber shop equipment, beauty-shop equipment, cleaning, pressing, and tailoring equipment; dental equipment, doctor's office equipment, household incinerators, illuminating equipment, such as household lights, portable lanterns, gas floodlights.

*Motor Transportation*

Combination internal-combustion fuel and refrigerant for—

Refrigerated trucks.

**Internal combustion fuel for—**

Buses, industrial plant jitneys, trackless vehicles, trucks.

*Paint and Varnish***Fuel for—**

Varnish kettles.

**Solvent in—**

Lacquer formulation.

**Starting point in making—**

Black pigment by incomplete combustion.

*Petroleum***Fuel for—**

Internal-combustion engines running pumps on pipelines.

Stationary engines connected direct to generators as sources of regular power, boosters, or standby units.

Stationary engines running compressors or lighting units.

**Precipitating agent for—**

Asphalts in crude petroleum, or distillation, cracking, or destructive hydrogenation residues obtained from tars or mineral oils (Brit. 409278, U. S. 1948163 and 1948164).

**Solvent for—**

High molecular weight constituents in making high-quality lubricating oils (Brit. 422471).

Paraffinic fractions in refining mineral oils and making lubricating oils (Brit. 421123).

Paraffin in refining mineral oils (Brit. 390222, 408947, 408948, and 423303; U. S. 1977054, 1977055, 1948346, and 1943236).

**Standby gas for—**

Fuel purposes (in admixture with air).

*Pharmaceutical***Low-boiling extractant for—**

Glandular principles, hormones, vitamins.

*Printing***Fuel for—**

Glue pots, intertype burners, linotype burners, monotype burners, typemetal melting pots.

*Railroading***Fuel for—**

Brazing torches, buffet stoves, building heating, cooking and dining-car equipment, cutting equipment, engine-driven lighting and power generators, gas-fired switch heaters, gas refrigerators, gas service in restaurants and lunch rooms, heating passenger sections in cold weather, prime-movers, soldering torches.

Stationary engines operating electric generators, air compressors, water pumps, shop shafting.

Stationary power units on switching locomotives, construction locomotives, rail cars, trains, and locomotives (propane is especially suitable and is used as refrigerant in air-conditioning trains).

Steaming-up locomotives in terminals and stations where use of oil burners for this purpose is objectionable or impracticable and where high-pressure steam is not available around the yard or powerhouse.

Thawing torches, water heaters.

*Refractories***Fuel for—**

Furnaces.

*Refrigeration***As a refrigerant.****Fuel in—**

Gas refrigerators.

*Rubber***Fuel for—**

Burners for cleaning tire molds, vulcanizing equipment.

*Textile***Fuel in—**

Calendering processes, drying processes, singeing processes.

*Utilities**—, Gasmaking***Enrichener for—**

Manufactured gas in recarburation of domestic and industrial gases.

**Heating agent for—**

Underfired cokeovens (to reduce coke production).

**Increaser of—**

Gas production in coalgas, watergas, or oilgas plants.

**Standby gas (in admixture with air) for—**

Peak loads, utilities supplying natural gas.

**Starting point in making—**

Gas by reforming process.

**Substitute for—**

Gas oil for the carburation of water-gas.

**Butane (Continued)****Power****Fuel for—**

- Stationary engines connected direct to generators.
- Stationary engines running compressors, lighting units.
- Stationary engines as sources of regular power, boosters, or standby units.

**Butenylpiperidin, Normal**

French: N-butenylepiperidine.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide.

Ingredient (Brit. 313934) of—

Insecticidal compositions.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 313934) of—

Insecticidal soaps.

**Butoxydiphenylamine, Secondary****Rubber**

Aging retardant (Brit. 424461).

Promoter (Brit. 424461) of—

Resistance to crack formation on flexing.

**Butyl Acetate, Normal**

Synonyms: Butanol acetate, N-Butyl acetate.

French: Acétate butylique normale, Acétate de butanole, Acétate de butyle normale.

German: Butanolacetat, Essigsäurenormalbutylester, Essigsäurebutanol ester, Essigsäurenormalbutyl, Essigsäurebutanol.

**Dye**

Solvent in making various products.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Flavoring extracts, fruit essences.

**Leather**

Solvent in making—

Artificial leathers, patent leathers.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent in making—

Celluloid cements, polishes.

See also: "Solvents."

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent and plasticizer in making—

Lacquers, varnishes, paints, and dopes containing nitrocellulose and other esters and ethers of cellulose.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Plastics containing paper pulp pitch.

Solvent and plasticizer in making—

Compounds of cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, pyroxylin, and other cellulose derivatives.

**Butylacetyl Ricinoleate**

French: Ricinolate butyleacétylique, Ricinolate de butyle et d'acétyle.

German: Butylacetylricinoleat, Butylacetylricinoleat, Butylacetylricinoleat, Ricinoleäurebutylacetyl ester, Ricinoleäurebutylacetyl ester, Ricinoleäurebutylacetyl ester, Ricinoleäurebutylacetyl ester, Ricinoleäurebutylacetyl ester, Ricinoleäurebutylacetyl ester, Ricinoleäurebutylacetyl ester.

Spanish: Ricinoleato de butile y de acetile.

Italian: Ricinoleato di butil e d'acetyl.

**Ceramics**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing various derivatives of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose, used for the production of protective and decorative coatings on ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Dispersing agent in making—

Dispersions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aromatic and aliphatic series.

Dispersions of halogenated hydrocarbons of various aromatic and aliphatic groups.

Dispersions and emulsions of various chemicals.

Terpene emulsions.

Wetting compositions in emulsified form.

**Disinfectant**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified disinfecting and deodorizing compositions.

**Dye**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified lakes, emulsions of dyestuffs.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified boring oils, emulsified drilling oils.

Emulsified fats and oils of both animal and vegetable origin.

Emulsified fatty acids of both animal and vegetable origin.

Emulsified sulphonated oils.

Greasing compositions in emulsified form.

Lubricating compositions in emulsified form, containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils.

Solvents for fats in emulsified form.

Stabilized emulsions of vegetable and animal fats and oils.

Wetting compositions in emulsified form, containing animal and vegetable fats and oils.

Wire drawing oils in emulsified form.

**Glass**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonshatterable glass and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified adhesive preparations.

**Ink**

Dispersing agent in making—

Ink emulsions for writing and printing purposes.

**Insecticide**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal preparations.

Orchard sprays in emulsified form.

Vermin exterminators in emulsified form.

**Leather**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified dressing compositions.

Emulsified fat-liquoring baths.

Emulsified finishing compositions.

Emulsified soaking compositions containing various animal and vegetable oils.

Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing various derivatives of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on metal ware.

**Miscellaneous**

Dispersing agent in making—

Automobile polishes in emulsified form.

Cleansing compositions in emulsified form, for use on painted and metallic surfaces.

Degreasing compositions in emulsified form.

Emulsified compositions containing various substances, such as tars and pitches.

Greasing compositions in emulsified form.

Furniture polishes in emulsified form.

Metal polishes in emulsified form.

Scouring compositions in emulsified form.

Special emulsified cleansing compositions.

Various emulsified compositions containing fats, oils, and miscellaneous substances, used for wetting, washing, and dispersing processes.

Waterproofing compositions for treating various fibrous and other compositions of matter.

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose, used as coatings on various compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified paints, varnishes, and other coating compositions.

Pigment emulsions, shellac emulsions.

Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Plasticizer in making—

Lacquers, enamels, varnishes, and paints containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose.



**Butylacetyl Ricinoleate (Continued)****Paper**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified preparations used for the treatment of paper and pulp and various products made therefrom.

Sizing compositions in emulsified form.

Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Waxing compositions in emulsified form.

**Plasticizer in—**

Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on paper and pulp products and compositions, and in the manufacture of coated paper.

**Perfume**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified creams, emulsified lotions, emulsified lanolin preparations, emulsified ointments, emulsified perfume preparations, emulsified shaving creams, emulsified sunburn preparations.

**Petroleum**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified cutting compositions containing various mineral oil distillates.

Emulsified preparations containing kerosene.

Naphtha emulsions.

Petroleum distillate and residue emulsions.

Rayon oils in emulsified form.

Soluble greases in emulsified form.

Soluble oils in emulsified form, for the lubrication of textile and other machinery.

Various textile oils in emulsified form.

**Photographic**

Plasticizer in making—

Films from various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—

Plastic compositions containing various esters or ethers, of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose.

**Resins and Waxes**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified compositions containing various waxes, both artificial and natural.

Emulsified compositions containing various resins, both artificial and natural.

**Rubber**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified rubber compositions, emulsified rubber cements.

**Soap**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified detergents for various purposes.

Hand-cleansing compositions in emulsified form.

Textile scouring soaps in emulsified form.

**Stone**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on natural and artificial stone.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Dispersing agent in making—

Dye baths in emulsified form.

**—, Finishing**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified coating compositions, emulsified dressing compositions, emulsified finishing compositions, emulsified impregnating compositions, emulsified scouring compositions, emulsified sizing compositions, emulsified washing compositions containing soaps, emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

Dispersing agent in making—

Dispersions used for the carbonization of wool.

Emulsified compositions for greasing operations.

Emulsified compositions for degreasing operations.

Emulsified compositions used in fulling operations.

Emulsified compositions for lubrication purposes in spinning and weaving.

Emulsified compositions for the mercerization of cotton.

Emulsified compositions for degumming silk.

Emulsified preparations for soaking silk.

Emulsified preparations for kier-boiling cotton.

Emulsified preparations for milling purposes.

Emulsified preparations for washing wool.

**—, Printing**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified printing pastes.

**Woodworking**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on woodwork.

**Butyl Acrylate**

Synonyms: Acrylic acid butyl ester.

French: Acrylate de butyle, Acrylate butylique.

German: Acrylsäurebutylester, Acrylsäuresbutyl-, Butylacrylat.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent (Brit. 321258) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, rubber.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Butyl Alcohol**

Synonyms: Butanol, Butylic alcohol, Normal butyl alcohol, Primary butyl alcohol.

French: Alcool butylique.

German: Butanol, Butylalkohol, Buttersäuresalkohol.

**Chemical**

Extracting agent and solvent in producing—

Alkaloids, resorcinol.

Reagent in making—

Acetyl butyrate, artificial musk, benzyl butyrate, benzoyl butyrate, butenes, butyl acetate, butyl aldehyde, butylanilin, butyl anthanilate, butyl benzoate, butyl borate, butyl bromate, butyl bromide, butyl butylacetate, butyl butyrate, butyl cadodylate, butyl camphorate, butyl caproate, butyl caprylate, butyl chloride, butyl chlorophthalate, butyl chromate, butyl cinnamate, butyl citrate, butyl cyanacetate, butyl cyanide, butyl dichloroacetate, butyl dichloroarsine, butyl dichlorophthalate, butyl dioxystearate, butyl ether, butyl ethylmalonate, butyl formate, butyl gallate, butyl glutartrate, butyl glycolate, butyl iodate, butyl iodide, butyl lactate, butyl malate, butyl maleate, butyl malonate, butyl mercaptan, butyl molybdate, butyl monobromoacetate, butyl monobromobenzoate, butyl monobromobutyrate, butyl monobromopropionate, butyl monobromosuccinate, butyl monochloroacetate, butyl mucate, butyl nitrate, butyl nitrobenzoate, butyl nitrosalicylate, butyl oleate, butyl oxalate, butyl oxybenzoate, butyl palmitate, butyl para-aminobenzoate, butyl para-aminosalicylate, butyl phenylacetate, butyl phenylpropionate, butyl phosphate, butyl phthalate, butyl picrate, butyl propionate, butyl salicylate, butyl stearate, butyl succinate, butyl sulphanilate, butyl sulphate, butyl tartrate, butyl tetrachlorophthalate, butyl thioacetate, butyl trichloroacetate, butyl valerate, butylene, butylene benzoate, butylene bromide, butylene butyrate, butylene chloride, butylene cinnamate, butylene citrate, butylene formate, butylene iodide, butylene lactate, butylene mucate, butylene phthalate, butylene propionate, butylene salicylate, butylene succinate, butylene tartrate, butylene valerate, butyric acid, butyric anhydride, cinnamyl butyrate, dibutyl acetate, dibutyl benzoate, dibutyl bromide, dibutyl chloride, dibutyl cinnamate, dibutyl citrate, dibutyl formate, dibutyl gallate, dibutyl iodide, dibutyl lactate, dibutyl malonate, dibutyl mucate, dibutyl oleate, dibutyl palmitate, dibutyl phthalate, dibutyl propionate, dibutyl salicylate, dibutyl sulphanilate, dibutyl tartrate, dibutyl valerate, ethyl butyrate, ethylene butyrate, formyl butyrate, lactyl butyrate, methyl butyrate, methylene butyrate, phenyl butyrate, phthalyl butyrate, propyl butyrate, propylene butyrate, salicyl butyrate, succinyl butyrate, toluyl butyrate, tributyrin, valeryl butyrate, wetting agents from anthracene and naphthalene.

**Dye**

Solvent in making—

Vat dyestuffs from benzanthrone.

**Explosives**

Solvent in making—

Nitrocellulose explosives.

Reagent in treating—

Nitrocellulose explosives, to render them non-explosive for the purpose of storage or transportation (Brit. 252382).

**Butyl Alcohol (Continued)****Food**

Reagent in making—  
Various fruit essences.

**Glass**

Solvent in making—  
Nonshatterable glass.

**Leather**

Solvent in making—  
Artificial leathers, patent leather dopes.

**Miscellaneous**

Extracting agent for various purposes.  
Solvent in making—  
Preparations for cleansing old paintings.

**Oils and Fats**

Extracting agent in producing various fats and oils.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of paint and varnish removers.

Solvent in making—

- Dip and flow lacquers.
- Nitrocellulose lacquers and varnishes.
- Shellac compositions.
- Spirit varnishes.
- Spray and brush lacquers.

**Petroleum**

Blending agent in oil refining.  
Ingredient of—  
Motor fuels.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Solvent in making—  
Films from cellulose acetate, motion picture films.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—  
Celluloid, collodion, fiberloid, pyralin, viscoloid.  
Solvent in admixture with amyl alcohol and fusel oil in making nitrocellulose plastics.

**Perfume**

Solvent in extracting various perfume materials.

**Textile**

Solvent in making—  
Rayon.

**Waxes and Resins**

Extracting agent and solvent.

**Butylallylbarbituric Acid, Normal**

French: Acide de n-butyleallylebarbiturique.  
German: N-butylallylbarbitursäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 301727) in making pharmaceutical chemicals with—

- 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-diamylamino-5-pyrazolone.
- 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-diethylamino-5-pyrazolone.
- 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-dihexylamino-5-pyrazolone.
- 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-dihexylamino-5-pyrazolone.
- 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-di-isoamylamino-5-pyrazolone.
- 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-di-isoamylamino-5-pyrazolone.
- 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-di-isobutylamino-5-pyrazolone.
- 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-di-isopropylamino-5-pyrazolone.
- 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-dimethylamino-5-pyrazolone.
- 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-dipentylamino-5-pyrazolone.
- 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-dipropylamino-5-pyrazolone.

**Butyl Alphacetonate**

Synonyms: Alphacetonate butyl ester.  
French: Alphacetonate de butyle, Alphacetonate butylique.  
German: Butylalphacetonat, Butylalphacetonester.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent (Brit. 321258) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, rubber.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Butylamine Selenate, Normal**

French: Séléniate de N-butyleamine.  
German: N-butylaminselenat, Selenäure-N-butylamin-ester.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 340318) for—  
Mothproofing furs, feathers, hair.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 340318) for—  
Mothproofing wool and felt.

**Butyl Bromide****Chemical**

Reagent in—  
Organic syntheses.

**Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 404682) in—  
Diesel engine fuels (used in conjunction with alkyl nitrates, having two to four atoms in the molecule, whose function is that of reducing the delay period).  
Reducer (Brit. 404682) of—  
Spontaneous ignition temperature of diesel engine fuels.

**Butylbromocresol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Butylbromophenol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Butylbromoresorcinol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, and the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Butyl Carbinol, Normal**

Synonyms: 1-Pentanol, Primary normal amyl alcohol.  
French: Carbinole normale de butyle, Carbinole, normale butylique.  
German: N-butylcarbinol.

**Chemical**

As a solvent for various purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

As a solvent for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—  
Cellulose ester and other varnishes, lacquers, and dopes.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—  
Cellulose ester and other compounds.

**Butyl Carbinol, Secondary**

Synonyms: Amyl alcohol, active; Amyl hydrate.  
French: Alcool d'amyle, actif; Alcool amylique, actif; Carbinole de butyle, secondaire; Hydrate amylique.  
German: Aktiv amylalkohol, Amylhydrat, Sekundärbutylcarbinol.

**Chemical**

Solvent for various purposes.

Starting point in making—

3-Nitrophthalate, phenyl carbamate, urethane.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—  
Cellulose ester and other lacquers.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—  
Cellulose ester and other compounds.

**Butylchloral Hydrate**

Synonyms: Butyl chloral, Trichlorobutylideneglycol.  
French: Chloralhydrate butylique.  
German: Butylchloralhydrat.

**Chemical**

Starting point (German 438983) in making drugs with—  
Pyramidon.

**Butylchloral Hydrate (Continued)***Paint and Varnish*

Solvent in making—

Cellulose ester and ether lacquers.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Plastics*

Solvent in making—

Cellulose nitrate plastics.

**Butyl Chloroacetate**

French: Chloroacétate de butyle, Chloroacétate butylique.

German: Butylchloracetate, Chloressigsäuresbutyl.

*Dye*

Reagent in making—

Stable, water-soluble vat dyestuffs derivatives (Brit. 263898).

**Butylchlorocresol***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Butylchlorophenol***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Butylchlororesorcinol***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Butyl Cinnamate**

French: Cinnamate de butyle, Cinnamate butylique.

German: Butylcinnamat, Zimtsäurebutylester, Zimtsäuresbutyl.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Miscellaneous*

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 321258) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, rubber.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Butylcresol***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**3-Butyl-2':4'-diaminobenzene***Disinfectant*

Bactericide and bacteriostatic (U. S. 2030897).

**Butyl-di-isoamyl Phosphate, Normal***Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer for—

Nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Butyl Disulphide**

Synonyms: Butyl bisulphide.

French: Bisulfure de butyle, Bisulfure butylique, Disulfure de butyle, Disulfure butylique.

German: Butylbisulfid, Butyldisulfid, Schwefelbutyl, Schwefelwasserstoffsäurebutylester.

*Chemical*

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Albumenoids and albumens to convert them into compounds suitable for adhesive, sizing, and similar purposes.

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Glues and Adhesives*

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Vegetable proteins, such as soybean flour, linseed protein, peanut protein, and the like, for making glues and adhesives.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Vegetable proteins, such as soybean flour, linseed protein, peanut protein, and the like, for making sizing and finishing compositions.

**1:3-Butyleneglycol**

German: 1:3-butylenglykol.

*Fats and Oils*

Starting point (Brit. 279877) in making—

Solvents for fats and oils.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—

Detergent compositions.

Cleansers and bleaches for parquet floors.

*Soap*

Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—

Washing compositions.

*Textile*—, *Dyeing*

Assist in making—

Wool-dyeing liquors (Brit. 279877).

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Detergent and washing compositions.

**2:3-Butylene Glycol**

Synonyms: Beta butylene glycol, 2:3-Dihydroxybutane, 2:3-Butanediol, Pseudo butylene glycol, Symmetrical dimethylethylene glycol.

*Chemical*

Substitute for—

Glycerin, where its modified properties offer an advantage.

Glycols, where its modified properties offer an advantage.

*Miscellaneous*

Substitute for—

Glycerin, where its modified properties offer an advantage.

Glycols, where its modified properties offer an advantage.

**1:3-Butyleneglycol Diformate***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 311795).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**1-Butyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone**

French: 1-Butylénoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.

German: 1-Butylenoxy-4-aminoanthrachinon.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various intermediates.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 285096) in making dyestuffs in the presence of dimethylanilin, nitrobenzene, orthodichlorobenzene, naphthalene, and the like, with the aid of—

Acetylparaphenylenediamine.

5-Amino-2-methylbenzimidazole.

Benzidin and derivatives and homologs.

Dimethylparaphenylenediamine.

Metanaphthylenediamine.

Metaphenylenediamine.

Metatoluylenediamine.

Metaxilydenediamine.

Orthonaphthylenediamine.

Orthophenylenediamine.

Orthotoluylenediamine.

Orthoxilydenediamine.

Paranaphthylenediamine.

Paraphenylenediamine.

Paratoluylenediamine.

Paraxilydenediamine.

**Butylenethiourea**

Synonyms: Butylenesulphonurea.

French: Sulphourée de butylène, Sulphourée butylique, Thiourée de butylène, Thiourée butylique.

German: Butylensulfonharnstoff, Butylenthioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—

Alkoxyalphanaphthalenesulphonic acid.

Alpha-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.

Aminoarylcboxylic acids.

Aminoheterocyclic chlorides.

1:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides.

Chloroalphanaphthalenesulphonic acids.

Chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides.

Iodonitrobenzoyl chlorides.

Nitroanisoyl chlorides.

2-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

3-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

4-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

1-Nitronaphthalene 5-sulphochloride.

2-Nitrophenylacetyl chloride.

4-Nitrophenylacetyl chloride.

Nitrotoluyil chlorides.

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making rubber vulcaniza-

tion accelerators with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, benzylamine, cyclohexyl-

anilin, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metanaphthylene-

diamine, metaphenylamine, metaphenylenediamine,

matatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylenedi-

amine, metaxylidin, monoethylanilin, monomethyl-

anilin, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthonaphthyl-

enediamine, orthophenylamine, orthophenylenedi-

amine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylene-

diamine, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, paracresidin,

paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylamine, paraph-

enylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluyenediamine,

paraxylidin, paraxylenediamine.

**Butylether Ethyleneglycol**

German: Ethylenglykollbutyl ether.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Preparations for removing lacquers and lacquer-enamels.

(U. S. 1618482).

**Butyl Ether, Tertiary****Petroleum**

Blending agent and improver (Brit. 445503) for—

Gasoline motor fuels (the blended fuel can also contain a small amount of tetraethyl lead or tetramethyl lead).

**Butylethylbarbituric Acid, Normal**

French: Acide normale-butyléthylebarbiturique.

German: Normal-butyläthylbarbiturinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Hypnotic drug with diethylamine (U. S. 1621094).

**Butylethyl Carbonate**

French: Carbonate de butyle et d'éthyle, Carbonate

butylique et éthylique.

German: Butyläthylkarbonat, Kohlenstoffsäurebutyl-

äthylester, Kohlenstoffsäuresbutyläthyl.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose

nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Resins**

Solvent for—

Artificial resins, natural resins.

**Butyl Formate**

French: Formiate butylique, Formiate de butyle.

German: Ameisensäuresbutylester, Formylsäuresbutyl-

ester.

Spanish: Formico de butil.

Italian: Formico di butile.

**Analysis**

Solvent for—

Cellulose derivatives, natural resins, synthetic resins.

Solvent miscible with—

Alcohols, ethers, hydrocarbons, oils.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate (some types), cellulose ethers, nitro-

cellulose.

**Chemical**

Intermediate in—

Organic syntheses.

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose ethers, nitrocellulose.

Solvent miscible with—

Alcohols, ethers, hydrocarbons, oils.

**Cosmetic**

Solvent in—

Perfume compositions.

**Dry-Cleaning**

Spotting agent for—

Resins.

**Miscellaneous**

See also: "Solvents."

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Dopes, enamels, lacquers, paint removers, paints, var-

nishes.

Reagent for—

Imparting great strength to films.

Solvent for—

Benzyl abietate, cellulose acetate, cellulose ethers, copals,

cumar, dammar, elemi, ester gum, glyptols (with al-

cohols), mastic, natural resins, nitrocellulose, shellac,

synthetic resins.

**Pharmaceutical**

Solvent miscible with—

Alcohols, oils, ethers, hydrocarbons.

**Resins**

Solvent for—

Benzyl abietate, copals, cumar, dammar, elemi, ester

gum, glyptols (with alcohol), mastic, natural resins,

sandarac, shellac, synthetic resins.

Solvent in making—

Artificial resins from or containing cellulose acetate,

nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Butylfuroil**

French: Furole de butyle, Furole butylique.

**Chemical**

General solvent.

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Gums**

Solvent for—

Pontianak and other varnish gums.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose

nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Butyl Glycolate**

French: Glycolate de butyle, Glycolate butylique.

German: Butylglykolat, Glykolsäurebutylester, Gly-

kolsäuresbutyl.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 311664) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Butylidene Iodide, Normal****Chemical**

Starting point in making intermediates.

Starting point (Brit. 353477) in making contrast mediums

for x-ray photography with the aid of—

Ammonium sulphite, magnesium sulphite, monomethyl-

amine sulphite, piperidin sulphite, piperazin sulphite,

sodium sulphite.

**Butylidocresol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Butylidophenol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Butylidoresorcinol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, and the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Butyl Lactate**

French: Lactate de butanole, Lactate butylique, Lactate de butyle.

German: Milchsäurebutanolester, Milchsäurebutylester, Milchsäurebutanol, Milchsäurebutyl.

**Chemical**

As a solvent.

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose.

**Dye**

Solvent for various dyes.

**Explosives**

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for various oils.

**Glass**

Additional agent in—

Cellulose acetate solutions used to coat glass to prevent fogging by condensed moisture (used to promote clearness of the film deposited on evaporation).

**Gums**

Solvent for various gums.

**Inks**

Ingredient of—

Lithographic inks, printing inks.

**Jewelry**

Additional agent in—

Cellulose acetate solutions used for heightening the luster of artificial pearls (added to promote clearness of the film deposited on evaporation).

**Leather**

Additional agent in—

Cellulose acetate solutions used for rendering leather nonflammable and impermeable (added to promote clearness of the film deposited on evaporation).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Stencil lacquers, stencil enamels.

**Paint and Varnish**

Additional agent in—

Aeroplane dopes, varnishes and lacquers formulated around cellulose acetate (added to promote clearness of the film deposited on evaporation).

Decreasing viscosity and improving flow and leveling qualities of lacquers, enamels, and varnishes.

Nitrocellulose lacquers to give them the brushing qualities of oleoresinous finishes.

Adhesion promoter in—

Spray lacquers.

Antiskinning agent in—

Oil enamels, oil varnishes.

Glossing agent in—

Spray lacquers.

Ingredient of—

Cellulose acetate lacquers.

Nitrocellulose lacquers.

Nitrocellulose lacquers formulated particularly for interior architectural uses.

**Photographic**

Additional agent in—

Cellulose acetate solutions used in making nonflammable film (added to promote clearness).

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Synthetic resins.

**Butyl Mandelate**

French: Mandélate butylique, Mandélate de butyle.

German: Mandelsäuresbutyl, Mandelsäuresbutylester.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer (Brit. 270650) in making—

Cellulose ester lacquers, cellulose ester varnishes.

See also: "Plasticizers."

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—

Nitrocellulose plastics.

**Butylmercaptan, Normal****Insecticide and Fungicide**

Fumigant and insecticide for—

Rice weevils (*Sitophilus oryza* L.).

Flour weevils (*Tribolium confusum* Fab.)

Granary weevils (*Sitophilus granarius* L.).

Larvacide for—

Larvae of the Indian-meal moth (*Pledia interpunctella* Hbn.).

Repellent to—

House flies (*Musca domestica* L.).

Green bottle flies (*Lucilia spp.*).

Black blowflies (*Phormia regina* Meig.).

Screw-worm flies (*Cochliomyia macellioria* Fab.).

**4-Butylmercaptolphanaphthol****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making indigoid dyestuffs

with—

Isatin anilide, isatin chloride, reactive alpha derivatives of isatin.

**Butylnaphthalenesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de butylnaphthalènesulphonique.

German: Butylnaphthalinsulfonsäure.

**Fats and Oils**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Compositions containing various fats and oils (Brit. 266746).

**Leather**

Emulsifying agent in preparing—

Finishing agents.

**Miscellaneous**

See also under: "Emulsifying Agents."

**Resins and Waxes**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Compositions containing various resins and waxes.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Ingredient of—

Dyeing liquors, as a wetting out agent.

—, Finishing

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in cleansing and washing textile materials.

—, Preliminary Treatment

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in degreasing wool (Brit. 253105).

**Butylnaphthenate, Normal**

French: N-naphthénate de butanole, N-naphthénate butylique, N-naphthénate de butyle, N-naphthénate butylé.

German: N-butylnaphtenat, N-naphtensäurebutylester, N-naphtensäuresbutyl.

Spanish: N-naftenato de butile.

Italian: N-naftenato di butile.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 359116).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Butyl Nitrate***Chemical*

Reagent in—  
Organic syntheses.

*Fuel*

Primer (Brit. 404682) in—  
Diesel engine fuels (used in conjunction with other primers consisting of organic bromides or organic copper compounds whose function is that of reducing the spontaneous ignition temperature).

Reducer (Brit. 404682) of—

Delay period in diesel engine fuels.

**2-Butyloctyl Acetate***Gums and Resins*

Plasticizer (Brit. 442643) for—  
Natural and artificial gums and resins.

**Butylamine***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

*Fats and Oils*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 340294) in making—  
Non-freezing lubricating compositions, containing animal or vegetable oils and fats, as well as ethyleneglycol or its esters, borax, and benzyl alcohol.

Special lubricating compositions of the above type, for use on locomotive axles, railway switches, hydraulic presses, and hydraulic brakes.

Special lubricating compositions for use in electric switches.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 340294) of—  
Compositions, containing vegetable, animal, or mineral oils and greases, used as rust preventives.

*Petroleum*

Ingredient (Brit. 340294) of—  
Special lubricating compositions containing mineral oils and greases.

**Butyl Oleate**

French: Oléate de butyle, Oléate butylique.

German: Butyloleat, Oleinsäurebutylester, Oleinsäures-butyl.

*Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

*Gums, Resins and Waxes*

Solvent for—  
Copal esters, cumarone, ester gums, various resins, waxes.

**Butyl Orthosilicate***Glue and Adhesives*

Ingredient (Brit. 428548) of—  
Cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose base adhesives for safety glass.

**Butyloxyacetanilide***Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer (Brit. 312606) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Butyl-4-oxy-2-quinolin, Normal***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 431649) in making—  
Dyestuffs with aniline or 2:5-dichloranilin, 4-nitroanilin, paratoluene sulphonic ester of 2-aminophenol, halogen anilins, toluidins, xyldins, and the like, for coloring organic solvents, lacquers, fats, oils, resins, and waxes, in clear yellow, greenish-yellow, or reddish shades, fast to sublimation and other influences.

**Butyl Paraoxybenzoate**

Synonyms: Butyl parahydroxybenzoate.

French: Parahydroxybenzoate de butyle, Parahydroxybenzoate butylique, Paraoxybenzoate de butyle, Paraoxybenzoate butylique.

German: Butylparaoxybenzoat, Butylparahydroxybenzoat, Parahydroxybenzoesäurebutylester, Parahydroxybenzoesäuresbutyl, Paraoxybenzoesäurebutylester, Paraoxybenzoesäuresbutyl.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Food*

As a preservative.

*Miscellaneous*

As a general preservative and disinfectant.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Sanitation*

As a disinfectant.

**Butylpentaerythritol***Cellulose Products*

Solvent, softener, and plasticizer (Brit. 358393) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, nitrocellulose.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Butylphenetidin, Normal***Chemical*

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—  
Unstable organic substances.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—

Petroleum products.

Inhibitor (Brit. 430335) of—

Gumming in petroleum products.

*Rubber*

As an antioxidant (Brit. 430335).

**Butyl Propionate**

French: Propionate de butyle, Propionate butylique.  
German: Butylpropionat, Propionsäurebutylester, Propionsäuresbutyl.

*Cellulose Products*

Solvent for—

Cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient of—

Brushing lacquers.

Retarder in making—

Lacquers.

Solvent in making—

Lacquers, paints, varnishes, dopes, and enamels containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Butyl Resinate, Normal**

French: Abiétate de N-butyle, Abiétate N-butylque, Résinate de N-butyle, Résinate de N-butylque.

German: Abietinsäure-N-butylester, Abietinsäures-N-butyl, N-Butylabietat, N-Butylresinat.

*Paint and Varnish*

Plasticizer in making—

Paints and varnishes, lacquers and dopes, containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

*Plastics*

Plasticizer in making—

Compositions containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Butylresorcinol, Normal**

French: N-butylrésorcinol.

German: N-butylresorcin.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Antiseptic solutions in alcohol, benzol, and vegetable oils (U. S. 1649672).

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Textile*

Inhibitor (Brit. 446404) of—

Acidity and mould development in textile lubricants during storage of the lubricant or fabric.

**Butyl Stearate**

French: Stéarate de butyle, Stéarate butylique.

German: Butylstearat, Stearinsäurebutylester, Stearinsäuresbutyl.

*Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer and solvent for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Butyl Stearate (Continued)****Resins and Waxes****Solvent for—**

Copal ester, cumarone, ester gum.

**Rubber**

As a solvent.

**Soap****Solvent in—**

The manufacture of various soaps.  
Detergent preparations and dry-cleaning soaps.

**Butylsulphuric Acid Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'acide butylesulphurique.

German: Butylschwefelsäureschlorid.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271533) in making soluble vat dyes with—

Anthraquinone-1:2, flavanthrone, indanthrone, naphthacridone, thioindigo.

**Butyltetrahydronaphthalenecarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de butyltétrahydronaphthalènegarboxyle, Acide butyltétrahydronaphthalènegarboxylique.

German: Butyltetrahydronaphthalincarbonsäure.

**Chemical****Ingredient in making—**

Emulsifying and dissolving mediums (German 432942).

**Butyl Thiocyanpropionate****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient (Brit. 361900) of—

Disinfectants and germicides (used in solution in water or in an organic solvent, such as kerosene).

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 361900) of—

Insecticidal compositions (used in solution in water or in an organic solvent, such as kerosene).

**Butyl Thiosalicylate, Normal**

French: Thiosalicylate de butyle, normale; Thiosalicylate butylique, normale.

German: N-Butylthiosalicylat, Thiosalicylsäurenormalbutylester, Thiosalicylsäurenormalbutyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282427) in making synthetic drugs with oxides and other salts of—

Antimony, arsenic, bismuth, gold, silver.

**Butyl Undecylenate**

French: Undecylenate de butyle, Undecylenate butylique.

German: Butylundecylenat, Undecylensäurebutylester, Undecylensäurenbutyl.

Spanish: Undecilenato de butil.

Italian: Undecylenato di butile.

**Chemical**

Starting point (French 615959) in making—

Aluminum, zinc, manganese, and bismuth undecylenates.

**Leather**

Reagent (French 615959) for—

Weighting and polishing leather.

**Butyl Xanthate**

French: Butyle xanthate, Xanthate butilique.

German: Butylxanthogenat, Xanthogensäurenbutyl,

Xanthogensäurebutylester.

**Metallurgical**

Flotation agent in—

Ore concentration processes.

**Butylxylamine****Dye**

Coupling agent (Brit. 429618) in making—

Dyestuffs with diazotized arylamines (color being developed on the fiber by acid treatment).

**Butyn****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 260346) in making—

Butyn hydrobromide, butyn hydrochloride, butyn pentaborate, butyn salicylate, butyn sulphate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Butyraldehydecyanohydrin**

German: Butyraldehydecyanhydrin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ethyl ester of alphahydroxy-n-valeric acid (Brit. 264143).

**Butyraldoxime****Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel engine fuel oils produced by the hydrogenation of coal.

**Petroleum**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel oils containing a high proportion of aromatic bodies.

**Butyric Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol**

(Uses same as those given for Butyric Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol.)

**Butyric Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Butyric Acid, Normal**

Synonyms: Propylformic acid.

French: Acide(normal)de butyrique.

German: Normalbuttersäure.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Vulcanization accelerator of the aldehyde-amine condensation type (Brit. 265931).

Starting point in making—

Alkyl and aryl esters, ammonium butyrate, amyl butyrate, butyric anhydride, caproic acid.

Salts of alkalies, alkaline metals, and metals.

Synthetic perfume material.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Butter substitutes, confectionery, flavoring compositions, fruit essences.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Starch glues and pastes.

**Leather**

Reagent in tanning.

Tanning, dehairing.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Lacquers, varnishes.

**Plastics**

Reagent in making—

Cellulose butyrate plastics.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

Disinfectant in treating—

Water.

**Butyrylanisidin****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 312606) for—

Cellulose esters or ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Butyryl Carbamide**

French: Carbamide de butyryle, Carbamide butyrylique.

German: Butyrylcarbamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Butyryl Carbamide (Continued)***Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Resins and Waxes*

Starting point (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with—

Acetylsalicylic acid, aliphatic dibasic acids, ammonium salicylate, anthranilic acid, benzoic acid, gallic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, magnesium salicylate, oxalic acid, phenolic acids, phthalic acid, salicylamide, salicylic acid, strontium salicylate, succinic acid.

**Butyrylhydroquinone***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Butyrylphenetidin***Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose esters or ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Butyrylphloroglucinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Butyrylpyrocatechol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Butyrylpyrogallol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Butyrylresorcinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Cacao Shell***Dairying*

Ingredient of—

Cattle feeds (said to increase the vitamin D content of butter and milk from the Winter to the Summer level).

*Food*

Starting material in making—

Tea-like beverage.

**Cade Oil**

Synonyms: Kade oil, Oil of juniper tar.

French: Huile de cade.

*Perfumery*

Ingredient of creams and pastes.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Soap*

Raw material in making special and medicated soaps.

**Cadmium Acetate**

French: Acétate de cadmium, Acétate cadmique.

German: Cadmiumacetat, Cadmiumazetat, Essigsäurecadmium.

*Analysis*

Reagent for various purposes.

*Ceramics*

Ingredient of—

Coatings to produce iridescent, vitrifiable colored effects.

*Chemical*

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, di-

nitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracycene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol and isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Reagent for various purposes.

**Cadmium Antimonide**

French: Antimoine cadmique, Antimoine de cadmium.

German: Antimoncadmium, Cadmiumantimonid.

*Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 263877) in making—

Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.

Dehydrogenated products from cyclohexane.

Isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.

Isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine.

Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.

Paracycene from turpentine.

Catalyst (Brit. 262120) in making—

Isovaleraldehyde from isoamyl alcohol.

General chemical reagent.

**Cadmium Arsenide***Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 263877) in making—

Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.

Dehydrogenated products from cyclohexane.

Isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.

Isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine.

Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.

Paracycene from turpentine.

Catalyst (Brit. 262120) in making—

Isovaleraldehyde from isoamyl alcohol.

General chemical reagent.



**Cadmium Bismuthide**

French: Bismuthide de cadmium.

German: Cadmiumbismuthid.

**Chemical****Catalyst in making—**

Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.

Isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.

Isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine.

Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.

Paracymene from turpentine oil.

**Cadmium Borate**

French: Borate de cadmium, Borate cadmique.

German: Borsäurescadmium, Cadmiumborat.

**Chemical****Reagent for various purposes.****Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—**

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthyldenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholid by reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzyl aldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methane or methanol (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthyldenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to the corresponding hydroxyl compounds (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethylketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Cadmium Bromide**

French: Bromure de cadmium.

German: Cadmiumbromid, Kadmiumbromid.

Spanish: Bromuro de cadmio.

Italian: Bromuro di cadmio.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 398527) in making—

Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins.

Starting point in making—

Cadmium sulphide.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Galvanic plating baths.

**Photographic**

As a metallic bromide.

As a toning agent.

**Printing**

Reagent in—

Lithography, process engraving.

**Textile**

Reagent in—

Dyeing processes, printing processes.

**Cadmium Butylxanthogenate**

Synonyms: Cadmium butylxanthate.

French: Butylxanthogénate de cadmium, Xanthate butylique de cadmium.

German: Butylxanthogensäurescadmium, Butylxanthogensäurescadmium.

Spanish: Butilxantogenato de cadmio.

Italian: Butilxantogenato di cadmio.

**Rubber**

Accelerator (French 563397) in—

Vulcanizing processes.

**Cadmium Cyanide****Agriculture**

Disinfectant (U. S. 1998092) for—

Seeds.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Cadmium-plating baths.

**Cadmium Di-isopropyldithiophosphate****Agriculture**

Disinfectant (U. S. 1998092) for—

Seeds.

**Cadmium Dinaphthyl-naphthenate****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Cadmium Dipentamethylenethiuramdisulphide****Rubber**

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Cadmium Dipentamethylenethiurammonosulphide****Rubber**

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Cadmium Dipentamethylenethiuramtetrasulphide****Rubber**

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Cadmium Iodide**

French: Iodure de cadmium.

German: Cadmiumjodid, Jodcadmium, Jodkadmium, Jodwasserstoffsäurescadmium, Kadmiumjodid.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent in—

Collodion process photography.

**Printing**

Reagent in—

Process engraving and the litho trades.

**Cadmium Methyleneethyldithiocarbamate***Disinfectant*

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

As a fungicide (claimed effective against *Aspergillus niger* and *Pomes Annonus*) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Cadmium Molybdate**

French: Molybdate cadmique, Molybdate de cadmium.

German: Cadmiummolybdat, Kadmiummolybdat, Molybdaensaurescadmium, Molybdaensaureskadmium.

*Chemical*

Reagent for various purposes.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacamphol by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluene, chloronitrotoluene, bromonitrotoluene (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracylene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Antraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Cadmium Oleate**

French: Oléate cadmique, Oléate de cadmium.

German: Kadmiumoleat, Oleinsäureskadmium.

*Ceramics*

Impregnating agent in treating—

Porous ceramic ware.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Construction*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Brick and cement, plaster and stucco.

*Leather*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Leather and artificial leather.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Felt.

*Paper*

Impregnating agent in waterproofing—

Paper, pulp, and their products.

*Plastics*

Ingredient of—

Plastic compositions (added for the purpose of securing a waterproofing effect).

*Stone*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Natural and artificial stone.

*Textile*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Various fabrics.

*Woodworking*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Wood and wood products.

**Cadmium Palmitate**

French: Palmitate cadmique, Palmitate de cadmium.

German: Kadmumpalmitat, Palmitinsäures kadmium.

*Ceramics*

Impregnating agent in treating—

Porous ceramic ware.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Construction*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Brick, cement, plaster, stucco.

*Leather*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Leather and artificial leather.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Felt.

*Paper*

Impregnating agent in waterproofing—

Paper, pulp, and their products.

*Plastics*

Ingredient of—

Plastic compositions (added for the purpose of securing a waterproofing effect).

*Stone*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Natural and artificial stone.

*Textile*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Various fabrics.

*Woodworking*

Reagent in waterproofing—

Wood and wood products.

**Cadmium Pentamethylenedithiocarbamate***Rubber*

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Cadmium-Phenyl Acetate**

*Petroleum*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or with extraction solvents.

**Cadmium Phosphide**

French: Phosphure cadmique, Phosphure de cadmium.  
German: Cadmiumposphid, Phosphorcadmium.

*Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 263877) in making—  
Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.  
Dehydrogenated products from cyclohexane.  
Isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.  
Isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine.  
Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.  
Paracymene from turpentine.

Catalyst (Brit. 262120) in making—  
Isovaleraldehyde from isoamyl alcohol.  
General chemical reagent.

**Cadmium Resinate**

French: Résinate de cadmium.  
German: Cadmiumresinat.

*Ceramics*

Pigment in admixture with lavender oil for obtaining reddish-yellow colors on—  
Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Cadmium Selenide**

French: Sélénide de cadmium.  
German: Cadmiumselenid, Selencadmium.

*Chemical*

Catalyst in making—  
Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.  
Isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.  
Isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine.  
Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.  
Paracymene from turpentine oil.

**Cadmium Stearate**

French: Stéarate cadmique, Stéarate de cadmium.  
German: Kadmiumpstearat, Stearinsäureskadmium.

*Ceramics*

Impregnating agent in treating—  
Porous ceramic ware.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Construction*

Reagent in waterproofing—  
Brick, cement, plaster, stucco.

*Leather*

Reagent in waterproofing—  
Leather and artificial leather.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent in waterproofing—  
Felt.

*Paper*

Impregnating agent in waterproofing—  
Paper, pulp, and their products.

*Plastics*

Ingredient of—  
Plastic compositions (added for the purpose of securing a waterproofing effect).

*Stone*

Reagent in waterproofing—  
Natural and artificial stone.

*Textile*

Reagent in waterproofing—  
Various fabrics and yarns.

*Wood*

Reagent in waterproofing—  
Wood and wood products.

**Cadmium Sulphide**

Synonyms: Cadmium yellow, Sulphide of cadmium.  
French: Sulphure de cadmium.  
German: Cadmiumsulfid.

*Ceramics*

Pigment in making—  
Glazes for potteries, porcelains and other wares.

*Explosives*

Ingredient of—  
Fireworks and pyrotechnic preparations, added for the purpose of producing blue flames.

*Glass*

Ingredient of—  
Yellow glazes used in making fine glassware.  
Pigment in producing—  
Deep-yellow tones in glassware.

*Ink*

Ingredient of—  
Lithographic and engraving inks.

*Paints and Varnishes*

Ingredient of—  
Ultramarine green, white lead mixtures.  
Pigment in making—  
Luminous paints, oil paints, water paints.

*Paper and Pulp*

Ingredient of—  
Pigmenting mixtures containing barium sulphate.

*Perfumery*

Ingredient of—  
Depilatory preparations.

*Photographic*

Pigment in producing—  
Yellow image in color photography.

*Rubber*

Pigment in making—  
Yellow-colored rubber goods.

*Soap*

Color for—  
Toilet soaps.

*Textile*

—, *Dyeing*  
Pigment in compositions for coloring yarns and fabrics.

**Cadmium Sulphoselenide**

*Glass*

Addition agent (U. S. 1983151) for—  
Cadmium yellow preparations for glass batches (said to eliminate use of additional reducing agents and to develop the color at once on melting; by the addition of mixtures of cadmium and cadmium selenide a color range is available from yellow, through orange and pink to red in various depths, up to approximately black).

**Cadmium Tantalate**

French: Tantalate cadmique, Tantalate de cadmium.  
German: Cadmiuntantalat, Tantalacureskadmium.

*Chemical*

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—  
Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).  
Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).  
Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).  
Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, metachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metabromotoluene, parabromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, metanitrotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).  
Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
Anthraquinone from anthracene (Brit. 295270).  
Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).  
Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Cadmium Tantalate (Continued)**

Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in reduction reactions in making—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro bodies, such as allyl nitrites, or nitromethane.  
 Amines from oximes, Schiff's bases, and nitrites.  
 Aminoanisole from nitroanisole.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Anilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Azobenzene from nitrobenzene.  
 Azoxybenzene from nitrobenzene.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Cadmium Telluride**

French: Tellurure cadmique, Tellurure de cadmium.  
 German: Cadmiumtellurid, Tellurcadmium.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 263877) in making—  
 Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.  
 Dehydrogenated products from cyclohexane.  
 Isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.  
 Isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine.  
 Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.  
 Paracymene from turpentine.  
 Catalyst (Brit. 262120) in making—  
 Isovaleraldehyde from isoamyl alcohol.  
 General chemical reagent.

**Cadmium Tungstate****Electrical**

Luminous agent in—  
 Cathode-ray tubes used in television.

**Cadmium Xanthate****Agriculture**

Disinfectant (U. S. 1998092) for—  
 Seeds.

**Caesium Silicate**

Synonyms: Cesium silicate.  
 French: Silicate de césium.  
 German: Caesiumsilikat, Kieselsäurescaesium.

**Ceramics**

Raw material in making ceramic wares.

**Caesium Sulphate**

Synonyms: Cesium sulphate.  
 French: Sulfate de césium.  
 German: Caesiumsulfat, Schwefelsäurescaesium.

**Brewing**

Reagent in—  
 Making beer.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
 Manufactured mineral waters.

**Caffeine Hydrobromide**

French: Bromhydrate de cafeine.  
 German: Bromwasserstoffsäurescofein, Coffeinhydrobromid.  
 Spanish: Bromhidrato de cafeina.  
 Italian: Bromidrato di cafeina.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—  
 Antineuralgic, cardiac, diuretic, sedative, tonic.

**Calabar Bean**

Synonyms: Chop nut, Ordeal bean, Split nut.  
 Latin: Physostigma, Semen physostigmatic.  
 French: Fèves de calabar.  
 German: Esersamen, Gottesurteilbohnen, Kalabarbohnen.  
 Spanish: Haber del calabar, Esee.

**Chemical**

Starting point in extracting—  
 Eserine, physostigmine.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Calcium**

French: Calcium.  
 German: Calcium, Kalk.  
 Spanish: Calcio.  
 Italian: Calcio.

**Analysis****Reagent in—**

Carrying out reduction reactions in organic synthesis.  
 Producing vacuums for experimental laboratory purposes.

**Chemical**

Absorbent for various gases.

**Reagent in—**

Carrying out reduction reactions and the like in the manufacture of intermediates, organic chemicals, synthetic aromatic chemicals, synthetic pharmaceuticals.  
 Dehydrating alkalics (used in place of sodium and potassium).  
 Making hydrogen for filling balloons.  
 Purifying various inert gases.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Pure grades of calcium carbide.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in dehydrating—  
 Fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin.

**Fertilizer****Reagent in making—**

Artificial fertilizers by the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.

**Metallurgical**

Deoxidizer and gasifier in treating—  
 Molten steel (possesses the special property of leaving no residue behind in the steel after treatment).  
 Deoxidizer in treating—  
 Copper, without affecting the mechanical properties and electrical resistivity of the metal.  
 Deoxidizing agent in treating—  
 Cast iron and steel (added in the form of briquettes with sponge iron for greensand castings in the proportion of 0.5 percent to produce a finer distribution of the graphite and to reduce the content of graphitic carbon, sulphur, and total insoluble residue, to improve impact value, to produce uniform grain structure and increase the transverse and tensile strength).  
 Hardening agent in making—  
 Antifriction metallic compositions.

**Ingredient of—**

Frery metal, containing 2 percent of barium.  
 Lead alloys for sheathing cables.  
 Lead alloys of the types Pb<sub>3</sub>Ca, PbCa, and PbCa<sub>2</sub>.  
 Light aluminum alloys.

**Reagent in—**

Decarburization, desulphurization, and purification of iron and iron alloys and various other metals and alloys.  
 Reducing agent in making—  
 Metals, for example chromium, manganese, and alloys, from oxides and halides.

**Calcium Acetate**

Synonyms: Acetate of lime, Calcic acetate, Calcium pyrolignite.

French: Acétate calcique, Acétate de calcium, Acétate de chaux, Pyrolignite calcique, Pyrolignite de calcium, Pyrolignite de chaux, Terre folice calcaire.  
 German: Calciumacetat, Calciumazetat, Essigsäurescalcium, Essigsäureskalk.

**Chemical****Reagent in making—**

Ethyl acetate, methyl acetate, methylallyl ketone, methylamyl ketone, methylbenzyl ketone, methylbutyl ketone, methylcresyl ketone, methylethyl ketone, methylheptyl ketone, methylhexyl ketone, methylacetyl ketone, methylonyl ketone, methylphenyl ketone, methylpropyl ketone, methyltolyl ketone, methylxylyl ketone.

**Starting point in making—**

Acetic acid, acetone, aluminum sulphoacetate, aluminum acetate, cobalt acetate, copper acetate, lithium acetate, magnesium acetate, nickel acetate, potassium acetate, sodium acetate, various acetates by double decomposition with sulphates, zinc acetate.

**Dye**

Precipitant in making—  
 Color lakes.

**Food**

Reagent in making—  
 Artificial vinegar.

**Insecticide**

As a fungicide and insecticide.

**Ingredient of—**

Insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.

**Calcium Acetate (Continued)****Leather**

Reagent in—  
Tanning.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Fireproofing compositions used for various purposes.  
Reagent in—  
Preparing fur skins.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used for the impregnation of paper used for packing soft soaps (Brit. 319517).  
Fireproofing compositions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent in various processes.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Ingredient of—  
Aluminum mordants, chrome mordants, nitrate mordants used in dyeing textiles with alizarin red.  
Printing pastes containing various alizarin dyestuffs, such as dark bordeaux, light violets, dark violets, puce, reds with alizarol, roses, and roses with alizarol.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—  
Fireproofing compositions.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—  
Fireproofing compositions.

**Calcium Adipate**

French: Adipate calcique, Adipate de calcium, adipate de chaux.  
German: Adipinsaeurescalcium, Adipinsaeureskalk, Calciumadipat, Kalkadipat.

**Food**

Ingredient (Brit. 312088) of—  
Condiments, flavorings.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Calcium Aluminat**

Synonyms: Lime aluminat.  
French: Aluminat de chaux.  
German: Albuminsaeureskalk, Kalkalbuminat.

**Rubber**

Reagent for—  
Reclaiming rubber (U. S. 1640807).

**Calcium Aluminate**

French: Aluminate calcique, Aluminate de calcium, Aluminat de chaux.  
German: Calciumaluminat, Kalciumaluminat.  
Spanish: Aluminato de calcio.  
Italian: Aluminato di calcio.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).  
Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrobromotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracylene (Brit. 281307).  
Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).  
Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Methanol from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds, which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations which are used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

—, *Dye*

Starting point (German 436533) in making anthracene dyestuffs from 3:9-dichlorobenzanthrone.

11:3-Dichlorobenzanthrone.

—, *Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

—, *Calcium-Aluminum-Iron Cyanide*

Chemical  
Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

—, *Calcium-Anilin*

French: Aniline calcique, Aniline et calcium.

German: Kalkanilin.

**Calcium Benzoate (Continued)***Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—  
Alternative, antiseptic.

*Rubber*

Retarding agent (U. S. 1929561) in—  
Vulcanizing processes employing an ultra-accelerator.

**Calcium Betanaphthol Alphasulphonate**

Synonyms: Abrastol, Asaprol.

*Fermentation*

Preservative in making wines.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Calcium Bicarbonate**

Synonyms: Bicarbonate of lime, Calcium acid carbonate.

French: Bicarbonate de chaux.

German: Doppelte kohlen-saures kalk, Kalkbicarbonat, Kohlen-saures kalk.

*Construction*

Ingredient in making—  
Mortars for various ornamental purposes.

*Metallurgical*

Ingredient of—  
Compositions which are used for producing various color effects on metals by electrolysis.

**Calcium Boride**

French: Bore calcique, Bore de calcium, Bore de chaux, Chaux boré.

German: Borcalcium, Kalkhaltigbor.

*Metallurgical*

Degasifying and oxidizing agent for—  
Metals (principally nonferrous metals).

**Calcium Bromide**

Synonyms: Bromide of lime.

Latin: Calcii bromidum, Calcium bromatum.

French: Bromure de calcium, Bromure de chaux.

German: Bromcalcium, Bromkalk, Calciumbromid, Kalkbromid.

Spanish: Bromuro de calcio.

Italian: Bromuro di calcio.

*Beverage*

Ingredient of—  
Efferescent mineral waters.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 395296) in making—  
Soluble organic calcium salts useful in medicine.

Substitute for—  
Potassium bromide.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—  
Nerve sedative.

Suggested as substitute for other bromides in treating—  
Asthma, epilepsy, hysteria, tetanus.

*Photographic*

Substitute for other bromides.

**Calcium Carbide**

French: Carburé calcique, Carburé de calcium.

German: Calciumcarbid.

Spanish: Carburo de calcio.

Italian: Carburo di calcio.

*Agriculture*

As an anticyptogamic agent.

*Chemical*

Catalyst (French 678742) in making—  
Diphenylurea from anilin and carbonic anhydride.

Dehydrating agent for—  
Alcohol, various purposes.

Source of acetylene in making—  
Acetals, acetaldehyde, acetaldehydesulphonic acid,

acetaldehyde derivatives, such as sulphonic and carboxylic acids, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, acetylene black, acetylene dichloride, acetylene tetrabromide, acetylene tetrachloride, barium acetylide, caesium acetylide, calcium acetylide, copper acetylide, ethane, ethylene, ethylene acetate, ethylidene diacetate, formic acid, hydrogen, linalool, lithium acetylide, magnesium acetylide, manganese acetylide, mercury acetylide, metallic acetylides, 3-methylbutanol, nickel acetylide, potassium acetylide, propylene, pyrral, rubidium acetylide, silver acetylide, sodium

acetylide, strontium acetylide, synthetic tanning agents, tellurium acetylide, tetranitromethane, tetrachloromethane, thiophene, tin acetylide, titanium acetylide, tungsten acetylide, trichloroethylene, vinyl alcohol, zinc acetylide, zirconium acetylide.

*Disinfectant*

Ingredient (French 628931) of—

Disinfecting composition, containing also acetic acid, cresol solution, and nicotine.

*Distilled Liquor*

Dehydrating agent for—

Alcohol.

*Dye*

Source of acetylene in making—

Indigos, various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Electrical*

Dehydrating agent in—

Electrostatic work.

*Fertilizer*

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer compositions.

Starting point in making—

Calcium cyanamide.

*Food*

Dehydrating agent in making—

Desiccated foods.

*Fuel*

Source of acetylene for—

Illumination purposes, in signal fires, harbor and channel buoys, trucks, yachts, tug boats, and other water vessels.

Illuminating purposes in isolated buildings, outdoor lights of various kinds, nongaseous mines.

Various heating purposes.

*Gas*

Source of acetylene for—

Compressing (storage) in cylinders for use in oxy-acetylene processes of welding and cutting used in many industries—metal, construction, wrecking, scrapping, reclamation, shipbuilding, railroading, building, boiler, tank and general steel plate construction, repairing.

Increasing calorific power of coal gas, water gas, mixed gas, coke-oven gas, and other gases.

*Metallurgical*

Deoxidant in—

Copper refining (French 668312).

Iron and steel making (French 517815).

Desulphurizing agent in—

Iron and steel making (French 495073; 573866).

Hardening agent for—

Steel.

Reducing agent in processing—

Calamine in a current of nitrogen to distill zinc and recover calcium cyanamide (French 624916).

Magnesium compounds and ores in making metallic magnesium (French 488735).

Metallic oxides and salts.

Ores and compounds to recover sodium and alkaline-earth metals (French 524804; 743123).

Sulphide ores of copper.

Restrainer (Austrian 106982) in—

Sulphuric acid pickling baths (for reducing attack on iron).

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (French 555893) of—

Composition for cleansing old paintings, containing also caustic potash or soda, salt, and water.

**Calcium Caseinate**

French: Caseinate de chaux.

German: Kalkcaseinat.

*Insecticide*

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal emulsions (U. S. 1646149).

**Calcium Chlorate**

French: Chlorate de chaux, Chlorate calcique.

German: Calciumchlorat, Chlorsäurescalcium, Chlorsäureskalk.

*Agricultural*

As a weed-killer.

*Chemical*

Reagent (Brit. 335203) in making—

Weed-killers with the aid of acids, such as hydrochloric, sulphuric, nitric, boric, oxalic, and tartaric acids; acid salts, such as sodium bisulphate, potas-

**Calcium Chlorate (Continued)**

sium bitartrate, calcium dihydrogen phosphate; acid-reacting salts, chlorides of ammonium, aluminum, iron, copper, zinc; mercuric chloride, sodium bichromate, and sodium fluosilicate.

**Explosives****Ingredient of—**

Pyrotechnic compositions.

**Food****Reagent in making—**

Mineral waters, soda water.

**Photographic****Reagent in making—**

Papers and film and in developing work.

**Calcium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de calcium, Chlorure de chaux.

German: Calciumchlorid, Chlorkalzium, Chlorkalzium,

Chlorwasserstoffsäurescalcium, Chlorwasserstoff-

säurekalk, Kalziumchlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro de calcio.

Italian: Cloruro di calcio.

**Agriculture**

For killing weeds.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions for treating soil to remove growths choking crops.

Compositions used for feeding stock.

**Analysis**

General drying agent in analytical work, for drying gases and filling drying tubes for use in ultimate analysis of organic compounds, gas analysis, in desiccators, and the like.

**Ingredient of—**

Solutions, added for the purpose of raising the boiling point.

Maintaining constant high-temperature baths.

**Reagent for detecting and determining—**

Alcohol, alcohol in esters and volatile oils, bile pigments in bile and organic products, carbon monoxide in blood, fusel oil, malic acid, organic acids of both aliphatic and aromatic series, oxalic acid, pyrocatechin, sulphuric acid, tartaric acid.

**Reagent in—**

Analysis of the soil.

Separating various organic acids from one another, of both aromatic and aliphatic series.

Testing dyed wood for fastness to seawater.

Yield of citric acid from calcium citrate and sulphuric acid.

**Automotive****Ingredient of—**

Antifreeze solutions for use in radiators of automobiles, trucks, and stationary internal combustion engines.

**Brewing****Reagent for—**

Treating water, used in brewing beers and ales, for the purpose of removing its acidity prior to use.

**Cement****Ingredient of—**

Alumina cements (Brit. 251618).

Bore hole cements (added for the purpose of accelerating the rate of setting).

Slag cements.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Glazes for potteries, porcelains, chinaware, and chemical stoneware.

**Chemical****Catalyst in making—**

Acetal.

Compounds of both aliphatic and aromatic series by condensing the organic molecule.

Cyanamide.

Esters of acetic acid (German 232818).

Paratolylalphanaphthylamine.

Various organic compounds, obtained by the reaction between naphthols and ammonia.

**Ingredient of—**

Contact mass used in the manufacture of contact sulphuric acid (added for the purpose of counteracting the poisonous action of arsenic on the platinum catalyst).

**Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—**

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic an-

hydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracycene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307). Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde, or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471). Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 295270).

Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Ingredient (Brit. 206460) of catalytic preparations which are used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—**

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Calcium Chloride (Continued)****Ingredient of—**

Calcaona (pharmaceutical containing cocoa).  
 Kalzine (pharmaceutical containing sterilized gelatin, administered by injection).  
 Mixtures containing cupric hydroxide (added to aid in retaining the color and other physical properties when heated to 100 deg. C.)  
 Mixtures containing magnesium oxide or magnesium oxychloride used for the production of metallic magnesium by electric furnace heating under a vacuum.  
 Mugotan (pharmaceutical containing gum arabic).  
 Noridal suppositories.  
 Normosal.  
 Various pharmaceutical preparations.  
**Reagent in making—**  
 Acetal.  
 Acetamide compounds by addition.  
 Alkyl chlorides.  
 Allyl chloride.  
 Alphanaphthylamine.  
 Anthraquinonemetadicarboxylic chloride.  
 Ammonium chloride by reaction with ammonia.  
 Barium chloride by treating solution of barium sulphide.  
 Barium chloride from heavy spar and carbon (German 154498).  
 Cerium salts.  
 Diparatolylmetaphenylenediamine.  
 Dextromannose compound.  
 Ethyl bromide, ethyl butyrate, ethyl chloride, ethyl iodide, ethylene chloride.  
 Formochlor by reaction with formaldehyde.  
 Glycerin compound.  
 Hexamethylenetetramine compound.  
 Hydrochloric acid, commercial grades.  
 Hydrosilicofluoric acid (German 191820).  
 Magnesium oxide in highly purified form from dolomite (French 454162).  
 Malonic acid, methyl acetate, methyl chloride, methyl iodide, methylal, oenanthal, pharmaceuticals, phenylhydroxylamine, silver permanganate, urea.  
 Various intermediates and organic chemicals.  
**Reagent in—**  
 Drying industrial gases.  
 Heating and purifying enzymes from extracts of malt and pancreas gland (Brit. 251455).  
 Preventing volatilization of ammonia.  
 Purifying glycerin.  
 Reducing nitrobenzene to phenylhydroxylamine.  
**Starting point in making—**  
 Artificial gypsum.  
 Calcium acetate from pyroligneous acid.  
 Calcium arsenate by reaction with sodium arsenate.  
 Calcium arsenite by reaction with sodium arsenite.  
 Calcium carbonate in precipitated form (precipitated chalk).  
 Calcium chloride by electrolysis.  
 Calcium fluoride by reaction with sodium fluoride.  
 Calcium glycerophosphate by reaction with glycerophosphoric acid.  
 Calcium iodobenzenate by reaction with erucic acid and hydriodic acid.  
 Calcium linoleate by reaction with sodium linoleate.  
 Calcium metaborate.  
 Calcium molybdate.  
 Calcium oleate by reaction with sodium oleate.  
 Calcium peroxide by reaction with sodium peroxide.  
 Calcium phosphate, dibasic, by reaction with disodium phosphate.  
 Calcium phosphate, tribasic, by reaction with trisodium phosphate with excess of ammonia.  
 Calcium silicide.  
 Calcium stearate by reaction with sodium stearate.  
 Calcium tartrate by reaction with crude cream of tartar.  
 Calcium thiosulphate.  
 Calcium tungstate by reaction with sodium tungstate.  
 Chlorine.  
 Double salts of calcium by reaction with solution of calcium acetate.  
 Metallic calcium.  
 Normalin (tasteless calcium chloride preparation (German 283649)).  
 Substitute for glycerin where it is desired to make use of its water-absorbent properties.

**Construction****Ingredient of—**

Cement mortars.  
 Concrete compositions.

Concrete mixtures used in the building of highways.

Concrete mixtures (added for the purpose of protecting cement against frost).

Concrete mixtures, added to aid in their curing.

Mortars and wall plasters (added to increase the cementing power of the lime).

**Dye**

Precipitating agent in making—

Color lakes from brilliant lake red R, permanent red, litholrubin, and other dyes.

Reagent in making—

Alizarin, calcium alizarinate, chrysazin dyestuffs.

Reagent in purifying various dyestuffs.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Gunpowder compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Catalyst in—

Decomposition of fatty acids.

Reagent in—

Clarifying fats and oils of animal and vegetable origin.

**Fertilizer**

Fertilizer for septic soils, which contain lime and soda.

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer compositions.

**Food**

Reagent in—

Drying various foods, such as fruits and vegetables.

Making cheese, mineral waters, preserving meats in boxes.

**Fuel**

Ingredient of—

Solutions used for washing coal (Austrian 103892).

Solutions for treating peat before removing part of the water content.

**Gas**

Drying agent in—

Treating manufactured coal gas and coke-oven gas.

Ingredient of—

Water used in wet gas meters (added to prevent freezing in cold weather).

Reagent for—

Treating coal in order to improve its coking properties (German 233892).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Casein glues (U. S. 1604307), dextrin adhesives, library pastes, starch glues.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Solutions for high-pressure work.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for tempering metals.

Mixtures, containing silver nitrate, citric acid, and collodion, for burning a silver coating on aluminum.

Preparations for annealing and pickling meats (Brit. 321638).

Solutions containing cupric nitrate used for coloring copper brown.

Reagent in—

Leaching copper ores.

Recovering metallic molybdenum from molybdenum chloride, barium chloride, and calcium fluoride solution used as electrolyte in electrolytic process.

Nickel from ores by electrolytic process.

Smelting copper ores by the chloriding roast process.

**Military**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in gas masks.

**Mining**

Reagent in—

Preventing coal-mine explosions (used as a dust-laying solution).

**Miscellaneous**

Binding agent for various purposes.

Drying agent for various purposes.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for disinfectant purposes.

Compositions used as dust preventive.

Compositions, containing sand, cinders, coke breeze, etc., used for treating ice-bound roads.

Compositions, containing graphite and dextrin, used for sealing purposes (U. S. 1744348).

Compositions used for removing snow.



**Calcium Chloride (Continued)**

Porous absorbent compositions, containing an ammonium salt, an iron salt, and silicates (U. S. 1852029).

Sealing wax preparations.

Sizing compositions containing starch paste.

Solutions for use as fire extinguishers.

Solutions used in automatic sprinkler installations

(added to prevent their freezing in cold weather).

Solutions for filling fire buckets.

Solutions for sprinkling on railway rails in snowfalls.

Solutions for making roads.

Solutions for laying dust and reducing destructive

action of freezing on highways.

Solutions for preventing wind-blowing of farm soil.

Reagent in making—

Packaging material impervious to soft soap (Brit. 329517).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Fireproof paints.

Reagent in making—

Dry colors, tungsten yellow from metallic tungsten,

ultramarine, yellow ultramarine.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for softening horny parchment paper.

Sizing compositions.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating greases.

Reagent in—

Dehydrating petroleum distillates.

Crude oil (used in conjunction with sodium chloride).

**Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient of—

Hay-fever medicine, medicinal baths.

Suggested for use as hemostatic, diuretic, blood coagu-

lant, and cathartic.

**Photographic**

Reagent in making—

Silver chloride collodion paper (celloidin paper).

**Refrigeration**

Ingredient of—

Cold mixtures.

In making ice.

In meat packing by cold storage.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent in making—

Artificial resins of the phenol-formaldehyde condensa-

tion type (used in conjunction with formaldehyde)

(French 563777).

**Rubber**

Coagulant for—

Rubber latex.

**Starch**

Reagent for—

Treating starches.

Reagent in making—

Soluble starch.

**Stone**

Binder in making—

Quartz stone.

Preservative for—

Artificial and natural stone.

Reagent in—

Hardening gypsum.

**Sugar**

In the refining process.

**Textile**

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions.

Sizing compositions containing starches.

Sizing compositions for cotton fabrics.

—, *Manufacturing*

Reagent in making—

Rayon filament resistant to water.

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of

Printing pastes for cotton fabrics.

**Water**

Reagent in—

Purifying water.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Compositions, containing zinc chloride, copper hydroxide, copper sulphate, calcium oxide, magnesium hydroxide, sodium chloride, and magnesium chloride, used for preserving wood (U. S. 1852090).

Compositions used for fireproofing wood.

Compositions used for preserving wood.

**Calcium Citrate**

Synonyms: Citrate of lime.

French: Citrate de chaux.

German: Citronensaurescalcium, Kalkzitat, Zitron-

säurescalcium, Zitronsaureskalk.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Citric acid.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Toothpowders, toothpastes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Calcium Cresylate**

French: Crésylate de chaux, Crésylate de calcium.

German: Cresylsaurescalcium, Kalkcresylat.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in treating—

Water-in-oil emulsions and in breaking up petroleum

emulsions (U. S. 1606698).

**Calcium Ethylxanthate**

Synonyms: Calcium ethylxanthogenate.

French: Éthyle-xanthogénate de chaux.

German: Aethylxanthogensaurescalcium, Calciumaethyl-

xanthogenat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Accelerator of rubber vulcanization, in combination

with sulphur monochloride (Brit. 265169).

**Calcium Glutamate**

French: Glutamate calcique, Glutamate de calcium,

Glutamate de chaux.

German: Calciumglutonat, Glutonsäurescalcium, Glu-

tonsäureskalk, Kalkglutonat.

**Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient (Brit. 332840) of preparations containing—

Alkali compounds, alkali earth compounds, alkaloids,

cadmium glutonate, caffeine hydrochloride, caffeine,

caffeine-sodium salicylate, camphor, codeine hydro-

chloride, colamine hydrochloride, gelatin, glycerin,

glucose, glucosides, 2-ethoxy-6:9-diaminoacridum lac-

tate, hexamethylenetetramine, iron glutonate, methyl-

sulphonic acid salts of para-aminobenzoic acid di-

ethylamineleucinol ester, methylene blue, nickel glu-

tonate, sodium chloride, sodium salicylate, sterols,

strontium glutonate, tartar emetic, thyroxin, trypan

blue.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Calcium Glycerinophosphate**

Synonyms: Calcium glycerophosphate, Calcium phos-

phoglycerate, Glycerophosphate of lime.

French: Glycérinophosphate calcique, Glycérinophos-

phate de chaux.

German: Glycerinphosphorsaurescalcium, Glycerin-

phosphorsaureskalk, Kalkglycerinphosphat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Magnesium glycerinophosphate.

Potassium glycerinophosphate.

Sodium glycerinophosphate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Calcium Hypochlorite**

Synonyms: Bleaching powder, Calcium oxymuriate,

Chloride of lime, Chlorinated calcium oxide, Chlori-

nated lime, Hypochlorite of lime, Oxymuriate of

lime.

Latin: Calcaria chlorata, Calcii hypochloris, Calcis

chloridum, Calx chlorin, Calx chlorinata, Chloris

calcicus, Chloruretum calcis.

French: Chlorure de chaux, Poudre de knox, Poudre

de tennant.

German: Bleichkalk, Chlorkalk.

Italian: Cloruro di calcio.

**Calcium Hypochlorite (Continued)****Chemical**

Oxidizing agent in—  
Organic synthesis.  
Reagent in making—  
Chloroform, various chemicals.

**Dry Cleaning**

Deodorizing and spotting agent for—  
White goods.

**Explosives and Matches**

Cotton-bleaching agent in making—  
Gelatin dynamites, gun cotton, smokeless powders.

**Fats and Oils**

Bactericide.  
Bleaching agent.  
Deodorant.  
Deodorant for—  
Tankcars.  
Germicide.  
Rancidity retardant.

**Foods**

Bactericide.  
Bleaching agent.  
Deodorant.  
Disinfectant.  
Germicide.  
Sterilizing agent.

**Gas**

Reagent in—  
Purification of acetylene.

**Laundrying**

Bleaching agent in—  
Washroom waters and soap solutions.  
Germicide in—  
Washroom waters and soap solutions.

**Leather**

In tanning processes.

**Miscellaneous**

Bactericide.  
Bleaching agent.  
Deodorant.  
Disinfectant.  
Drying agent.  
Germicide.  
Stabilizer in—  
Ink eradicators.  
Sterilizing agent.

**Paper**

Bleaching agent for—  
Paper stock of all kinds.  
Digesting agent (U. S. 1894501) in making—  
Wood pulp from poplar.  
Oxidizing agent (U. S. 1894620) in making—  
White filler from sulphate pulp lime mud.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Starting material in making—  
Carrel-Dakin solution.  
Suggested for use in treatment of—  
Adynamic dysentery, angina, burns, chilblains, hospital gangrene, itch, snake bite, typhoid fever, ulcerated gums, ulcers, wounds.

**Plastics**

Bleaching agent for—  
Cotton and pulp in making cellulose base plastics.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Detergent having disinfectant properties (Brit. 391407).  
Detergent, in combination with sodium silicate and trisodium phosphate (U. S. 1894207).  
Rancidity retardant for—  
Fats, oils, soap powders.

**Sanitation**

Bactericide, deodorant, and sterilizing washing agent for—  
Hospital walls and floors, hospital lavatories, hospital utensils, industrial buildings, industrial equipment, public and domestic convenience stations, public buildings.

Germicide and deodorant in—  
Earth closets, sewage systems.

**Textile**

As "chemick" in bleaching processes.

**Water**

Bactericide, deodorant, and sterilizing agent in—  
Emergency water supply systems.  
Isolated water storage systems.  
Municipal water storage and supply systems.  
Ship water storage systems.  
Swimming pools.  
Water mains under construction.  
Destructive agent for—  
Algae in condenser water for power plants and refrigerating plants.

**Calcium Iodate**

Synonyms: Lime iodate.  
French: Iodate de chaux.  
German: Calciumjodat, Jodsäurescalcium, Jodsäureskalk, Kalkjodat.

**Food**

Preservative (Brit. 274164) in treating—  
Butter, cream, eggs, fish, fruit preserves, margarin, milk.

**Calcium Lactate**

French: Lactate de calcium, Lactate de chaux.  
German: Milchsäurescalcium, Milchsäureskalk.  
Italian: Lactico di calcio.

**Metallurgical**

Suggested as a reagent in—  
Plating nickel on zinc.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Suggested as a blood coagulant in the treatment of hemorrhages; also for administration prior to dental operations to inhibit bleeding.  
Suggested source of lime where lime salts are indicated in medical treatment.

**Leather**

Suggested ingredient of—  
Tanning and finishing compositions.

**Textile**

Suggested as a mordant.

**Calcium Lactobionate**

Synonyms: Lactobinoate of lime.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 395296) in making—  
Soluble organic calcium salts useful in medicine.

**Calcium Maltobionate**

Synonyms: Maltobionate of lime.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 395296) in making—  
Soluble organic calcium salts useful in medicine.

**Calcium Methylsulphate**

French: Méthylesulphate de chaux.  
German: Calciummethylsulfat, Methylschwefelsäureskalk.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Methyl thiocyanate.

**Calcium Mucate**

French: Mucate de calcium.  
German: Schleimsäurescalcium.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—  
Baking powders (Brit. 252695).

**Calcium Naphthenate**

Synonyms: Naphthenate of lime.  
French: Naphthénate calcique, Naphthénate de calcium, Naphthénate de chaux.  
German: Kalziumnaphthenat, Naphtensäureskalk, Naphtensäureskalzin.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Drier (Brit. 353783) in making—  
Compositions for application in the manufacture of linoleum.

**Miscellaneous**

Drier (Brit. 353783) in making—  
Compositions of various drying oils, such as linseed oil, chinawood oil.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier (Brit. 353783) in making—  
Paints, varnishes, and enamels.

**Calcium Oleate**

French: Oleate calcique, Oleate de calcium.  
German: Calciumoleat, Kalkoleat, Oleinsäurescalcium, Oleinsäureskalk.  
Spanish: Oleato de calcio.  
Italian: Oleato di calcio.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
Emulsions of various chemicals.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in making—  
Emulsions, emulsified lubricating compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Modeling waxes (added for the purpose of varying the hardness of the preparations).  
Reagent in making—  
Emulsions of various products.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—  
Emulsions containing petroleum and petroleum distillates.  
Reagent in making—  
Lubricating compositions containing petroleum and petroleum distillates.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—  
Softening compositions used in finishing fibers and fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—  
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate and natural or artificial gums and resins, used for decorating and coating woodwork.

**Calcium Oxide**

Synonyms: Burned lime, Lime, Quicklime.  
Latin: Calcaria usta, Calci oxidum, Calcium oxidatum, Calx usta, Calx viva, Oxydum calcium.  
French: Chaux, Chaux commune, Chaux vive.  
German: Aetzkalk, Gebrannter kalk, Kalk.  
Spanish: Cal viva.  
Italian: Calce, Ossidio di calcio.

For most uses other than those in which a caustic effect is desired calcium oxide is slaked by exposure to the air or with water before using.

**Agriculture**

—, **Livestock**

As an animal and poultry medicine for—  
Conditioning.  
Increasing resistance to abortion and tuberculosis.  
Neutralizing acidity.  
Bone-building agent in—  
Animal and poultry feeds.  
Metabolizing agent in—  
Animal and poultry feeds.  
Shell-forming agent in—  
Poultry feeds.  
Tooth-building agent in—  
Animal feeds.

—, **Soils and Crops**

Carrier for—  
Plant foods.  
Detoxicating agent for—  
Field, truck, and orchard soils (by precipitation of aluminum and iron salts).  
Disease regulant for—  
Growing Crops.  
Granulating agent in the flocculation of—  
Humus, soils.  
Neutralizing agent for acidity of—  
Fertilizers, soils.  
Physiological regulating agent for plants, through its effect on cell rigidity, food transfer, protoplasm activity.  
Plant food for—  
Field, truck, and orchard crops.

**Analysis**

Dehydrating agent.  
Gas absorbent.  
Neutralizing agent.  
Reagent.

**Ceramics**

As a flux.  
Ingredient of—  
Glazes.

**Chemical**

Absorbent for—  
Carbon dioxide in phenol manufacture.  
Catalyst in—  
Esterification of glycerin with tung oil.  
Nitrogen fixation.  
Peroxidation of alkalies.  
Reduction of chromium oxide with carbide.  
Catalyst in making—  
Calcium cyanamide, chlorine (by Weldon process).  
Dehydrating agent for—  
Alcohol.  
Neutralizing agent for excess of inorganic acids in making—  
Phenol.  
Sulphonated naphthalene intermediates.  
Oxidizing agent for carbon in making—  
Calcium carbide, calcium silicide.  
Precipitant for—  
Atropine, berberine, brucine, cocaine, codeine, corydoline, cryptopine, ecgonine, emetine, eucaine, hydrastine, hyoscyne (scopolamine), hyoscyamine, laudanine, laudanosine, morphine, narcaine, narcotine, nicotine, protopine, quinine, strychnine, thebaine, tropinone.  
Precipitant in processing—  
Ceria, didymia, dysprosia, erbia, europia, gadolina, holmia, lanthana, lutecia, neodymia, praseodymia, samaria, scandia, terbia, thoria, thulia, ytterbia, yttria, zirconia.  
Reagent in extracting—  
Potash from greensand and feldspar.  
Reagent in making—  
Acetic acid in wood distillation.  
Acetone in wood distillation.  
Acetone from sulphite paper waste liquor.  
Alcohol from molasses.  
Alcohol from sulphite paper waste liquor.  
Ammonia from aluminum nitride.  
Ammonia from beet sugar residues.  
Ammonia from gas-works liquors.  
Ammonia from oil-shale distillation products.  
Benzaldehyde from benzene chloride.  
Calcium acetate in wood distillation.  
Calcium citrate.  
Calcium ferrocyanide from spent iron oxide used in purifying illuminating gas.  
Calcium saccharate from molasses.  
Citric acid.  
Decolorizing carbon from sulphite paper waste.  
Hydrocarbons from aromatic acids.  
Hydrocyanic acid from waste ore liquors.  
Methanol from sulphite paper waste liquor.  
Methanol in wood distillation.  
Potassium ferrocyanide from spent iron oxide used in purifying illuminating gas.  
Pyridin from quinolic acid.  
Sodium acetate as by-product in soda paper pulp making.  
Sodium bichromate.  
Sodium ferrocyanide from spent iron oxide used in purifying illuminating gas.  
Trichlorethylene.  
Water-clarifying agents.

**Reagent in—**

Purifying ammonium sulphate.  
Anthraquinone, borax, caffeine, glauher's salts, intermediates, magnesium sulphate, sodium chloride.  
Treating chemical plant waste waters.  
Starting point (direct or indirect) in making—  
Calcium metal.  
Calcium salts of acids and halogens.  
Sodium bichromate.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—  
Asphaltic concrete (cooling, hardening, and filling agent).  
Cement concrete (hydrating, plasticizing, stabilizing, strengthening, water-tightening, and whitening agent).  
Magnesia insulating coatings.  
Mortars for brick, stone, and tile (bonding, plasticizing, and toughening agent).  
Sand-lime brick (bonding, hydrating, neutralizing, strengthening, and whitening agent).  
Sorel cement (bonding, chemical, plasticizing, toughening, and water-tightening agent).  
Stuccos (bonding, plasticizing, toughening, and water-tightening agent).  
Wall plasters (bonding, plasticizing, sound-deadening, and whitening agent).

**Calcium Oxide (Continued)****Dye**

Neutralizing agent for excess of inorganic acids in making—  
Sulphonated naphthalene intermediates.

**Reagent for—**

Purification of intermediates.  
Saponifying organic salts in the synthesis of dyes.

**Electrical**

Coating agent for—  
Electric arc-welding electrodes.

**Explosives**

Neutralizing agent for excess acid in making—  
Nitroglycerin, smokeless powders.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—  
Fertilizers.  
Reagent in making fertilizer compositions from—  
Molasses, quarry wastes, tannery wastes.

**Food**

Fat conserving agent for—  
Butter.  
Neutralizing agent and corrective in—  
Butter, milk.  
Plumping and swelling agent in making—  
Gelatin.

**Preservative for—**

Butter, eggs.  
Reagent in—  
Grain classification.

**Fuel**

Component of—  
Briquets with coal, peat, tar, and waste products.  
Fat-splitting agent in—  
Candle making.

**Gas**

Absorbent in—  
Purification of illuminating gas.  
Admixed with coal in—  
Water-gas enrichment.

**Glass**

Raw material in making—  
Bottle glass, lime glass, lime-flint glass, window glass.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
Casein glues.  
Vegetable glue made from calcium oxide, powdered ivory nut, casein, soda ash, trisodium phosphate, and sodium fluoride (U. S. 1895979).

Plumping and swelling agent in making—  
Glue.

Reagent in making—  
Siccatives with naphthenates.

**Insecticide**

Adhesive agent in—  
Sprays.

**Carrier for—**

Disinfectants, fungicides.  
Compounding agent in—  
Bordeaux mixture, calcium arsenate, fungicides, insecticides, lead arsenate, lime-sulphur mixtures.

**Inhibiting agent in—**

Dusts, sprays, washes.  
Preventive of insect birth and growth.  
Repellent for—  
Weevils in garnered crops.

**Leather**

As a depilatory.  
Neutralizing agent for acids in—  
Hardening of patent leather.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

As a filler.

**Metallurgical**

As a fluxing agent in—  
Smelting and refining.  
Ingredient of—  
Iron ore briquets.  
Lubricant for dies in—  
Steel wire drawing.  
Neutralizing agent for—  
Acid mine waters, excess leaching acids, excess pickling acids, ores in flotation processes.  
Neutralizing agent in—  
Disposing of waste pickling acid.  
Reagent in purification of—  
Ferrocchrome.

**Regulating agent in—**

Electric welding.  
Rust-retarding agent for—  
Iron.

**Scouring agent in—**

Electroplating.  
Settling agent for—  
Ore slimes in refining gold and silver ores.

**Miscellaneous**

Cleansing agent.  
Ingredient of—  
Buffing compositions, magnesium flashlight powders, phosphorescent mixtures, polishing compositions.  
Neutralizing agent for excess acid in making—  
Cattle feed by saccharifying sawdust with acids.  
Neutralizing agent for general purposes.  
Precipitant for—  
Aluminum salts in making cleaning compounds.  
Raw material in making—  
Crucibles, limelight pencils.  
Rust resistant.  
Scouring agent.  
*Oils and Fats*  
Reagent in—  
Deodorizing vegetable oils.  
Saponifying agent in making—  
Lubricants.

**Paint and Varnish**

Cementing agent.  
Chemical reagent.  
Fire preventive.  
Hardening agent.  
Ingredient of—  
Cold-water paints, whitewash.  
Neutralizing agent for excess acidity in making—  
Lithopone.  
Neutralizing agent (for resinous acids) in making—  
Enamels, varnishes.

**Pigment**

Precipitant in making—  
Colloidal pigments, such as satin white.  
Reagent in making—  
Limed rosin.  
Rust preventive.  
Saponifier.  
Weather-resistant.

**Paper**

As a filler.  
Causticizing reagent in—  
Rag paper making, soda process papermaking, sulphite process papermaking.  
Digestant in making—  
Pulp from poplar wood (U. S. 1894501).  
Strawboard.  
Reagent in making paper from—  
Bagasse, corncobs, cotton linters, oat hulls, old newsprint.  
Reagent in—  
Removing dextrin from cellulose.  
Scouring agent for—  
Rags.

**Petroleum**

Dehydrating agent for—  
Greases, petroleum.  
Desulphurizing agent for—  
Petroleum.  
Saponifying agent in making—  
Lubricating greases, various petroleum products.

**Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient of—  
Mineral oil-base salves.  
Reagent in making—  
Milk of magnesia.  
Starting point in making—  
Lime syrup, limewater.  
Suggested for use in treatment of acid stomach, diarrhea, dyspepsia, nausea, pseudo-membranous croup, vomiting.

**Photographic**

Reagent in making—  
Sensitizers.

**Plastics**

Reagent in making—  
Phenol condensation products.  
Reagent (U. S. 1897977) to—  
Lower solidification temperature in production of glyptal resins.

**Calcium Oxide (Continued)***Refractories*

Bond in—  
Silica refractories.

*Refrigeration*

Coagulating agent in—  
Clarifying turbid water used in the manufacture of ice.

*Rubber*

Carrier for—  
Sulphur in vulcanizing processes.  
Reagent in making—  
Flocculated clay rubber filler.  
Hydrolized glue for use in the prevulcanization of rubber.

*Sanitation*

Disinfectant for—  
Barns, cesspools, chicken houses, drains, outhouses, stables.  
Reagent in—  
Sewage treatment by direct chemical and electrolytic lime processes.  
Waste water disposal.

*Soap*

Neutralizing agent in—  
Making rosin soaps.  
Twitchell process (for glycerin water).  
Twitchell process (for soluble acids).  
Reagent in making—  
Lime soaps.  
Saponifying agent for—  
Fats, greases, and oils.

*Sugar*

Precipitant in—  
Steffens lime process for extracting sugar from molasses.  
Reagent for—  
Coagulating and neutralizing beet juice.  
Cane juice, sorghum juice.

*Textile*

Mercerizing agent.  
Mordant in certain dyeing processes.  
Neutralizing agent in—  
Carbonizing.  
Scouring agent.

*Tobacco*

Reagent in—  
Extraction of nicotine.

*Water Supply*

Neutralizing agent for—  
Acidity.  
Reagent in—  
Deferrization, deodorization, filtration, phenol removal, sedimentation, softening by lime-soda process.

**Calcium Oxybromide***Chemical*

Oxidizing agent (Brit. 395296) in making—  
Soluble organic calcium salts used in medicine.

**Calcium Paratoluolsulphamide***Agriculture*

Ingredient of—  
Weed-killing compositions.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide.

**Calcium Phenolsulphonate**

Synonyms: Calcium sulphocarbolate, Calcium sulphophenate, Calcium sulphophenolate, Calcium sulphophenylate.  
French: Phénolsulphonate de chaux, Sulphophénate de chaux.  
German: Kalkphenolsulfonat, Phenolsulfonsäureskalk, Sulfocarbonsäureskalk.

*Animal Remedies*

Ingredient of—  
Chicken remedies.

*Chemical*

Denaturant for—  
Alcohol.  
Starting point in making—  
Aluminum phenolsulphonate, bismuth phenolsulphonate, cadmium phenolsulphonate, copper phenolsulphonate,

lead phenolsulphonate, lithium phenolsulphonate, magnesium phenolsulphonate, manganese phenolsulphonate, mercury phenolsulphonate, nickel phenolsulphonate, potassium phenolsulphonate, sodium phenolsulphonate, strontium phenolsulphonate, zinc phenolsulphonate.

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

Process material in making—  
"Bouillie Lyonnaise" for destroying *Oidium* on vines.

*Sanitation*

Disinfectant for various purposes.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Suggested for use as—  
Antiseptic, astringent.

**Calcium Plumbate**

French: Plumbate de chaux.  
German: Calcium plumbat.

*Chemical*

Ingredient of—  
Colloidal compounds of arsenic (U. S. 1573375).  
Reagent in making—  
Potassium ferricyanide.  
Starting point in making—  
Oxygen (rare process).

*Explosives*

Ingredient of—  
Compositions for making heads of matches (added to moderate rate of combustion).

**Calcium Polysulphide**

Synonyms: Polysulphide of lime.  
French: Foie de soufre calcaire, Polysulfure calcique, Polysulfure de calcium, Polysulfure de chaux.  
German: Kalkpolysulfid.  
Spanish: Polisulfurato de calcio.  
Italian: Polisulfurato di calcio.

*Fats and Oils*

Reagent (Brit. 271553) in making—  
Vulcanized oils.

*Fertilizer*

Ingredient of—  
Fertilizing compositions used as top dressing.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide and fungicide.  
Ingredient (U. S. 1388678) of—  
Insecticidal and germicidal compositions.

*Leather*

Reagent in—  
Dehairing hides.

*Metallurgical*

Flotation agent for—  
Separating ores.

*Paper*

Ingredient (Brit. 271553) of—  
Compositions, containing rubber latex, used for treating paper and pulp.

*Rubber*

Reagent (Brit. 271553) in treating—  
Rubber latex.

**Calcium Resinate**

Synonyms: Lime soap, Resinate of lime.  
French: Résinate de chaux.  
German: Calciumresinat.

*Paper and Pulp*

Ingredient of—  
Waterproofing compositions for treating paper and pulp.

*Resins and Waxes*

Hardening agent for—  
Rosin to be used in admixture with chinawood oil.

*Textile*

—, *Finishing*  
Ingredient of waterproofing compositions for fabrics and yarns.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient of—  
Waterproofing compositions for treating woods.

**Calcium Ricinoleate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (U. S. 2019933) to be—  
Intestinal detoxification agent suitable for oral administration.

**Calcium Silicide**

French: Siliciure de calcium.  
German: Calciumsilicid, Siliciumcalcium.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
Sodium metal.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in—  
Aluminothermic work in the place of aluminum.  
Welding iron and steel.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Ignition pellets.  
Priming agent in making—  
Marine smoke bombs.

**Calcium Silicofluoride**

Synonyms: Calcium fluosilicate.  
French: Fluosilicate de calcium, Fluosilicate de chaux.  
German: Calciumfluorsilikat, Fluorstoffkieselsaureskalk, Fluorwasserstoffsäurescalcium, Kalksilicofluorid, Siliciumfluorwasserstoffsäureskalk.

**Ceramics**

Reagent in making—  
Chinaware, porcelains, potteries, stoneware.

**Construction**

Preservative in treating—  
Bricks, stone, stucco, and other construction material.

**Woodworking**

As a preservative.

**Calcium Stearate**

French: Stéarate de chaux.  
German: Kalkstearat, Stearinsäureskalk, Stearinsäurescalcium.

**Textile**

—, Finishing  
Reagent in—  
Waterproofing textiles.

**Woodworking**

Reagent in—  
Waterproofing.

**Calcium Sulphate**

Synonyms: Alabaster, Anhydrite, Gypsum, Land plaster, Plaster of Paris, Sulphate of lime, Terra alba.  
Latin: Calci sulphas, Calcis sulphas, Calcium sulphuricum.  
French: Gypse, Sulphate de calcium, Sulphate calcique, Sulphate de chaux.  
German: Gebrannter gyps.

**Agriculture**

As a land-dressing.

**Building and Construction**

As a lathing material.  
As a roofing (form of slabs).  
As a tile for various purposes.  
As a wallboard.  
As an acoustic plaster.  
As an insulating medium.

**Ingredient of—**

Artificial flooring compositions.  
Artificial stone flooring.  
Artificial marble.  
Fireproofing products.  
Industrial floorings.  
Insulations.  
Keene's cement.  
Paste for filling cracks in floors, containing also silica, yellow dextrin, and water.  
Sound absorbents.  
Special cements.  
Special plasters.

**Starting point in making—**

Decorative effects, ornamental work.

**Ceramics**

Setting accelerator (U. S. 1897667) for—  
Cellular clay body.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 397187) in making—  
Aliphatic alcohols and ethers by absorbing olefins at elevated temperatures and pressure in aqueous solutions of acids which are weaker than sulphuric acid and hydrolyzing the product after addition of the appropriate amount of water or water vapor.  
Reagent (Brit. 376080) in—  
Process for decolorizing barytes.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—  
Dentifrices, perfumed artificial seasalt.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—  
Matchhead compositions.  
Reducer of—  
Exploding temperatures.

**Fats and Oils**

Purifying agent for—  
Oils.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient (U. S. 1894587) of—  
Fertilizer containing also peat, finely divided iron, and a source of nitrogen.

**Fire Extinguisher**

As a fire-extinguishing medium.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
Bakery products.  
Molding agent in making—  
Candies.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—  
Glass cements for various purposes, typical of some of these are the following: (1) Glass to brass, (2) aquarium glass to glass or metal.  
Reagent in making—  
Translucent glass.

**Inks**

Ingredient of—  
Metallic lustrous inks.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Diluent for—  
Paris green and other arsenical compositions.  
Ingredient of—  
Cockroach exterminant, in admixture in equal parts with fine dry oatmeal.  
Fungicide, in admixture with copper oxalate (U. S. 1785472).  
Insecticide for cabbage maggots, in admixture with calomel.  
Nonpoisonous rat exterminant, in admixture with rye flour and oil of anise.  
Seed disinfectant, in admixture with copper oxalate (U. S. 1785472).  
Seed disinfectant, in admixture with alpha-mercurydithienyl and lime (U. S. 1934803).

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

As a filler.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—  
Heat insulation containing also aluminum sulphate, limestone, soap, talc, and water.  
Insulating pipe-covering compositions containing asbestos.

**Metallurgical**

Dusting agent for—  
Foundry molds in making special castings.  
Flux for—  
Garnierite in smelting New Caledonian ores to obtain a nickel-iron matte.

**Ingredient of—**

Cement for iron castings, containing also iron filings, whiting, gum arabic, carbon black, and portland cement.

**Polishing agent for—**

Tinplate.

**Miscellaneous**

As a cement and adhesive.  
As a general dehydrating agent.  
As a molding agent for various purposes.

**Filler in—**

Buttons, electro-plate ornaments, jewelry, phonograph records.

**Starting point (U. S. 1746717) in making—**

Artificial snow by reacting with a boiling dilute sulphuric acid solution, filtering, and crystallizing.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a filler.  
Color improver (U. S. 1857274) for—  
Titanium dioxide.  
Hiding power improver (U. S. 1857274) for—  
Titanium dioxide.  
Ingredient of—  
Titanium pigments (Brit. 405340).

**Calcium Sulphate (Continued)**

Titanium pigments (U. S. 1857274).  
 Titanium pigments (Brit. 407674).  
 Water paints.  
 Precipitation accelerator (U. S. 1857274) for—  
 Titanium dioxide.  
 Reagent (Brit. 403762) in making—  
 Chrome yellows which are stable to light.  
**Pharmaceutical**  
 Component of—  
 Surgical bandages.  
 Material for—  
 Plaster casts.  
 Suggested for use as—  
 Absorbent dressing for wounds, foul ulcers, and similar conditions.

**Plastics**

As a filler.  
 Dehydrating agent (French 755316) in making—  
 Plastics from polymerized vinyl alcohol and aldehydes.

**Rubber**

As a filler.  
 Molding agent in making—  
 Rubber stamps.

**Stone**

As an artificial stone.  
 As a filler for cracks and pits.  
 As a polishing agent.

**Textile**

Dusting agent (Brit. 399599) in cleansing—  
 Processed wool, raw wool.  
 Filler in—  
 Cotton goods.  
 Fireproofing agent for—  
 Fabrics.

**Veterinary Medicine**

Ingredient of—  
 Lice and mite tablets for poultry, containing also calcium sulphide, silica sand, sugar, and starch.  
 Worm-expeller containing also epsom salt, calcium silicate, venetian red, sand, and nicotine.

**Calcium Sulphide**

Synonyms: Calcic liver of sulphur.  
 French: Foie de soufre calcaire, Sulphure de calcium, Sulphure calcique.  
 German: Calciumsulfid, Kalkschwefeleber, Kalksulfid, Schwefelcalcium, Schwefelkalk, Schwefelwasserstoff-saurescalcium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Calcium sulphhydrate, calcium thiosulphate, sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen.

**Gas**

Reagent for removing—  
 Carbon bisulphide from gas.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions for removing hair from hides before tanning.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—  
 Flotation oils for separating the constituents of non-sulphide ores.

**Reagent for—**

Precipitating silver from solutions in sodium thiosulphate and calcium triosulphate in the wet metallurgy of silver.  
 Treating the sulphur dioxide fumes from furnaces in refineries to produce catalysis by means of reduction with the aid of mineral oils.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
 Germicidal preparations.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
 Luminous paints, luminous varnishes.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Sulphophone, a substitute for lithopone.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
 Depilatories.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Calcium Tannate**

French: Tannate de chaux.  
 German: Calciumtartrat, Gerbsaurescalcium.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
 Casein glue compositions (U. S. 1604310).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Calcium Tartrate**

Synonyms: Tartrate of lime.  
 French: Tartrate de calcium, Tartrate de chaux.  
 German: Weinsaurescalcium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Tartaric acid.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
 Baking powders (Brit. 252695).

**Calcium Thiocyanate**

Synonyms: Calcium rhodanide, Calcium sulphocyanate, Calcium sulphocyanide.

French: Rhodanure calcique, Rhodanure de calcium, Rhodanure de chaux, Sulfocyanate calcique, Sulfocyanate de calcium, Sulfocyanate de chaux, Sulfocyanure calcique, Sulfocyanure de calcium, Sulfocyanure de chaux, Thiocyanate calcique, Thiocyanate de calcium, Thiocyanate de chaux.  
 German: Calciumrhodanuer, Calciumsulfocyanat, Calciumsulfocyanur, Calciumthiocyanat, Kalkrhodanuer, Kalksulfocyanuer, Kalkthiocyanat, Rhodansäureskalk, Schwefelcyanalcium, Schwefelzycanalcium, Sulfocyan-säurescalcium, Sulfocyan-säureskalk, Thiocyan-säurescalcium, Thiocyan-säureskalk.

Spanish: Sulfocianato de calcio, Thiocianato de calcio.  
 Italian: Sofocianato di calcio, Thiocianato di calcio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—  
 Analytical methods involving control and research operations.

**Cellulose Products**

Ingredient (U. S. 1301652 and 1482076) of—  
 Cellulose solvent.

Process material (U. S. 1465994) in making—  
 Cellulose acetate filaments.

**Solvent for—**

Cellulose (said to have advantages over other solvents at particular concentrations).

**Chemical**

Process material in—  
 Chemical manufacture.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Ferricyanides of various metals.  
 Sulphocyanides of various metals.

**Fuel and Gas**

Ingredient (German 624842 and 625418) of—  
 Drying agent for gas, in admixture with solution of calcium nitrate.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for making vulcanized fibers.  
 Suggested for use as a highly soluble, nonpoisonous, noninflammable salt in miscellaneous processes.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for the production of parchmentized paper.

**Ingredient (German 590326) of—**

Parchmentizing solution, with formaldehyde, used in making vulcanized fiber.

**Parchmentizing agent for—****Paper.**

Process material in making—  
 Parchmentized paper (U. S. 1333465).  
 Vulcanized fiber (U. S. 1333465).

**Textile**

—, Dyeing  
 Ingredient of—  
 Bath in dyeing madder colors on wool.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for weighting fabrics.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient of—  
 Bath in the production of the rayon filament.

**Calcium Thiocyanate (Continued)****—, Miscellaneous**

Mercerizing agent (U. S. 1482076) for—  
Cotton fabric.  
Stiffening agent for—  
Textiles.

**Calcium Tungstate****Electrical**

Luminous agent in—  
Intensifying screens for x-ray work.

**Calophyllum Oil**

Synonyms: Alexandrian laurel oil, Calaba oil, Dilo oil, Domba oil, Laurel nut oil, Ndilo oil, Njamplung oil, Pinnay oil, Poonseed oil, Tacamahac fat, Udilo oil.

French: Huile de calophyllum.

German: Kalophyllumöl.

Spanish: Aceite de calofilluma.

Italian: Olio di calofilluma.

**Fuel**

As an illuminant (by natives in Africa).

**Pharmaceutical**

As a native medicine.

Proposed as an antirheumatic (the oil, particularly its resinous component, is poisonous).

**Soap**

As a soapstock.

**Cameline Oil**

Synonyms: German sesame oil.

French: Huile de caméline, Huile de sesame allemand.

German: Deutsches sesamoel, Dotteröl, Leindotteröl.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Colza oil mixtures.

**Food**

Ingredient of various preparations.

**Fuel**

As a burning oil.

Ingredient of fuel compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Vehicle in making—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Soap**

Raw material in making—

Soft soaps.

**Camphene Cinnamate**

French: Cinnamate de camphène, Cinnamate camphénique.

German: Camphencinnamat, Zimtsäurecamphenester, Zimtsäurescamphen.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Camphor**

Latin: Camphora.

French: Camphre.

German: Campher, Kampher, Kampfer.

Spanish: Alcanfor.

Italian: Canfora.

Note: Covers uses of Chinese, Japanese and Formosa natural camphor, and of synthetic camphor; "Dutch Camphor" and "Tub Camphor" are archaic names for Japanese camphor.

**Adhesives**

Plasticizer and preservative in—

Adhesive compositions containing pastes, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Aviation**

Plasticizer in—

Dopes and cementing agents, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters and ethers of cellulose, used for treating and processing aviation fabrics.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer in—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, nitrocellulose.

**Ceramics**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1234381 and 1241738) of—

Acidproofing compositions, alkali-proofing compositions, chlorine-proofing compositions.

Preserver (U. S. 1486468) for—

Opium solutions.

Starting point in making—

Campholenic acid, camphoric acid, camphoronic acid, camphor oxime, camphylamine, carvacrol (with iodine).

\* Chloro, bromo, nitro, and amino derivatives.

Cymene (with phosphoric anhydride).

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—

Hair-restorer and loss preventive (French 694297).

Hair-washing and curling preparation (French 620213).

Plasticizer in—

Nail enamels containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Electrical**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in making electrical insulations and for insulating electrical machinery and equipment.

**Explosives and Matches**

Plasticizer in making—

Explosives containing nitrocellulose, night lights, pyrotechnic compositions, smokeless powders.

**Fats and Oils**

Preservative for—

Oils.

**Firefighting**

Ingredient of—

Chemical fire-extinguishing mixtures with carbon tetrachloride (various patents).

Fireproofing composition (U. S. 1241738).

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Lubricant (with turpentine) used in cutting, boring and grinding glass.

Plasticizer in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

**Insecticide**

As a moth repellent.

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal preparations for moths.

Termite repellent (French 606215).

**Leather**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in making artificial leather and as coatings for decorating and protecting leather goods.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1372639) of—

Composition for removing carbon from internal-combustion engines.

Fuels for internal-combustion engines.

**Metal Fabricating**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting metal ware.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Artificial hair (U. S. 1505043, 1350820, and 1217028).

Automobile polish (French 670760).

Boat-mending composition (U. S. 1389084).

Deodorants (U. S. 1346337 and 1515364).

Embalming preparations.

Fat-reducing compound (U. S. 1369997).

Fluorescent screen (U. S. 1480896).

Furniture polish (U. S. 1363419).

Liquid fuel (U. S. 1496260).

Waterproofings (various patents).



**Camphor (Continued)****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting various fibrous products.

**Oral Hygiene****Ingredient of—**

Dentifrices.

**Paint and Varnish****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as paints, varnishes, enamels, dopes, and lacquers.

**Paper****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and as coatings for decorating and protecting paper and pulp products.

**Petroleum****Deteriorating reducer (U. S. 1930248) for—**

Antiknock gasoline during storage.

**Improver (Brit. 404046) of—**

Exhaust odors of gasoline fuels.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic****Plasticizer in making—**

Films from cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Plastics****Plasticizer in making—**

Plastic compositions from cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Resins****Process material in making—**

Resins.

**Rubber****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Degreasing composition (U. S. 1219967).

Detergent U. S. 1219967).

**Preservative for—**

Oils.

**Stone****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile****Plasticizer in—**

Collar-waterproofing composition (U. S. 1453764).

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated textiles.

**Wood****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating woodwork. Plastic compositions of cellulose esters or ethers used to decorate, fill, and repair woodwork.

**Camphor-Betasulphonic Acid****Chemical****Catalyst (Brit. 440888) in making—**

Monoglycerides or mixtures of glycerides rich in monoglycerides, by esterifying—  
Lauric acid, oleic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid.

**Camphoric Acid**

French: Acide camphorique, Acide de camphoryle.

German: Kamphersaure.

**Chemical****Starting point (Brit. 269498) in making derivatives of—**

Atropine, hyoscyamine, scopolamine.

**Starting point in making the following camphorates—**

Allyl, amyl, antipyrin, butyl, benzyl, cinnamyl, ethyl, formyl, glyceryl, guacetyl, hexamethylenetetramine

(Amphotropine), lactyl, methyl, phenyl, propyl, pyramidon, salicylyl, santalyl, valeryl.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics****Plasticizing agent in making—**

Celluloid, cellulose plastics.

**Camphor, Monobromated**

Synonyms: Bromated camphor, Brominated camphor, 3-Bromocamphor, Camphor monobromate, Camphor monobromide, Monobrominated camphor.

Latin: Camphora monobromata, Camphorae monobromidum.

French: Bromure de alcanfor, Camphre monobromé.

German: Bromcamphor, Kamphermonobromid, Monobrom-camphor, Orthomonobromcamphor.

Spanish: Alcanfor monobromado.

Italian: Canfora monobromata.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Antineuralgic, antispasmodic, sedative.

**Camphor Oil, Heavy**

Latin: Oleum camphorae.

French: Huile de camphre, lourde.

German: Dickes camphoroel, Dickes kampherol.

**Chemical****Denaturant for—**

Alcohol.

**Starting point in making—**

Safrol.

**Fuel**

As an illuminant.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Insecticidal preparations (Brit. 278816).

**Paint and Varnish****Diluent in making—**

Oil colors, paints, varnishes.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Special products.

**Camphor Oil, Light**

Latin: Oleum camphorae.

French: Huile de camphre, légère.

German: Duennes camphoroel, Duennes kampherol.

**Chemical****Denaturant for—**

Alcohol.

**Starting point in making—**

Safrol.

**Fuel**

As an illuminant.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Insecticidal preparations (Brit. 278816).

**Paint and Varnish****Diluent in making—**

Oil colors, paints, varnishes.

Substitute for turpentine.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Resins and Waxes****Ingredient of—**

Phenol-formaldehyde condensation products, added for the purpose of increasing their elasticity.

**Caproylhydroquinone****Petroleum****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—**

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caproyl Peroxide**

French: Peroxyde de caproyle, Peroxyde caproylique.

German: Caproylperoxyd.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Bactericidal preparations, intermediates, internal antiseptics, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

**Fats and Oils****Bleaching agent in treating—**

Animal fats and oils, vegetable fats and oils.

**Food**

Bleaching agent in treating various foodstuffs.

**Caproyl Peroxide (Continued)***Miscellaneous*

Bleaching agent for various purposes.

*Perfume*

Ingredient of—

Skin-bleaching creams, toothpastes, tooth powders.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Resins and Waxes*

As a bleaching agent.

*Soap*

As a bleaching agent.

**Caprylphloroglucinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylpyrocatechol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylpyrogallol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylresorcinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylhydroquinone***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylic Alcohol, Primary**

Synonyms: Normal octyl alcohol, Normal octylic alcohol.

French: Alcool de capryle, primaire; Alcool caprylique, primaire; Alcool octylique, normale.

German: Caprylalkohol, primaer; n-Octylalkohol.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Caprylic acid, caprylic acetate, caprylic formate, capronic acid, octaldehyde, various esters of caprylic acid, various synthetic compounds.

*Perfume*

Ingredient of—

Rose perfumes, special compound odors.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

*Soap*

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Caprylphloroglucinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylpyrocatechol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylpyrogallol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylresorcinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylhydroquinone***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylphloroglucinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylpyrocatechol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylpyrogallol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caprylresorcinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Caramel**

Synonyms: Burnt sugar, Sugar coloring.

Latin: Saccharum ustum.

French: Caramel, Couleur.

German: Gebrannterzucker, Karamel, Zuckercouleur,

Zuckerfarbe, Zuckertinktur.

Spanish: Azucar quemado, Colores de azucar.

Italian: Caramelle.

*Beverage*

Coloring agent for—

Alcoholic beverages, carbonated beverages, cider, malt beverages.

*Food*

Coloring agent for—

Culinary products, such as soups, jellies, and sauces.

Vinegars.

Ingredient of—

Cake fillings, cake icings, candies, pastries.

*Tobacco*

As a coloring and flavoring agent.

**Carbon Bisulphide**

Synonyms: Carbon disulphide, Carbon sulphide.

Latin: Alcohol sulfuris, Carboneum sulfuratum, Carbonii bisulphidum, Carbonis bisulphidum.

French: Sulfure de carbone.

German: Kohlensäure, Schwefelalkohol, Schwefelkohlenstoff.

Spanish: Sulfuro de carbono.

Italian: Solfuro di carbonio.

*Agriculture*

As a fungicide, insecticide, and verminicide.

*Analysis*

As a solvent and reagent.

*Chemical*

Process material (U. S. 1886587) in—

Production of xanthates from terpene alcohols (fenchyl alcohol, borneol, and terpineol).

Reagent in making—

Acetophenone, alphanitronaphthalene-8-sulphonic acid, aluminum chloride, aluminum sulphide from aluminum oxide, ammonium sulphocarbonate, ammonium sulphocyanide, barium sulphide, carbon tetrachloride, chrysene, dimethyldiphenylanthrone, ethyl isothiocyanide, methyl isothiocyanate, monobromodibenzylanthracene, paraminoacetophenone, paraparaminodiphenylurea, perchloromethyl sulphide, potassium-antimony tartrate, potassium xanthate, sodium xanthate, sulphides from oxides, sulphocyanides and cyanides, tetrabenzoylperylene, thiobisorthoaminoparaoxydiphenylamine, thiourea and derivatives, trichloromethylsulphuric chloride, trimethylene sulphide.

Reagent in—

Wood distillation (to provide an atmosphere during distillation so as to produce a material of high conductive power for both heat and electricity).

Solvent for—

Iodine, phosphorus, quinine and other alkaloids, sulphur.

Solvent in—

Extracting uncombined sulphur and bitumen from minerals.

Making (Brit. 291347) diacetylacene.

1:5-Dibenzoylnaphthalene.

Dichloroacetylacene.

Other diacyl derivatives of the naphthalene and acenaphthene series.

Starting point in making—

Synthetic hydrocarbons and arsenicals by distillation over arsenic.

*Construction*

Ingredient (U. S. 1602726) of—

Compositions used in waterproofing cement and concrete.

**Carbon Bisulphide (Continued)****Dye**

Reagent in making—  
Azidin orange, indigo, sulphur black, thion blue B.

**Explosives and Matches**

Reagent in making—  
Matches.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent in—  
Extracting fats, extracting oils from seeds, extracting second quality oils (foots).

**Food**

Preservative for—  
Foods, especially meat.

**Gas**

Solvent for—  
Extracting sulphur from spent oxide recovered in purifying gas.

**Gums and Waxes**

As a solvent.

**Insecticide**

Alone or in combinations as—  
Ant destroyer, chicken lice destroyer, corn fumigant, flea exterminant, mole exterminant, moth destroyer, nit destroyer, phylloxera exterminant in viticulture, plant insecticide, rodent exterminant, soil insecticide, vermin exterminant, weevil expellant in grain storage.

**Mechanical**

Antiknock agent (U. S. 1741206) in—

Motor fuels.

Diluent for—

Motor fuels.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent for—  
Phosphorus in the electroplating of delicate objects, such as feathers, flowers, and grasses.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general solvent and preservative.

As a general cleansing agent, particularly in degreasing and dry-cleaning.

In spectroscopy.

Reagent for—  
Filling glass prisms to make them highly light-refractive.

Solvent for—

Fats and waxes in the manufacture of candles.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paint and varnish removers.

Solvent in—

Manufacture of varnishes.

**Perfume**

Extractant for—  
Aromatic principles, essential oils, flower odors.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in—

Purifying paraffin oil.

**Photographic**

Ingredient (with carbon monoxide) of—

Illuminant in the Sell lamp used to produce a very luminous and highly actinic light.

**Pharmaceutical**

Reagent in—

Pharmacopoeial tests.

Suggested for use as an external counter-irritant and local anesthetic and in veterinary medicine.

**Refrigeration**

As a refrigerant.

**Rubber**

Solvent for—

Guttapercha.  
Sulphur chloride in the cold process of vulcanizing rubber.

Vulcanized rubber in the manufacture of water-proofed goods by the deposition of a thin layer of the dissolved rubber on the fabric.

Solvent in—

Rubber cements, vulcanizing rubber.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Extracting residual wax from residues obtained in the refining of beeswax.

Resins and waxes.

Resinous products obtained from crude anthracene.

**Textile**

Reagent (U. S. 1736713) for—  
Improving cotton.

Solvent in—

Dry cleansing, manufacture of viscose rayon, wool degreasing.

**Carbon Black**

Synonyms: Gas black.

French: Noire de carbone.

German: Kohlenschwarz.

**Cement**

Black pigment in making—  
Dark-colored cement mixtures.

**Ceramics**

Black pigment in making—  
Tile and other ceramic products.

**Construction**

Black pigment in making—  
Mortars, stuccos, concretes.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Insulating compositions used in the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment, as well as cables and wiring.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Liquid air explosive compositions.

Preparations used for making matches.

Pyrotechnic preparations.

**Fuel**

Stabilizer (U. S. 1902866) for—

Emulsion of water and heavy tar used to render coal or coke nondusting.

**Ink**

Black pigment in making—

Chinese inks, India inks, lithographic inks, marking inks, offset inks, printing ink (Brit. 388072), printing inks, stenciling inks, typewriter-ribbon inks.

**Jewelry**

Black pigment in—

Coloring artificial stones.

**Leather**

Black pigment in making—

Artificial leather, black leather, patent leather.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Black pigment in making—

Oilcloth and linoleum.

**Metallurgical**

Black pigment in making—

Compositions for coating mechanical apparatus.

Case-hardening agent.

Crucible material (in admixture with graphite).

Ingredient of—

Furnace lutes.

Reagent in treating—

Steel by the cementation process.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Auto-top dressings.

Compositions for making black buttons.

Compositions for making phonograph records.

Crayons, shoe polishes, stove polishes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Filler (Brit. 395478) in—

Lacquers, varnishes.

For shading oil colors.

Pigment in making—

Automobile lacquers, black paints, black varnishes, black enamels, black lacquers, casein paints, glue paints, Japan varnishes, oil paints, paints for scenery.

**Paper**

Pigment in making—

Black coated paper, bookbinders' board, carbon copying paper, glazed paper, gray coated paper, paper-board products.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compositions containing mineral oil distillates or mixtures of the same with other oils (added in place of graphite to increase the viscosity).

**Plastics**

Black pigment in making—

Colored cellulose and other plastic compositions.

**Carbon Black (Continued)****Printing**

In process engraving and the litho trades.

**Rubber****Ingredient of—**

Automobile tires, rubber goods.

**Stone**

Black pigment in making—

Artificial stone.

**Textile**

Black pigment in making—

Carriage cloth, tarpaulins, waxed colored cloth.

**Woodworking**

Black pigment for impregnating—

Furniture, ornamental work, musical instruments, picture frames, tops of desks and the like.

**Carbon Chlorofluoride**

French: Chlorofluorure de carbone, Chlorofluorure carbonique.

German: Chlorfluorkohlenstoff, Kohlenstoffchlorfluorid.

**Refrigeration**

As a refrigerating agent in domestic and industrial mechanical refrigeration, possessing special property of non-toxicity.

**Carbon Dioxide**

Synonyms: Carbonic acid, Carbonic acid gas, Carbonic anhydride.

Latin: Acidum carbonicum.

French: Acide carbonique, Anhydride carbonique,

Bioxyde de carbone, Bioxyde carbonique.

German: Kohlendioxyd, Kohlensäure, Kohlensäureanhydrid.

Spanish: Acido carbonico, Anhidrido carbonico, Bioxido carbonico.

Italian: Anidrido carbonio, Biossido carbonio.

**Agriculture**

For activating the growth of plants in cultivated fields and greenhouses.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing sodium carbonate, used for washing sheep.

Compositions for preventing smut in wheat.

Compositions used as weed-killers.

Compositions used for dipping cattle.

Plantfood for plants growing in greenhouses and truck gardens and cultivated fields.

**Analysis**

For making freezing mixtures in the laboratory.

**Reagent for—**

Freezing samples in the analysis of rubber.

**Automotive**

Used in liquefied form as motive power in compression motors.

**Brewing**

Antiseptic in treating—

Beer kegs and various equipment around the brewery.

Brewed beer and beer during the course of brewing.

Antioxidant in treating—

Beer during the progress of manufacture.

Various equipment around the brewery.

Medium for conveying beers around the brewery.

Partial disinfectant in the manufacture of beer.

Reagent for treating—

Beers and ales for the purpose of intensifying the taste.

**Chemical**

Antioxidizing agent in—

Making chemicals which are easily oxidized on contact with the oxygen in the atmosphere.

Making phosphorus compounds (used as a medium during the distillation process).

Various chemical processes.

Diluent in making—

Acetyl chloride from acetylene and chlorine.

Acetylene tetrachloride by the actinic ray process.

Various other organic chemicals in whose manufacture an inert medium must be used to control the progress of the reaction and prevent the formation of secondary compounds.

Drying agent in making various chemicals and in various chemical processes.

Gaseous medium in the distillation of various organic compounds (employed to prevent decomposition by the action of the oxygen in the atmosphere).

**Ingredient of—**

Mixtures containing nitrogen gas used for the purpose of filling the space above benzene and alcohol and other highly inflammable liquids in tanks and containers to prevent their catching fire and exploding (French 519132).

Mixtures, containing carbon bisulphide vapors, methyl formate, ethyl formate, propylene oxide, ethyl acetate, and similar organic chemicals (added for the purpose of producing non-inflammable mixtures).

**Reagent for—**

Digesting oxidizable substances.

Displacing oxygen in atmosphere in various chemical operations.

Neutralizing excess alkalinity in various chemical processes and in various finished chemicals.

Precipitating aluminum hydroxide.

Recovering inflammable solvents in various processes.

Starting liquid air machines.

**Reagent in making—**

Alphanaphthol-2-carboxylic acid.

Ammonium carbonate by reaction between carbon dioxide and dry ammonia gas.

Ammonium carbonate.

Ammonium sulphate by the lime process.

Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid).

Barium carbonate by passing a current of the gas into a solution of barium sulphide.

Barium nitrate.

Benzaldehyde.

Betanaphthol-1-carboxylic acid.

Bismuth subcarbonate.

Calcium chloride.

Calcium carbanate.

Calcium permanganate by dissolving calcium manganate and passing a current of the gas through the melt.

Caesium carbonate by passing a current of the gas into a solution of caesium oxide.

Cobaltous carbonate by passing a current of the gas into a solution of cobaltous acetate.

Copper carbonate by passing a current of the gas through a solution of copper sulphate.

9:10-Dibenzylanthracene.

Ferrous carbonate by the precipitation of a solution of a ferrous salt by passing through a current of the gas.

Heptecarboxylic acid.

Hydrocyanic acid.

2-Hydroxynaphthalene-6-carboxylic acids (U. S. 159-4608).

Lanthanum carbonate by passing a current of the gas through a solution of lanthanum nitrate.

Lead carbonate by passing a current of the gas through a solution of lead nitrate.

Lithium carbonate by passing a current of the gas through a solution of lithium chloride.

Magnesium carbonate by passing a current of the gas through a solution of magnesium sulphate.

Magnesium carbonate, basic.

Manganese carbonate by passing a current of the gas through a solution of a manganese salt.

Monobromodibenzylanthracene.

Nickel carbonate by passing a current of the gas through a solution of nickel sulphate.

Nickel carbonate, basic.

Parahydroxybenzoic acid.

Phenylglycol (U. S. 1594608).

Pure carbonates of various metals.

Potassium permanganate by passing a current of the gas into a solution obtained by extracting with water a melt of potassium hydroxide, manganese dioxide, and potassium chlorate.

Sal ammoniac.

Salicylic acid by the treatment of a hot solution of sodium phenate.

Soda ash and sodium bicarbonate by the Le Blanc, Claus, Chance, and Solvay processes.

Sodium permanganate by dissolving sodium manganate in water and passing in a current of chlorine, carbon dioxide, or ozone.

Thiourea from calcium cyanamide (French 630883).

Tetramethyldiarsin (cacodyl).

Zinc carbonate by passing a current of the gas through a solution of a zinc salt.

Zinc oxide in very fine granules (U. S. 1442265).

**Starting point in—**

Synthesis of urea.

**Carbon Dioxide (Continued)****Vehicle for—**

Gaseous distillation of tar, phthalic anhydride, and other organic substances.

**Construction**

Used by plumbers for loosening stuck pipe joints and the like and also for cleansing plumbing.

**Dye****Reagent in—**

Extracting logwood (used as a medium for producing an inert atmosphere in the process so that oxidation of the extract is avoided).

**Reagent in making—**

Black V extra, various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Electrical****Reagent for—**

Extinguishing fires in electrical equipment, such as generators, transformers, high-tension fuses, electric ovens, telephone switchboards.

Maintaining inert atmosphere in oil transformers and thus preventing possible burning of the oil.

Testing tightness of lead coverings on electric cables and the like.

**Explosives****Ingredient of—**

White fire.

**Reagent in making—**

Pyrotechnics.

**Food****Antiseptic in protecting—**

Coconut, eggs, fruit, fruit drinks and extracts, meats, milk, various food preparations.

**Anticorrosive agent in the canning industry.****Antioxidizing agent for—**

Protecting and treating various foods and food preparations.

Protecting flavor, vitamin content, and other useful characteristics of fruit drinks, fruit extracts, fruit juices, and other food preparations.

For producing clean atmosphere in baking bread, cake, and the like.

**Leavening agent in making—**

Bread, cake, and other baked products.

**Partial disinfectant in making—**

Butter and cheese, fruit drinks, ginger ales, ice cream, soda water, various food preparations.

**Reagent for—**

Eliminating sulphur dioxide from bleached beverages, fruits, vegetables and other food products (used as an inert medium which does not introduce any undesirable product into the food during the course of its action).

Intensifying taste of canned goods, fruit drinks, ginger ales, carbonated milk and other food preparations, the original taste being preserved.

**Reagent for preserving—**

Butter, cheese.

Eggs by maintaining them in an atmosphere of the gas of sufficient concentration to maintain the pH of the white of the eggs at 7.6 (U. S. 1922143).

Fruit juices by removing the pulp first and then subjecting the clarified juice of normal acidity to the action of ultra-violet rays and finally charging the juice with the gas (French 483422).

Ice cream.

Meats in fresh state, fresh fruits, and vegetables by a mixture of gases containing carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and vapors of carbon bisulphide and chlorine (French 517191).

**Reagent for—**

Preventing explosions of dusts in the milling of cereal flours and other food products.

Ripening citrus fruits.

**Reagent in—**

Canning coffee, coconut, nuts, and other food products (used as a substitute for vacuum canning process).

**Reagent in making—**

Butter, cream, and cheese (used to prevent spoilage during and after manufacture).

Carbonated water by the reaction between barium dioxide and carbon dioxide gas under pressure (French 628630).

Carbonated soft drinks, carbonated milk, carbonated waters.

Ice cream (used as an inert atmosphere which cause the ice cream to become firmer and more tasty; also avoids oxidation processes and prevents contamination of the ice cream with bacteria).

Shatterproof grapes by treating them with the gas before they are placed in refrigerator cars.

**Reagent in storing and shipping—**

Apples, butter, cheese, fruits and fruit preparations, grapes, grain, eggs, whole and loose; meats, milk, various food preparations.

**Fuel****Ingredient of—**

Acetylene fuel compositions (added for the purpose of preventing the acetylene from burning with a smoky flame).

**Reagent for—**

Preventing spontaneous combustion of coal by storing the coal in an atmosphere rich in carbon dioxide.

Producing high intensity of flame by the atomization of petroleum and fine distribution of the particles fed to the burner nozzle.

**Gas****Vehicle in—**

Distillation of coaltar.

**Glues and Adhesives****Reagent in making—**

Glues, gelatins, and adhesive preparations (used for the purpose of neutralizing the excess of alkali used in the manufacturing process).

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Mixtures containing various fumigating substances (used for the purpose of increasing the rate of penetration of the poisons into the tracheal system of insects).

Suggested for use as insecticide and fungicide.

**Leather****Reagent for—**

Recovering various solvents used in the manufacture of artificial leather.

**Mechanical****Reagent for—**

Removing certain types of boiler scale.

**Metallurgical****Reagent for—**

Preventing blowholes in the making of large steel castings.

Refining molten ferrochromium, ferromanganese, ferromolybdenum, ferrotungsten, and ferrovanadium (French 562351).

Repairing gasoline tanks and containers (used for mixing with the gasoline vapors still remaining in the tanks after the liquid gasoline has been removed, enough being added so that the mixture of gasoline and carbon dioxide vapors from the tanks no longer ignites; the tank then being welded in the usual manner with oxyacetylene or electric equipment).

Repairing and processing tanks containing casinghead gasoline, for example to burn holes through such tanks.

Welding containers of hydrocarbon gases and liquids.

**Reagent in—**

Cementation process.

**Military****Reagent for—**

Furnishing motive power for propelling torpedoes.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Fire-extinguishing compositions, the carbon dioxide being in solution in carbon tetrachloride (French 631980).

**Reagent for—**

Atomizing gasoline to produce a mixture burning with intense flame.

Congealing sandy soils to facilitate excavation.

Extinguishing fires in coal piles.

Humane killing of animals.

Inflating motor vehicle tires.

Operating bells and other signals on railways.

Preventing explosives of inflammable liquids.

Preventing and extinguishing fires in coal mines, ships, and electrical equipment, also fires caused by electricity.

Raising sunken ships.

Recovering volatile and inflammable solvents.

Safeguarding inflammable liquids from ignition by gases from internal combustion engines (French 519362).

Spray painting.

Testing for leaks in pipelines.

Tightners of bottles and other containers.

**Carbon Dioxide (Continued)**

Throwing water on fires (used in liquefied form).  
Transporting inflammable and otherwise hazardous liquids, such as coaltar solvents and petroleum distillates.

**Mining**

Reagent for—  
Preventing and fighting fires in mines.

**Paint and Varnish**

Diluent in making—  
Carbon black pigment.  
Zinc oxide and lithopone pigments in an extremely fine state of subdivision.

Reagent in making—  
White lead by the wet process.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Carbonated bath preparations.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—  
Mixtures containing nitrogen used for filling empty spaces in gasoline tanks (French 519132).

Reagent for—  
Moving gasoline and other inflammable distillates around the refinery.  
Purifying and fractionating crude oil and petroleum distillates (Brit. 277946).

**Vehicle in—**

Distillation of petroleum products.

**Pharmaceutical**

In frigothepary for treating certain types of skin diseases.

In artificial respiration (used in admixture with oxygen).  
Suggested for use as a refrigerating agent in medicine and surgery.

Suggested for use as local anesthetic.

**Plastics**

Reagent for—  
Recovering volatile and inflammable solvents.

**Refrigeration**

Active agent in—  
Refrigerating installations on board ship, in milk plants, market places, abattoirs, chocolate plants, and in all locations where gas that may accidentally escape from the pipes and other parts of the refrigerating equipment must not be dangerous.

Refrigerant in making—  
Ice.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent in making—  
Light-colored rosin.

**Rubber**

Reagent for—  
Inflating air bags used in the manufacture of rubber goods of various sorts.  
Making cellular rubber products.  
Various mechanical rubber goods.  
Providing an atmosphere in the dry curing of rubber and also for maturing rubber.

**Soap**

Reagent in making—  
Disinfectant soaps.

**Sugar**

Reagent for—  
Eliminating lime from sugar juices in the carbonation process.

**Textile****—, Finishing**

Reagent for—  
Boiling out cotton and woolen textiles.  
Fireproofing textile fibers and fabrics.

**—, Manufacturing**

Reagent for—  
Recovering volatile and inflammable solvents in the manufacture of Chardonnnet or nitro rayon.

**Tobacco**

Reagent in—  
Packing tobacco in tins.

**Water**

Reagent for—  
Removing residual carbonate.  
Treating water softened for use in boilers with soda and lime.

**Wine**

Reagent for—  
Clarifying wines.

Making carbonated "sparkling" wines.

Moving wines about the plant.

Protecting wines against molds.

**Carbon Dioxide (Solidified)**

Synonyms: Carbon dioxide snow, Carbon dioxide ice, Dry ice.

French: Acide carbonique, solidifié; Dioxyde de carbone, solidifié.

German: Kohlensäureeis, Kohlenstoffsäureeis, Kohlen-säureschnee, Kohlenstoffsäureschnee.

**Abrasive**

Ingredient of—

Compositions containing liquid condensation products of phenol and formaldehyde used for abrasive purposes (U. S. 1901324).

Various abrasive compositions in granular form.

**Analysis**

For making freezing mixtures in laboratory work.

For separating mixtures by freezing.

Reagent for—

Freezing samples in the analysis of rubber.

Source of carbon dioxide for laboratory purposes.

**Brewing**

Substitute for cylinder gas in carbonating beer and in treating beer equipment, such as beer kegs, vats, treating beer during brewing, partially disinfecting beer and improving the taste of beers and ales.

Used as motive power for moving beer in the bottling process.

**Cement**

For curing Portland cement.

**Chemical**

Reagent for making—

Carbonates, such as ammonium carbonate, barium carbonate, calcium carbonate, copper carbonate, lanthanum carbonate, lead carbonate, lithium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, manganese carbonate, nickel carbonate, pure carbonate of various metals and alkaline earth metals, zinc carbonate.

Acetylsalicylic acid, alphanaphthol-2-carboxylic acid, barium nitrate, benzaldehyde, betanaphthol-1-carboxylic acid, bismuth subcarbonate, calcium chloride. Calcium permanganate by dissolving calcium manganate and passing the gas obtained from the solid carbon dioxide through the solution.

Calcium carbamate, hydrocyanic acid, heptincarboxylic acid, parahydroxybenzoic acid, potassium permanganate, synthetic urica, thiourea, tetramethyldiarsin, sodium perborate, salicylic acid.

Zinc oxide in fine granules (U. S. 1442265).

Reagent for neutralizing alkalies.

Source of gaseous carbon dioxide used for various chemical purposes, such as antioxiidizing agent, diluent, drying agent, gaseous medium for distillations, precipitating agent, recovering inflammable solvents.

**Construction**

Source of carbon dioxide gas for use in loosening stuck pipe joints and connections and also for cleansing plumbing.

**Dye**

Source of carbon dioxide for extracting logwood so that oxidation is prevented in the process; also for the manufacture of various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

For cooling the vacuum trap in valves and neon signs. For maintaining inert atmosphere in transformers and preventing possible ignition of the oil.

Source of carbon dioxide for extinguishing fires in electrical equipment, such as generators, transformers, high tension fuses, electric ovens, and telephone switchboards.

**Explosives**

Source of carbon dioxide gas in making pyrotechnics and white fire.

**Food**

For modifying the atmosphere in cold storage rooms for eggs.

Refrigerating medium in—

Shipping frozen meats, fruits, vegetables, various food-stuffs in trucks, railroad refrigerator cars, ships.

Source of carbon dioxide in preserving eggs, fruit, milk.

Source of carbon dioxide for use as antioxiidizing agent, leavening agent in baking bread and cake, improving taste of foods, making carbonated drinks, freezing-canning operations of various kinds, making ice cream, eliminating sulphur dioxide used in bleaching,

**Carbon Dioxide (Solidified) (Continued)**

ripening citrus fruits, fumigating grain and grain elevators.

Used for preserving fish on trawlers and for preserving ice cream in the frozen state.

**Fuel**

Source of carbon dioxide gas for making fuel compositions, such as acetylene mixtures, preventing spontaneous combustion of coal.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide alone or in admixture with ethylene oxide.

**Leather**

Source of carbon dioxide gas for recovering solvents in the manufacture of artificial leather.

**Mechanical**

Reagent for—

Stopping flow in pipelines in an emergency.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent for—

Assembling light alloy aeroplane parts with air-hardened aluminum alloy rivets which have been held in refrigerated boxes at the assemblers' benches, so as to prevent premature hardening.

Chilling castiron cylinder linings and valve sleeves.

Hardening chromium steel, nickel steel, and nickel-silicon steel by chilling after machining, thus preventing changes in surface composition and the formation of scale due to heat.

Shrink-fitting machined parts.

Source of carbon dioxide gas in the cementation process, for preventing blowholes in castings and refining operations.

**Mining**

As an explosive in coal mining.

**Refrigeration**

General freezing agent.

Refrigerant in long-distance hauling of perishable products.

**Rubber**

Reagent for—

Processing golf balls, which are chilled by the solidified carbon dioxide to a consistency favoring neat trimming, this process being applicable to rubber and gutta-percha balls.

**Sugar**

Source of carbon dioxide in the carbonation of sugar juices.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Materials that are to be ground or mixed in the dry state (added for the purpose of preventing balling).

Reagent for—

Controlling fires in cellars, manholes, ships' holds, coal piles.

Freezing for repair purposes sections of piping carrying such liquids as sulphuric acid and the like.

Fumigating rooms, houses.

Making rain by distribution from airplanes above the clouds.

Refrigerant for—

Shipping flowers in trucks.

Refrigerating agent in refrigerator cars.

Source of carbon dioxide gas for various operations, such as fire extinguishing, inflating tires.

**Water**

For cleaning water wells so as to increase the flow.

**Carbon Monoxide**

French: Monoxyde de carbone.

German: Kohlenoxyd, Kohlenstoffoxyd.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Ammonium cyanate, ammonium formate, benzaldehyde, carbon oxychloride with chlorine, carbon oxysulphide, formic acid, iron pentacarbonyl, phosgene, potassium formate, sodium formate, urea.

Starting point in making—

Methanol, ethylene.

Starting point (Brit. 269302) in making derivatives of formamide with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, benzidin, benzylamine, betanaphthylamine, dianisidin, dibenzylamine, diethylanilin, dimethylanilin, diphenylamine, meta-phenylenediamine, metatoluidin, methylethylanilin, monoeethylanilin, monomethylanilin, naphthylenediamine, orthophenyldiamine, orthotoluidin, parafenyl-

enediamine, paratoluidin, phenylamine, phenyldimethylamine, phenylmethylaniline, toluenylenediamine, xylydin, xylylenediamine.

**Fuel**

Fuel gas used alone or in mixtures as water gas and producer gas.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in making—

Special steels.

Reagent in reducing—

Refractory oxides.

Reagent in refining—

Nickel by the Bond process.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—

High grade zinc white pigment.

**Carbon Tetrachloride**

Synonyms: Perchlormethane, Tetrachloromethane.

French: Chlorure de méthyle perchloré, Tétrachlorure de carbone.

German: Benzinform, Chlorkohlenstoff, Kohlenstoff-tetrachlorid, Perchlormethan, Tetrachlorkohlenstoff, Tetrachlormethan.

Spanish: Tetracoloruro de carbono.

Italian: Tetracoloruro di carbonio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in analyzing and testing—

Coffee, hops, ashes, mineral phosphates, palm oil, rosin, rosin oil.

Solvent in making toxicological examinations for the determination of strychnine and atropine.

Reagent in making color tests for—

Bromine, iodine.

Solvent for—

Alkaloids, bromine, iodine, fats, oils, resins, waxes.

Solvent in extracting—

Fats.

Solvent for the extraction and assay of drugs.

Solvent in isolating alkaloids.

**Ceramic**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters of cellulose, as well as resins, waxes, and gums, used for coating and decorating ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Mixed solvents, containing benzoin, benzene and other inflammable substances (added for the purpose of decreasing their inflammability and making a non-inflammable mixture).

Reagent for—

Introducing chlorine in the manufacture of inorganic and organic compounds.

Reagent in making—

Ammonium carbonate, aromatics, carbeneol, chloroform, chlorinated hydrocarbons, hexachloroethane, methane, noviodine, paraoxybenzoic acid, pharmaceuticals, tetrachloroethylene, various intermediates and other organic compounds, viscin.

Solvent for extracting—

Atropine, strychnine.

Solvent for

Purifying organic pharmaceuticals and other compounds.

Solvent in making—

Acetic anhydride, alphapyrrolcarboxylic acid, 1:4-dichloronaphthalene, 1:5-dichloronaphthalene, various other organic compounds.

Solvent for—

Acetone, alkali cellulose, aluminum palmitate, aluminum stearate, benzene, benzoin, bitumen, butyl alcohol, camphor, cellulose acetate, cellulose dinaphthenate, chloroform, chlorinated hydrocarbons and the like, coaltar naphthas, cumarone, ethyl acetate, ethyl alcohol, ether, methanol, nitrocellulose, propyl alcohol, rubber heptachloride, trichloroethylene.

**Construction**

Solvent for washing—

Tiles and tiled fronts of buildings.

**Dye**

Solvent in making—

Parafuchsin, various other dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and at

**Carbon Tetrachloride (Continued)**

times resins, gums, and the like, used for insulating, cables, wiring and electrical machinery and equipment.

Substitute for oil in—

Electric transformers.

High-tension switches of high electrical resistivity.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for—

Fats, greases, oils.

Solvent in extracting fats and oils from—

Fatty materials, meals, oilseeds, press cakes, waste products.

Solvent in recovering—

Oils from fuller's earth and other substances used in bleaching the oils.,

Solvent in recovering—

Tallow.

**Food**

Preservative for—

Grain.

Solvent in extracting—

Caffeine from coffee.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and artificial or natural resins and waxes and gums, used for the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Special adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Ingredient (U. S. 1594522) of—

Adhesive preparations.

Solvent for decreasing—

Bones and hides for the manufacture of bone and hide glue and gelatin.

**Gums**

General solvent.

Solvent for—

Dammar, mastic, sandarac.

**Ink**

Reagent in making—

Printing inks.

**Insecticide**

As a cereal insecticide.

For fumigating weevil-infected wheat.

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal preparations (in admixture with ethylene dichloride).

Insecticide for controlling—

Grain weevil, peach-tree borer, phylloxera, San Jose scale.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Shoe polishes.

Solvent for—

Cleansing spotted leathers.

Removing natural oils and greases from hides before tanning so as to prevent staining thereafter and insure evenness of the leather finish and tan.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as artificial or natural resins, gums, and waxes, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the protection and decoration of leather goods.

**Mechanical**

Solvent for—

Cleansing machinery.

Recovering oil from cotton and wool waste.

Removing oils and greases from leather belting and the like.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent for—

Cleansing metals preparatory to further treatment.

Degreasing metal parts and castings preparatory to plating, varnishing, galvanizing, shellacking.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as artificial or natural resins, waxes, and gums, used for the protection and decoration of metal ware.

Metal polishes.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general solvent.

As a delousing agent.

For the standardization of thermometers.

Ingredient and solvent in making—

Compositions for rendering fibrous materials transparent or translucent.

Compositions for repelling moth (in admixture with ethylene dichloride).

Compositions, containing clay, for cleansing ivory, horn, and bone.

Compositions, containing waxes, etc., used for polishing furniture.

Compositions for the fumigation of furs.

Compositions used as fire extinguishers.

Preparations for cleansing internal combustion engines.

Preparations for cleansing electric motors.

Preparations used for waxing purposes.

Preparations used for the removal of stains from celluloid articles.

Preparations used for cleansing typewriters.

Solvent compositions, containing ethylene dichloride, used for a variety of purposes.

Reagent for—

Detecting watermarks in stamps and paper.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with gums, waxes, and artificial or natural resins, used for the decoration and protection of fibrous compositions of matter.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Reagent in making—

Coating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paint, lacquer, and varnish removers.

Stains.

Thin staining lacquers.

Viscous dipping lacquers.

Reagent in making—

Dry colors.

Solvent in making—

Fat lacquers and varnishes.

Lacquers, varnishes, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with waxes, gums, and artificial or natural resins.

**Paper**

Solvent for—

Removing oil from paperstock, reworking newsprint.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with gums, waxes, and natural or artificial resins, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for coating and decorating paper and pulp products.

**Perfumery**

Solvent in extracting—

Perfumes and essential oils from flowers.

**Petroleum**

Solvent for—

Gasoline, paraffin, petroleum.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent in treating—

Edges of sound films.

Solvent in removing—

Stains from films.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with gums, waxes, and artificial or natural resins.

**Printing**

Solvent for cleaning—

Engraved plates, type, printing machinery, lithographic stones.

**Refrigeration**

As a refrigerating medium.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Kauri, shellac (when used with alcohol), soft copal.

Solvent in making—

Liquid wax preparations.

Solvent in extracting—

Waxes from raw materials.



**Carbon Tetrachloride (Continued)****Rubber****Ingredient of—**

Rubber cements possessing non-inflammable properties.  
Rubber compositions used in the manufacture of rubberized cloth.

**Solvent for—**

Rubber, splicing acid.

**Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with gums, waxes, and artificial or natural resins, used for the decoration and coating of rubber goods.

**Sanitation****Solvent in—**

Degreasing garbage.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Cleansing compositions, dry-cleaning compositions, spotting fluids.

**Solvent in making—**

Gelatinous water-soluble soaps from sulphonated oils and resins.

Paste soaps for removing grease stains.

Soaps with sodium ricinoleate.

Textile soaps from linseed oil and castor oil.

**Stone****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with artificial or natural resins, gums, and waxes, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

**Textile****—, Bleaching****Solvent in—**

Linen bleaching process, carried out in kiers.

**—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Scouring compositions containing sulphonated oil soaps.

**Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**—, Manufacturing****Solvent in—**

Scouring wool.

**Reagent in making—**

Cellulose compounds which are indifferent to substantive colors.

**Woodworking****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting woodwork.

**Carbonyl Chloride****Synonyms: Phosgene.**

French: Chlorure de carbonyle, Chlorure carbonyle,

Phosgène.

German: Carbonylchlorid, Phosgen.

**Chemical****General chlorinating reagent.****Reagent in making—**

Acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, anthraquinone-10-carboxylic acid, antipyrin derivatives, aristochin, benzoxazolonearsinic acid (Brit. 439605), chlorocarbonic acid esters, creosote carbonate (creosotal), diethylbarbituric acid (Barbital, Veronal), diphenyl carbonate, dipropasin, guaiacol carbonate (Duotal), methyl chloride, methylorthoaminophenol, para-p'-tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone, phenyl isocyanate, phenyl salicylate (Salol), quinine carbonic acid ethyl ester, santalol carbonate (Blenal), symmetrical dimethyldiphenylurea, thionyl chloride, thyresol, urea.

**Dye****Reagent in making—**

Azo dyestuffs, benzo fast orange, benzo fast red, benzo fast rose red, benzo fast scarlet, benzo fast yellow, benzo scarlet, brilliant sulphon red B, cotton yellow, ethyl violet, helindon yellow 3GN, methyl violet.

Soluble vat dyestuffs with the aid of dimethoxydibenzanthrone (Brit. 277398).

Triphenylmethane dyestuffs.

**Glass****Bleaching agent in treating—**

Sand for making fine glass.

**Military****Poison gas.****Miscellaneous**

Poison gas for various industrial and agricultural purposes.

**Ingredient (Brit. 255101) of—**

Cleansing and polishing compositions for floors, linoleum, and the like.

**3-Carboxyphenylthiocarbimide****Chemical****Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—**

Alkoxyalphanaphthalenesulphonic acid.

Alpha-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthenetrisulphonic acid.

Aminoarylcarboxylic acids.

Aminoheterocyclic carboxylic acids.

1:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides.

Chloroalphanaphthalenesulphonic acids.

Chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides.

Iodonitrobenzoyl chlorides.

Nitroanisoyl chlorides.

Nitrobenzene sulphochlorides.

Nitrobenzoyl chlorides.

2-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

3-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

4-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

1-Nitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride.

1:5-Nitronaphthoyl chloride.

2-Nitrophenylacetyl chloride.

4-Nitrophenylacetyl chloride.

Nitrotolulyl chlorides.

**Carnauba Wax**

Synonyms: Brazil wax.

French: Cire de brasil, Cire de carnauba.

German: Brasilienwachs, Carnaubawachs.

**Disinfectant****Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—**

Antiseptic compositions, containing such active substances as bis-2-hydroxyphenyl oxide and 4-hydroxyphenylamine.

**Electrical****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of electric cables and wires.

Insulating compositions used in motors and other electric machinery and apparatus.

Waterproofing compositions used on electric appliances.

**Fuel****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for making candles (added for the purpose of making the candles harder and more durable).

**Insecticide****Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—**

Compositions, containing active ingredients of the type of bis-2-hydroxyphenyl oxide, 4-hydroxyphenylamine, and the like, used for treating cattle and other domestic animals to rid them of pests and also for disinfecting and preserving seeds and plants.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Compositions for cleaning white leather.

Compositions for dressing various leathers.

Compositions for polishing leather and leather goods.

Compositions for applying waterproofed coatings to leather goods.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for finishing linoleum.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Automobile polishes.

Compositions, containing active ingredients of type of bis-2-hydroxyphenyl oxide, 4-hydroxyphenylamine, and the like, used as polishes and as preservatives, for example in the treatment of catgut and in the mothproofing of feathers, furs, skins (Brit. 358508).

Compositions used for making heel balls.

Compositions used for making phonograph cylinders and graphophone records.

**Carnauba Wax (Continued)**

Compositions for marking cloth (U. S. 1622353).

Compositions for waterproofing purposes.

Furniture polishes, shoe polishes.

Reagent in making—

Physical apparatus.

Substitute for beeswax in various compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Wax varnishes, enamels, lacquers, and the like used for special purposes.

Wood-finishing waxes.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for stiffening cardboard containers used in place of tin cans.

Compositions for making carbon paper.

Compositions for making waxed colored paper.

**Perfume**

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—

Cosmetic preparations, containing active ingredients of the type of bis-2-hydroxyphenyl oxide and 4-hydroxyphenylamine.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient of—

Compositions containing other natural and synthetic waxes (added for the purpose of hardening the product and rendering it highly lustrous).

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—

Mothproofing compositions containing the active ingredients bis-2-hydroxyphenyl oxide and 4-hydroxyphenylamine.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—

Preservative compositions containing the active ingredients bis-2-hydroxyphenyl oxide and 4-hydroxyphenylamine.

**Carob Bean**

Synonyms: Locust bean, St. John's bread.

French: Fèves de caroube, Fèves de carouge, Fèves de locuste.

German: Johannisbrothohnen.

Spanish: Carruba.

Italian: Carruba.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ethyl alcohol.

**Food**

As an article of food (the whole fruit).

Used in place of coffee in certain countries.

Ingredient (U. S. 1150607) of—

Food compositions containing chestnuts, potato flour, saleg, fats, gum arabic, and vanilla flavoring.

**Gums**

Starting point in making—

Carob gum, tragasol.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the purpose of increasing the weight of leather and also to accelerate the tanning process.

**Miscellaneous**

For making stockfeed.

**Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient of—

Cough mixtures.

Suggested for use as nutrient.

**Carob Bean Gum**

Synonyms: Industrial gum, Locust bean gum, Locust kernel gum, Tragasol.

French: Gomme de caroube, Gomme de carouge,

Gomme de locuste.

German: Johannisbrotgummi.

Italian: Gomma di carruba, Gomma di locusta,

Gomma di tragasola.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Colloidal preparations of chemicals, metals, and the like, such as selenium (used as a protective colloid in place of gum tragacanth).

**Food**

Ingredient (Brit. 24877-1894) of—

Confectionery.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Mucilages and other adhesive preparations.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions.

Preparations for accelerating tanning action (Collegium 1924, 137).

Weighting compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Binder in making—

Various compositions of matter.

Emulsifying agent in making—

Various dispersed product (used in place of gum tragacanth).

Nutrient medium in bacteriological work.

**Perfume**

Used in place of gum tragacanth in cosmetic preparations.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Ingredient (Brit. 8793-1893) of—

Dye baths and printing pastes.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient (Brit. 8793-1893) of—

Compositions used in weaving cloth.

**Carvacrolphthalein**

Synonyms: Carvacrol-phthaleine.

French: Phthaleine de carvacrole.

German: Carvacrolphthalein.

Spanish: Carvacrolphthaleina.

Italian: Carvacrolphthaleina.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Laxative.

**Carvone**

Synonyms: Carvol.

**Beverage**

Aromatic material for—

Liqueurs (to impart a caraway aroma).

Flavoring material for—

Liqueurs (to impart a caraway taste).

Soft drinks.

**Food**

Flavoring material for—

Baker's products, confectionery.

**Miscellaneous**

Flavoring material for—

Chewing gum, dental preparations.

**Perfume**

Aromatic material for—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In dispensing and compounding practice.

**Soap**

Aromatic material for—

Toilet soaps.

**Cascarilla**

Synonyms: Cascarilla bark, Sweet bark, Sweet wood

bark, Eleuthera bark.

Latin: Cascarillae cortex, Cortex eluteriae, Cortex

thuris, Quina aromatica.

French: Écorce de cascarilla, Écorce de bois, douce;

Chacrilie, Écorce éléuthérienne, cascarill.

German: Cascarillabast, Cascarillaborke, Cascarillohe,

Cascarillarinde, Kaskarillrinde, Sussholzbast, Suss-

holzrinde.

Spanish: Chacarilla, Quina aromatica.

Italian: Cascarilla, Cascariglia.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in extracting—

Cascarilla oil.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Flavoring compositions.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Fumigating preparations.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Dentifrices, pastilles.

**Cascarilla (Continued)****Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Tobacco****Flavoring for—**

Chewing and smoking tobaccos.

**Casein**

Synonyms: Lactarene.

Latin: Caseinum.

French: Caillebotte, Caséogomme, Caséine.

German: Casein, Käsestoff, Milchcasein.

Spanish: Caseína.

Italian: Caseina.

**Abrastue****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used as backing for cloth before the application of the glue in the manufacture of emery cloth.

**Agriculture**

As a spread in various insecticidal and fungicidal sprays.

Used in treating vine diseases.

**Analysis****Reagent in—**

Determining effectiveness of various digestive ferments, such as pepsin and trypsin.

Testing for formaldehyde.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for the manufacture of potteries and porcelains (added for the purpose of increasing the hardness of the finished ware).

**Chemical****Starting point or reagent in making—**

Acrolein compound, albumen, alkaloid compounds, aluminum caseinate, ammonium caseinate (Eucasin), argonin (silver caseinate) (pharmaceutical), arkase (pharmaceutical), biosan (casein-iron preparation), bismuth caseinate, biformic iodide preparation, bromine compounds, calcium caseinate (Protolac), cargel (pharmaceutical), cargento (pharmaceutical), casein citrate, casein compositions containing arsenic, casein compositions containing cocaine, casein compositions containing tannic acid, casein-formaldehyde compositions used as antiseptics and the like, caseinhydrol, casein-hydrobromic acid, casein-hydroiodic acid, casein-hydrofluoric acid, casein-iodide, casein oxalate, casein phosphate, caseinphosphorol, copper caseinate, eucasin (ammonium caseinate) (German 84682), ferric caseinate, iodocasein, iron-casein preparations, mercury caseinate, nutrose (sodium caseinate, special nutrient), odda (pharmaceutical nutrient), peptonces, periodocasein, plasmon, pro-ferrin (pharmaceutical), protan (pharmaceutical), protolac (calcium caseinate, special nutrient), saccharated casein, sanose (containing albumens), santogen (containing sodium glycerinophosphate), silver caseinate (Argonin), sodium caseinate (nutrose), triferrin (iron-casein composition), various casein compositions containing opium alkaloids.

**Construction****Ingredient of—**

Compositions for dampproofing walls, insulating cements, mortars, plaster lath compositions.

**Dye****Ingredient of—**

Color lakes, nonpoisonous rhodamine and eosin lakes.

**Electrical****Ingredient of—**

Insulating compositions for coating wires and parts of electrical machinery and equipment.

**Food**

Component of various food compositions.

**Filler in—**

Ice cream.

**Ingredient of—**

Artificial butters, artificial compositions used in the place of eggs, albuminous milks, baker's wares, baking powders, cheeses, children's foods, cocoas, diabetic foods, diaprotein preparations made with casein flour, dyspeptic foods, easily digestible and nutrient foods, such as soups, coffee, tea, and the like, the casein being used in the soluble form (caseinogen), infants' foods, meat extracts, malted milks, milk chocolates, modified milks, oleomargarin, reconstituted and synthetic foods, reconstructed milks, sausages, soup tablets.

**Reagent for—**

Decolorizing and clarifying fruit juices.

**Explosives****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for the manufacture of matches.

**Fats and Oils****Ingredient of—**

Emulsifying compositions.

**Fuel****Binder in making—**

Fuel briquettes from coal dust and the like.

**Glues and Adhesives**

As a gelatin substitute.

**Ingredient of—**

Borax glues.

Compositions for fastening paper bags over mature flowers of plants to prevent uncontrolled pollination in breeding studies.

Compositions for mending glass, china, porcelain, meerscham.

Compositions for making cardboard boxes.

Compositions for cementing cork or paper discs to metal shells in bottle caps.

Compositions for sealing paper on cigarets.

Glues for attaching linoleum to wood and cement.

Glues for making plywood and veneered panels and furniture.

Glues for attaching heels to shoes.

Glues for cementing metals.

Glues for cementing stone.

Glues for attaching paper labels to tin cans and glass-ware.

Latex glues, liquid glues, washable cements for boards, water-resistant glues, wood glues.

**Reagent in—**

Clarifying glues and gelatins.

**Inks****Ingredient of—**

Common inks, intaglio inks, and printing inks (U. S. 1621541-3).

Printing inks, containing borax, glycerin, oil of citronella, carboic acid, and borax in aqueous medium (U. S. 1724603).

**Leather**

General finishing reagent in treating leather goods.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers.

Dressing compositions for leather and leather goods.

Finishing compositions for treating light leathers, such as sheepskins, heavy grades of stock, and heavy splits of cowhide.

Finishing compositions for coating heavy goods colored and embossed to imitate leather.

Pigment finishing compositions.

Seasoning compositions for treating leather and leather goods.

Tanning compositions (used in the place of blood albumen).

**Reagent for—**

Decolorizing tanning extracts.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Ingredient of—**

Compositions with linseed oil used for making linoleum and oilcloth.

**Mechanical****Ingredient of—**

Anticorrosion preparations.

Antiradiation coverings for steam pipes and other equipment.

Asbestos compositions used for the manufacture of high-pressure steam gaskets.

Brake-shoe fillings and linings containing cement, blood, asbestos (U. S. 1724718).

Facings for brake linings, with admixture of asbestos.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Anticorrosion compositions, antiradiation compositions.

Compositions for making cartridge boxes and cases, buckets, bags, and the like from paper (used to wearproof and strengthen the paper).

Compositions containing cork (used as binder).

Compositions with formaldehyde for glazing casks.

Compositions containing plaster of paris, used for cooperage luting.

Compositions for priming artists' canvas.

Compositions used for making picture moldings.

**Casein (Continued)**

Compositions containing colored micas.  
 Compositions containing various ingredients and used as a substitute for cork.  
 Compositions for treating straw to render it impermeable.  
 Compositions containing bituminous substances used for treating and surfacing roads (Brit. 251098).  
 Emulsions containing woodtar and bitumens.  
 Liquid court plasters.  
 Shoe polishes and creams.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Artificial horse hair.  
 Substitute for gelatin, gums, shellac, and albumen in various compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
 Anilin dye paint for marking bags, iron barrels, and cases.  
 Asbestos paints for fireproofing wood and canvas.  
 Black casein paints, blue casein paints, boiled oil substitutes, calcimine washes, casein distempers, casein enamels, casein facade paints, casein lime paints, cold water paints, casein cement paints, encaustic paints, external washable cold water paints, interior paints, fireproofing paints for use on stage curtains and scenery, gloss enamels.  
 Latex casein paints for use on paper, cloth, leather, concrete and brickwork.  
 Marble lime colors for outside work.  
 Milk paints, containing soap, slaked lime, and turpentine.  
 Moulders' paints for making steel castings with clean surfaces.  
 Oleo-casein paints for use on wood, metal, stone, and stucco.  
 Paint and varnish removers.  
 Paints containing satin white.  
 Paints for marking bags, barrels, cases.  
 Putties, quick-drying paints, roofing pulps, sanitary calcimines.  
 Sodium silicate paints for painting very damp rooms, stone, brick and fresh dry plaster (lime or cement).  
 Stenciling paints, street-marking paints, stucco water paints, water color paints, waterproof paints, water-white casein varnishes (German 200919), wax color binding compositions.  
 Zinc white casein paints for use on paper, cloth, leather, wood and stone.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Formolactin, a formaldehyde product used for making antiseptic paints and varnishes for use in hospitals, dairies, etc.  
 Reagent in—  
 Treating ultramarine and similar pigments to make them useable with oil in the manufacture of oil paints (Brit. 224273).  
 Substitute for shellac and linseed oil.

**Paper**

Assistant in rosin sizing process.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Compositions containing magnesium oxide and lime, used for treating paper slates and drawing paper to make them erasable.  
 Compositions for mothproofing paper bags for storing clothing and the like.  
 Compositions for enamelling paper and pulp.  
 Compositions for making paper and pulp and compositions resistant to tearing and proof against water, oil, rust, and grease and suitable for making sacks, cartons, wrappers, blue prints, photographic and lithographic papers, posters, documents, sand and emery papers, parchment substitutes, wrappers for bread, tobacco, and sugar, bags for lime, cement, flour, paints, and various hygroscopic commodities.  
 Compositions for making washable and antiseptic wallpaper.  
 Compositions for sizing half-tone printing paper.  
 Compositions for sizing art printing papers.  
 Compositions for making transfer papers.  
 Compositions for applying the finishing coat on heavy wallpaper to imitate leather.  
 Compositions (used as a size) in varnishing tile paper so as to provide a better support for the varnish.  
 Compositions, containing clays, alum, and lime, used for sizing high-grade half-tone paper.  
 Compositions for making strong durable, waterproof, and fireproof asbestos paper, board (casein used in the place of fish glue).

Compositions containing shellac used for forming the top varnish on playing cards or applying top coat on waterproofed paper.  
 Sizing compositions for coated or enamelled paper, onion-skin, writing paper, oilproof and waterproof art paper, metachrome papers.  
 Sizing compositions for surface sizing writing paper (casein used in the place of glue).

Reagent in—  
 Sizing paper pulp in the beater by the rosin sizing process.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
 Casein creams, massage creams.  
 Perfume compositions (added for the purpose of retaining the perfume).

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—  
 Solidified compositions containing petroleum oils or distillates.

**Pharmaceutical**

Added to pharmaceutical preparations for the purpose of promoting their toleration without diminishing the medical action of the drug itself.  
 As an emulsifying agent.

**Ingredient of—**

Dermatological applications.  
 Vehicle for pharmaceutical preparations containing heavy metals, tannins, alkaloids, salicylates, iodides, and the like.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used in the manufacture of films and plates.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Photographic prints and plates (French 151014, German 202108, and Brit. 19297-1908).  
 Sensitizing solutions for making casein pigment prints.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—  
 Artificial horn preparations.  
 Casein-phenol-formaldehyde plastics.  
 Casein plastics for making buttons, buckles, electrical insulators, fountain pens, pencils, combs, beads, brush backs, manicure sets, cuticle sticks, paper knives, teething rings, cigaret holders, millinery ornaments, chessmen, checkers, dominos, cane and umbrella handles, novelties.  
 Casein-cellulose plastics.  
 Compositions for making covers for floors and walls.  
 Fireproof cellulose substitutes.  
 Galalith.  
 Imitation ivory, mother of pearl, shell, bone.  
 Thermoplastics.  
 Reagent in—  
 Treating celluloid to reduce its inflammability (used in place of camphor).

**Printing**

In bookbinding, in lithography.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—  
 Hard rubber.  
 Rubber, gutta-percha, or balata latex compositions (Brit. 253740).

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
 Buttermilk soaps, deterative compositions, milk soaps.  
 Toilet soaps (added for the purpose of increasing the firmness and lathering properties).

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Reagent—**

Fixing insoluble dyestuffs.  
 Fixing zinc white on cotton with the aid of formaldehyde.  
 Mordanting cotton yarns and fabrics so that they can be dyed with acid dyestuffs.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for giving cloth a metallic finish.  
 Compositions for making coated airplane cloth (U. S. 1521055-6).  
 Compositions for giving high gloss to fabrics.  
 Compositions for fixing mineral pigments so that they are fast to washing.  
 Compositions for finishing and waterproofing cloth in general.

**Casein (Continued)**

Compositions for making mercerized crepes.  
Dressing compositions for linens.  
Loading compositions for silk and cotton.  
Detergent compositions (added to increase the detergent action, the casein being used in alkaline solution).

Sizing compositions.  
Softening compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient of—  
Adhesive preparations used in the manufacture of double cloths.

Reagent in making—

Rayon.

Starting point in making—

Threads or fibers in coagulated form (French 356508).

**—, Printing**

Thickener in—

Pastes for printing calico.

**Wine**

As a clarifying agent.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Artificial wood compositions.  
Compositions used as adhesives in the manufacture of built-in wooden propellers and other parts of airplanes.

**Cashew Nut Shell Oil**

French: Huile de coque de noir d'acajou.

German: Elephantenlausrindeöl, Kaschunussrindeöl.

**Electrical**

Starting point (Brit. 272510) in making—

Compositions for insulating purposes.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point (Brit. 272509) in making—

Violet coloring matter for fats and oils.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Starting point (Brit. 272510) in making—

Cement and adhesive ingredients.

**Gums**

Starting point (Brit. 272509) in making—

Pigments for gums.

**Ink**

Starting point (Brit. 272509) in making—

Ink pigments.

Printing inks with linseed oil, oleic acid, tung oil.

**Miscellaneous**

Starting point (Brit. 272510) in making—

Waterproofing reagents.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Starting point (Brit. 272509) in making—

Pigments.

**Paper**

Starting point (Brit. 272510) in making—

Cardboard finishing reagents, paper finishing reagents.

**Plastics**

Starting point (Brit. 272509) in making—

Coloring matter for dyeing cellulose acetate and cellulose nitrate plastic compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point (Brit. 272509) in making pigments used in—

Enamels, cellulose lacquers, lacquers, paints, stains, varnishes.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 272509) in making—

Pigment for coloring coumarone resin.

**Rubber**

Starting point (Brit. 272509) in making—

Pigment.

**Castor Oil**

Synonyms: Palma christi seed oil, Ricinus oil.

Latin: Oleum palmae christi, Oleum ricini, Oleum e semine ricini.

French: Huile de castor, Huile de ricin.

German: Ricinusöl, Rizinusoel.

Spanish: Aceite de ricino.

Italian: Olio di ricino.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pelmic acid, normal.

Oenanthol, octin-1, sulphuricoleates.

Starting point (Brit. 310941) in making emulsifying agents for—

Alcohols, chlorohydrin, hydrogenated phenols, ketones.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 310941) in making emulsifying agents for—

Anilin dye pastes.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Insulating compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient (Brit. 310941) of—

Boring oils containing xylene.

Starting point (Brit. 310941) in making—

Splitting agents, emulsifying agents.

Starting point in making—

Sulphonated oils, turkey red oil.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Casein glue compositions.

**Illumination**

Illuminant in lamps for special purposes.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Fly oils for cattle, fly "dope" for outers, fly-paper coatings, fungicidal compositions (French 566406), insecticidal compositions (French 566406).

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 310941) of—

Treating compositions containing xylene.

Ingredient of—

Leather varnishes, tanning compositions, various leather dressings.

Preservative in treatment of—

Boots and shoes, harness leather, leather belting.

Softening agent in treatment of—

Boots and shoes, harness leather, leather belting.

Reagent in making—

Artificial leather.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Lubricants for automobile and airplane motors.

Lubricants for fine machinery, especially those operated at high speeds or at low temperatures.

Lubricants for racing sulkies and light horse-drawn vehicles.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 310941) of—

Cleaning compositions, in combination with xylene.

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions for fibrous substances (Brit. 251961).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 310941) of—

Mineral pigment pastes, in combination with xylene.

Ingredient of—

Pyroxylin lacquers, to prevent cracking.

Starting point in making—

Nitrated product used in acetone solution as a lacquer.

**Paper and Pulp**

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions for treating paper and paper products (Brit. 251961).

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Hair dressings, shampoos, toilet creams.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 310941) of—

Mineral oil emulsions, in combination with xylene.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Rubber substitutes.

**Sanitation**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing and disinfecting compositions (French 566406).

**Soap**

Reagent in making—

Liquid soaps, shaving soaps, special toilet soaps, textile soaps, transparent soaps.

**Textile****—, Bleaching**

Ingredient (Brit. 310941) of—

Bleaching baths, in combination with xylene.

**Castor Oil (Continued)****—, Dyeing**

Ingredient (Brit. 310941) of—

Dye baths, in combination with xylene.

**Assist in dyeing—**

Cotton yarns, cotton fabrics, with alizarin.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions for textile fabrics (Brit. 251961).

Ingredient (Brit. 310941) of—

Finishing compositions, in combination with xylene.

Washing compositions, in combination with xylene.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient (Brit. 310941) (in combination with xylene)

of—

Carbonizing liquors, mercerizing liquors, spinning oils.

**Waxes and Resins**

Ingredient (Brit. 310941) of—

Emulsions with waxes, in combination with xylene.

**Castor Oil Fatty Acids**

French: Acides grasses d'huile de ricin.

German: Ricinöelfettsäure, Ricinusöelfettsäure,

Rizinoelfettsäure, Rizinusöelfettsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts of the acids.

**Dye**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Color lakes and oil colors.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient (Brit. 313453) of—

Fat and oil splitting compositions.

Lubricating and greasing compositions.

**Ink**

Ingredient of various products.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal and germicidal compositions.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 313453) of—

Treating and finishing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 313453) of—

Bleaching composition, cleansing compositions, emulsifying compositions, purifying compositions, washing compositions, wetting compositions.

Starting point in making—

Polishing compositions.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 313453) of—

Compositions used in the treatment and coating of paper.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical**

As a coating for pills.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of various compositions.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient (Brit. 313453) of—

Wax-splitting compositions.

Ingredient of—

Resin and wax compositions.

**Soap**

Starting point in making—

Special soaps.

**Textile****—, Dyeing and Printing**

Fixing agent (Brit. 313453) in—

Dyeing with basic dyestuffs.

Ingredient of—

Dye baths and printing pastes.

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 313453) in—

Dyeing with vat dyestuffs.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—

Finishing compositions, wetting baths.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient of—

Oiling compositions.

**Catechu (Black)**

Synonyms: Black catechu, Cutt, Pegu catechu, Cutch,

Pegu catechu.

Latin: Catechu nigrum, Terra japonica.

French: Cachou de pégu, Cutch, Cachou.

German: Phgu, Katchu.

Spanish: Catecu.

Italian: Catto, Caticu.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Cutch.

**Leather**

Finishing agent for special grades of leather.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Assist in dyeing fabrics and yarns.

**Cedarwood Oil**

Synonyms: Cedar oil, Oil of red cedar wood.

Latin: Oleum ligni cedri, Oleum juniperi Virginianae.

French: Essence de bois de cèdre, Huile de cèdre.

German: Cederholzöl, Zedernöl.

Italian: Olio di cedro.

**Analysis**

Ingredient (Brit. 306119) of—

Spectroscopic fluids.

Reagent in—

Microscopic work.

**Chemical**

Source of—

Cedrene, cedrol.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Dusting compounds, moth repellants, sprays.

Various insecticidal compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Carbon remover (U. S. 1878245).

Carbon remover containing also acetone, benzene, camphorated oil, denatured alcohol, and turpentine (U. S. 1869310).

Cleansing and polishing liquid (U. S. 1758317).

Furniture polish (U. S. 1739332).

Sweeping compounds (U. S. 1758735).

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfumes.

Odorant in—

Toilet preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Disinfecting soaps.

Odorant in—

Toilet soaps.

**Woodworking**

As a polishing and finishing agent for fine woods.

**Celestite**

Synonyms: Celestine, Coelestin, Coelestine.

French: Célestine.

German: Cölestin.

Spanish: Celestina.

Italian: Celestina.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Strontium salts.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a pigment.

**Cellulose Acetate**

Synonyms: Acetylated cellulose, Acetylcellulose,

Celanese.

French: Acétate de cellulose, Acétate cellulosique,

Cellulose acétylée.

German: Acetylcellulose, Cellulosacetat, Zellulosazetat.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions used for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Electrical**

Insulating material in making—

Condensers.

**Cellulose Acetate (Continued)****Ingredient of—**

Coating compositions used for insulating, protecting, and decorating electric wires and apparatus.

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for coating glass to prevent fogging by condensed moisture.

**Raw material in making—**

Intermediate layer between the plates of nonscatterable glass.

**Glue and Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Adhesive preparations containing also gums, resins, and other substances.

**Jewelry****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used to increase the luster of artificial pearls.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather goods.

**Metal Fabricating****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of metalware.

**Miscellaneous**

General sizing and finishing agent.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of various fibrous and other products.

Compositions used in coating skins.

**Raw material in making—**

Filaments, phonograph records.

Used for various purposes in dentistry.

**Paint and Varnish****Raw material in making—**

Bronzing varnishes, cements, compositions for treating dirigible fabrics, dopes, enamels, lacquers, varnishes.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of products made from paper and pulp and in the manufacture of coated paper.

**Photographic****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used to make noninflammable photographic and cinematographic films.

**Plastics****Ingredient of—**

Noninflammable plastics used in place of celluloid.

**Rayon****Base of—**

Celanese.

**Rubber****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in place of rubber and gutta-percha. Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of rubber goods.

**Stone****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

As the rayon fabric commonly known as celanese.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in gilding lace.

Compositions used for producing decorative effects on fabrics.

Fireproofing compositions used in treating textile fabrics, especially linen.

Self-ironing fabrics.

**Wood****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of wood products.

Plastic compositions used for filling and decorating woodwork.

**Cellulose Acetate-Sodium Phthalate****Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Adhesive compositions.

**Dye****Vehicle for carrying—**

Dyestuffs.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Sizing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish****Vehicle for carrying—**

Pigments.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Sizing compositions.

**Photographic****Antihalation backing for—**

Photographic film.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

Sizing compositions.

**Cellulose Butyrate****Miscellaneous****Ingredient (Brit. 406011) of—**

Ester mixture with cellulose acetate, used in making coating compositions by solution in an alkylene chloride, together with a solubilizing agent, a plasticizer, and gums, fats, waxes, resins, or the like.

Ester mixture with cellulose acetate and nitrate, used in making coating compositions by solution in an alkylene chloride, together with a solubilizing agent, a plasticizer, and gums, fats, waxes, resins, or the like.

Also see "Cellulose acetate" for complete list of uses of the more widely used cellulose esters.

**Cellulose Crotonate**

French: Crotonate de cellulose.

German: Krotonzellulose ester, Zellulosekrotonat.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing resins or gums, used for decorating and protecting ceramic products.

**Electrical****Ingredient of—**

Insulating compositions.

**Glass****Ingredient of**

Compositions, containing resins or gums, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for decorating and protecting glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Adhesive preparations containing gums, resins, and other substances.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing resins or gums, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for coating and decorating leathers and leather goods.

**Metallurgical****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing resins or gums, used for decorating and protecting metallic ware.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing resins or gums, used for decorating and protecting various articles.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Paints, varnishes, enamels, dopes, and lacquers containing resins or gums.

**Paper****Ingredient of**

Compositions, containing resins or gums, used in the manufacture of coated papers and also for decorating and protecting paper and pulp products.

**Plastics****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing resins or gums.

**Rubber****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing resins or gums, used for decorating and protecting rubber merchandise.

**Stone****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing resins or gums, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Cellulose Crotonate (Continued)****Textile**

Ingredient of—  
Coating compositions containing resins or gums.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions, containing resins or gums, used for decorating and protecting woodwork.

**Cellulose Nitrate**

See: Nitrocellulose.

**Cellulose Palmitate****Petroleum**

Thickener (Brit. 416513) for—

Mineral oils.

Also see "Cellulose acetate" for complete list of uses of the more widely used cellulose esters.

**Cellulose Propionate****Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 406011) of—

Ester mixture with cellulose acetate, used in making coating compositions by solution in an alkylene chloride, together with a solubilizing agent, a plasticizer, and gums, fats, waxes, resins, or the like.  
Ester mixture with cellulose acetate and butyrate, used in making coating compositions by solution in an alkylene chloride, together with a solubilizing agent, a plasticizer, and gums, fats, waxes, resins, or the like.

Ester mixture with cellulose acetate and nitrate, used in making coating compositions by solution in an alkylene chloride, together with a solubilizing agent, a plasticizer, and gums, fats, waxes, resins, or the like.

Also see "Cellulose acetate" for complete list of uses of the more widely used cellulose esters.

**Cellulose Stearate****Petroleum**

Thickener (Brit. 416513) for—

Mineral oils.

Also see "Cellulose acetate" for complete list of uses of the more widely used cellulose esters.

**Ceratain****Textile**

Ingredient of—  
Settling bath, used in the manufacture of filaments and other products from viscose (U. S. 1774712).

**Ceresin**

Synonyms: Earth wax, Fossil wax, Mineral wax.

Purified ozokerite, Refined ozokerite.

French: Cérésine, Cérésite, Cire de cérésine, Cire de cérésite, Cire d'ozokerite, purifiée; Cire minérale, ozokerite raffinée, ozokerite raffinée.

German: Ceresin, Ceresinwachs, Cerin, Cerosin, Erdwachs, Mineralwachs, Refinierte ozokerite.

**Building and Construction**

Ingredient of—

Emulsifying composition for bitumen, especially suitable for addition to bitumen employed in road construction to produce an emulsion in wet weather, containing also saponified resin, a binding agent, a filling material, and concentrated soda-potash lye (Brit. 387825).

Emulsions used as waterproofing agents by dispersion in cement mixes (U. S. 1906276).

Waterproofing compositions for brickwork, concrete, masonry, piles, shingles, and other porous structural materials.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions for acid tanks and chemical apparatus.

Solution used in obtaining polymerized products of acrylic acid, its esters, salts, or homologs; polymerides are insoluble in the wax (Brit. 404501).

Purifying agent (Brit. 398136) in making—  
Aromatic alcohols, such as phenylethyl alcohols and their homologs, by the action of alkylene oxides on aromatic hydrocarbons.

**Cooperage**

Material for—

Lining and impregnating packages of various kinds.

**Cosmetic**

Raw material in making—

Creams, lipsticks, pastes, pencils, pomades.

**Electrical**

As a general insulating agent.

Binding, coating, and insulating agent in—

Electrical condensers.

Boiling-out agent for—

Treating cables and other materials to remove moisture and improve their electrical properties.

Coating and insulating agent for—

Dry-cell batteries.

Household light wires, radio wires, telephone wires,

wires in all kinds of domestic electrical appliances.

Industrial electrical cables and industrial electrical machinery.

Radio coils and other electrical coils.

Utility cables and machinery.

Filler for

Cable junctions, instrument transformers, terminal boxes.

Ingredient of—

Insulating compositions containing rubber.

Insulating compositions for wires of all kinds.

Insulating compositions for industrial electrical cables and industrial electrical machinery.

Insulating compositions for electric utility cables and machinery.

Insulating and sealing compositions for dry-cells.

Molded insulations.

Sealing agent (Brit. 402967) for—

Electrolytic cells, such as condensers, to prevent the escape of liquid from exhaust ports provided for the escape of gases under pressure.

Waterproofing agent for—

Electrical instruments, electrical machinery.

**Explosives**

Coating agent for—

Stems of paper of vesta matches, stems of wooden matches.

Ingredient of—

Matchhead compositions.

Waterproofing agent for—

Explosives, matches.

**Fuel**

Coating agent (U. S. 1912697) for—

Treating coal to reduce the tendency to heat or to disintegrate because of oxidation.

Ingredient of—

Coating composition for coal; consisting also of colored cellulose pulp and benzene (U. S. 1902642).

Wax in—

Candle-making.

**Food**

Coating agent for—

Display molds for products such as artificial jellies, chocolates, foods of all kinds.

Ingredient of—

Candies, chewing gums, decorative compositions.

Preservative and coating agent for—

Eggs.

Raw material in making—

Artificial honeycombs.

Sealing agent for—

Bottled and jarred goods.

**Forestry**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for curing brown bast in rubber trees.

Grafting dressings (mixed with rosin).

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Lithographic inks, non-offset compounds, offset compounds, printing inks, stamping inks.

**Laundering**

Lubricant for—

Flatirons and ironing machines.

Polishing and stiffening agent for—

Collars, cuffs, shirt fronts.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressings, finishing preparations, military paste polishes, polishing compositions, waterproofing agents.

**Lubricant**

Basis of various lubricating compositions.

Ingredient of—

Axle greases.

Lubricating grease, containing also castor oil, mineral oils, and aluminum stearate (U. S. 1881591).

Special lubricants.



**Ceresin (Continued)****Mechanical**

As a coating against rust.

**Ingredient of—**

Drawing oils, belt dressings.

**Metallurgical****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for covering metals to provide protection against moisture, acids, alkalis, and other corrosive substances.

Corrosion-resisting coating compositions, containing also petrolatum, oxidized petroleum bitumen, asbestos, and powdered shale.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Automobile polish, containing also carnauba wax, rosin, turpentine substitute, and potash solution.

Automobile polish, containing also turpentine, beeswax, paraffin, and carnauba wax.

Compositions for making dental impressions.

Compositions for making anatomical specimens.

Compositions for painting old timber to prevent attack of death watch beetle.

Compositions for waterproofing automobile tops and tarpaulins.

Floor polishes, furniture polishes.

Furniture polish, containing also beeswax, raw linseed oil, turpentine, paraffin oil, potassium carbonate, animal-fat soap chips, and water.

Furniture polish, containing also bleached carnauba wax, paraffin, turpentine, white curd soap, pale rosin, water, and an aromatic oil.

Linoleum polishes.

Phosphorescent compounds made from dehydrated quinine sulphate, zinc sulphide, thorium phenolsulphonate or oleate, glycerin, zinc, or antimony powder; such mixtures are electrically conducting (Brit. 402-777).

Polishes of various sorts.

Preparations for making imitation alabaster statues.

Shoe polishes, ski waxes, wood polishes.

Ray material in making—

Grease crayons, imitation fruit and flowers, oil crayons.

Spotting pencils, containing also stearic acid and oil dyes, for dry cleaners and textile manufacturers, used for restoring original shades to textiles which have been decolorized by stain-removing chemicals.

Toys and dolls.

Wax figures for exhibition purposes and for window display.

Waterproofing agent for—

Cloth liners for automobile tires.

Pasteboard signs exposed to the weather.

Soda-water straws.

**Oils, Fats, and Waxes**

**Ingredient of—**

Beeswax substitute, containing beeswax and glyceryl stearate.

Belt dressings, compounded waxes, electrotypers' wax, sealing wax, shoemakers' wax, wire-drawing oils.

Substitute for—

More expensive waxes.

**Paint and Varnish**

**Absorbent in—**

Paint and varnish removers.

**Ingredient of—**

Antifouling paints.

Lacquers for flexible materials, based on a soluble polymerized vinyl compound, a plasticizer, and a solvent (Brit. 389914).

Special floor waxes.

Varnish, containing also rosin, barytes or other pigments, and alcohol, used for bottles and also for cork capping.

Wood fillers.

**Paper**

Coating, impregnating, or sizing material in making—

Glassine paper (U. S. 1914798 and 1914799).

Sized pulp, waxed paper products.

**Ingredient of—**

Coating compositions.

Coating compositions for regenerated cellulose products (Brit. 414911).

Coating composition, used in making a washable and greaseproof wallpaper, containing also a cellulose derivative, such as cellulose nitrate or acetate, or ethylcellulose or benzylcellulose, and solvents, plasticizers, and natural or synthetic resins (Brit. 394974).

Compositions used in the manufacture of carbon paper.

Moisture-proof, transparent lacquer for coating wrapping paper, containing also a plasticizer, nitrocellulose or other cellulose derivative, and suitable solvents, but no castor oil, gum, or resin (Brit. 412687).

Preparations used in making waxed paper.

Sizing emulsions for paper (Brit. 395155 and 404386).

Sizings for high-gloss paper.

Waterproofing composition, containing also chlorinated rubber and a plasticizer (French 740013).

Waterproofing agent for—

Boxboard, cardboard, cartons, paper, paper drinking cups.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Coating for—

Photographic papers.

Finishing agent for—

Glossy prints.

**Plastics**

**Ingredient of—**

Moulded products made from a solution of a cellulose derivative and a polyvinyl resin together with cork, leather dust, or wood pulp, a plasticizer, and other synthetic resins (Brit. 416412).

Phonograph disks.

**Printing**

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for the preparation of acidproof coatings for plates in the electrotyping process.

Compositions used for making matrices in galvanoplastic work.

Rosin-sulphur mixes for making printing forms.

Process material in—

Lithography, photoengraving, process engraving.

**Rubber**

Coating agent for—

Molds (to prevent sticking of the article molded).

Filler in making—

Rubber compositions.

**Ingredient of—**

Rubber compositions (added to give the rubber a polished or finished appearance).

**Shipbuilding**

**Ingredient of—**

Mixtures with tallow for greasing ships' slipways to facilitate launching operations.

**Soap**

**Ingredient (Brit. 407039) of—**

Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents prepared by incorporating water-soluble mercury silver, or gold salts, which dissociate into metal ions, with aliphatic compounds having strong wetting and washing power, containing at least 8 carbon atoms, having an acid sulphuric or phosphoric ester group or sulphonic acid group in an end position and forming water-soluble salts with said metals.

**Textile**

Glazing agent in—

Hot calendaring.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of waxed cloth.

Finishing compositions.

Impregnating or coating agents for fabrics made from a solution of a cellulose derivative and a polyvinyl resin, a plasticizer, and other synthetic resins (Brit. 416412).

Sizing compositions.

Softening compositions.

Viscose solution for producing dull-lustered rayon (U. S. 1902529).

Waterproofing coating, containing also castor oil, rubber, and petrolatum.

Waterproofing composition consisting of emulsion with a dispersion agent, an organic amine, pine oil, oleic acid, a synthetic wax, aluminum acetate, and sodium silicate (Brit. 401282).

Polishing agent for—

Weaving machine rollers.

Stiffening ("starching") agent for—

Linen.

Waterproofing agent in—

Treating yarns and fabrics.

Wax for—

Hosiery stitching threads.

**Tobacco**

Waterproofing agent for—

Packagings.

**Ceresin (Continued)****Woodworking**

Coating and impregnating agent for—

Artificially dried wood (to prevent reabsorption of moisture).

Log ends (to prevent splitting and infection by borers).

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the finishing of furniture and of lumber used for parquet flooring.

**Ceric Sulphate**

Synonyms: Cerium sulphate.

French: Sulphate cerique, Sulphate de cérium.

German: Cersulfat, Schwefelsäureserioxyd.

**Analysis**

Reagent in determination of nitrogen dioxide.

Reagent in testing for—

Phenols, santonin.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Germany 149677) in making—

Sulphuric acid by the contact process.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampolide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307). Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenchlorohydrin (Brit. 306471).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306440) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane.

Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene, by the reduction of nitrobenzene.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinaldin.

Oxidizing agent in making—

Intermediates and organic chemicals, used in the place of potassium permanganate.

Starting point in making—

Cerium salts.

**Dye**

Oxidizing agent in making—

Synthetic dyestuffs, used in the place of potassium permanganate.

**Electrical**

In electric storage batteries (Brit. 21566-1900).

**Miscellaneous**

Oxidizing agent in making various products.

**Photographic**

Reagent (German 123017) for—

Reducing intensity of negatives.

Reagent in weakening or strengthening silver image.

Reagent in making—

Photographic paper.

Reducing agent in making—

Flashlight powders.

**Textile**

Developer in—

Dyeing and printing with anilin black.

**Cerium-Ammonium Nitrate**

Synonyms: Cerous-ammonium nitrate.

French: Azotate double de cérium et d'ammonium.

German: Ceroammoniumnitrat, Cerammoniumnitrat, Salpetersäuresceroammonium.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Acetal.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Tanning.

**Lighting**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making gas mantles.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Mordant for—

Alizarin colors on fabrics and yarns.

**Cerium Hydroxide**

Synonyms: Ceric hydroxide.

French: Hydroxyde cerique, Hydroxyde de cérium.

German: Cerialhydroxyd.

**Ceramics**

Reagent in—

Coloring porcelains and potteries.

**Chemical**

As a strong reducing agent.

Reducing agent in making—

Cuprous salts from cupric salts.

Mercurous salts from mercuric salts.

Starting point in making—

Cerium chloride, cerium nitrate, other cerium salts.

**Textile**

Mordant in dyeing—

Yarns and fabrics.

**Cerium Methylcyclohexylphthalate****Miscellaneous**

Preventer (U. S. 1965608) of—  
Nitrocellulose coatings discoloration by ultraviolet light.

**Cerium Nitrate**

Synonyms: Cerous nitrate.  
French: Azotate de cérium, Azotate cérreux.  
German: Cernitrat, Ceronitrat, Salpetersäuresceroxyd.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Acetal.

Starting point in making—

Cerous-ammonium nitrate, ceric oxide.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Tanning.

**Lighting**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making gas mantles.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Mordant for fabrics and yarns.

**Cerium Titanofluoride**

French: Titanofluorure cérique, Titanofluorure de cérium.

German: Cerititanofluorid, Titanofluorcer.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 13988 year 1912) of—

Pyrophoric electrodes.

**Cerium Tungstate**

French: Tungstate cérique, Tungstate de cérium, Wolframato de cérique, Wolframato de cérium.

German: Cerwolframato, Wolframsäurescer, Wolframsäuresceroxyd.

Spanish: Tungstato de cerio, Wolframato de cerio.

Italian: Tungstato di cerio, Wolframato di cerio.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metanitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parabromotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphacampholide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthrene (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Amines from oxides, Schiff's base, and nitriles.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles. Aminophenols and nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Electrical**

Reagent in treating—

Arc carbons to improve their capacity for giving a brilliant light.

**Cetraric Acid**

Synonyms: Cetrarin.

French: Acide cétrarique.

German: Cetrarsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, pharmaceuticals, salts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Cetyl Adipate****Paint and Varnish**

Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—

Varnishes and similar compositions having a base of cellulose esters or others, in particular nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

**Cetyl Alcohol**

Synonyms: Cetylic alcohol, Ethal, Hexadecanol, Palmityl alcohol, Primary hexadecyl alcohol.

Latin: Alcohol cetyllicum.

French: Alcool de cétyle.

German: Cetylalkohol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents from water-soluble salts of mercury, silver or gold, and acid sulphuric esters of unsaturated or saturated alcohols (Brit. 407039).

Cetyl paramethoxycarbanilate, used as a plasticizer for cellulose esters.

Cetylamine, used as a dispersing medium and a fat-splitting agent.

Sulphonaed cetylbenzyl ethers used as wetting and detergent agents (Brit. 393937).

Wetting and dispersing agents with coconut alcohol, octadecyl alcohol, sulphuric acid monohydrate, and alkali (Brit. 418846).

Wetting, cleansing, emulsifying, and bleaching agents with boric acid and a sulphonating or phosphatizing agent (Brit. 409598).

**Cosmetic**

Base for—

Cosmetic creams, hand creams, massage creams.

**Cetyl Alcohol (Continued)****Fixative for—**

Essential oils, synthetic aromatics.  
Suggested as an agent for producing a velvety condition of the skin.

**Disinfectant****Solvent for—**

Oil-soluble germicides.  
Starting point in making—  
Cetyl bisulphide, used as a fumigant.

**Food**

Starting point (U. S. 1475574) in making—  
Butter substitute.

**Insecticide**

Starting point in making—  
Cetyl parnitrophenylisocyanate, used as an insecticide and fungicide.

**Miscellaneous**

Starting point (U. S. 1951593) in making—  
Synthetic esters used for producing films.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent for—**

Cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose.  
Starting point in making—  
Cetyl acetate, used in nitrocellulose lacquers and dopes.

**Petroleum**

Sludging inhibitor (U. S. 1841070) for—  
Transformer oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Ingredient of—  
Lanolin substitute used as a base in salves and the like suggested for the treatment of dermatologic eruptions.

Starting point in making—  
Cetyl bromide, cetyl iodide.  
Suggested for use in treating—  
Prurige, weeping eczema.

**Cetyl Alcohol Boric Ester****Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 448668) in making—  
Emulsifying agents for fats, oils, and waxes by condensing, in the presence of a sulphonating agent, with boric acid esters of the cholesterol of woolfat and neutralizing the products.

**Cetylamine**

German: Cetylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.  
Starting point (Brit. 343899) in making—  
Dispersing and emulsifying agents for producing emulsions of various chemicals.

**Dye**

Ingredient (Brit. 343899) of—  
Dispersing preparations used in the production of emulsions of dyestuffs.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient (Brit. 343899) of—  
Dispersing preparations used for the production of emulsions of vegetable and animal oils and fats.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 343899) of—  
Dispersing, emulsifying, cleansing, and washing compositions used for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 343899) of—  
Dispersing preparations used for the production of emulsions of pigments.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 343899) of—  
Dispersing agents used for the production of emulsions of alkaline earth soaps.  
Detergent and cleansing compositions (added to produce the dispersion of the soap).

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 343899) of—  
Scouring, washing, wetting, and cleansing compositions used for various textile purposes (added for the purpose of effecting emulsification and dispersion).

**Cetylbenzyl Ether**

French: Benzyle éther de cétyle, Benzyle éther cétylique, Éther benzilique de cétyle.  
German: Cetylbenzyläther.

**Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 378454) in making—  
Sulphonated derivatives used as cleansing agents.

**Cetylbetagammadihydroxypropyl Sulphide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 435039) in making—  
Hydrogen sulphates (sodium salts) for use as wetting, cleansing, and emulsifying agents.

**Cetylbetahydroxyethyl Sulphide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 435039) in making—  
Hydrogen sulphates (sodium salts) for use as wetting, cleansing, and emulsifying agents.

**Cetylene****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 360602).  
For uses, see under general heading "Emulsifying agents."

**Cetyl Ester of Betaine Chloride****Metallurgical****Frothing agent in—**

Flotation concentration of minerals (said to closely approach the ideal properties of a reagent for these purposes; namely:—(1) the formation of an abundant froth, but one not too persistent, at low concentrations; (2) as effective in acid mediums as in alkaline mediums; (3) insensitive to salts, even in high concentrations; (4) absolutely inert as a collector in regard to both sulphurized and nonsulphurized minerals; (5) its froth-forming properties should not be affected by the collecting agents, including the soap; (6) it should emulsify rapidly and have a dispersive action on all collecting reagents that are usually employed; by the use of this reagent the employment of new collectors, such as the insoluble paraffin oils and butyl sulpholeate, is practicable).

**Cetyl Ether of N-Oxymethylpyridinium Chloride****Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 390553) for—  
Increasing fastness to water of cellulosic materials dyed with substantive colors.

**Cetyl Hexahydrophenylenediacetate****Paint and Varnish**

Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—  
Varnishes and similar compositions having a base of cellulose esters or ethers, in particular nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

**Cetyl Hydrophthalate****Paint and Varnish**

Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—  
Varnishes and similar compositions having a base of cellulose esters or ethers, in particular nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

**Cetyl Iodide****Analysis****Reagent.****Chemical**

Reagent in—  
Chemical syntheses.

**Cetyl Isoselenocyanate****Disinfectant**

Claimed (U. S. 1993040) to be—  
Parasiticide.

**Cetyl Isotellurocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Cetyl Isothiocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Cetyl Phthalate****Paint and Varnish**

Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—  
Varnishes and similar compositions having a base of cellulose esters or ethers, in particular nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

**Cetyl-Potassium Sulphate****Metallurgical****Frothing agent in—**

Flotation concentration of minerals (said to closely approach the ideal properties of a reagent for these purposes; namely:—(1) the formation of an abundant froth, but one not too persistent, at low concentrations; (2) as effective in acid mediums as in alkaline mediums; (3) insensitive to salts, even in high concentrations; (4) absolutely inert as a collector in regard to both sulphurized and nonsulphurized minerals; (5) its froth-forming properties should not be affected by the collecting agents, including the soap; (6) it should emulsify rapidly and have a dispersive action on all collecting reagents that are usually employed. By the use of this reagent the employment of new collectors, such as the insoluble paraffin oils and butyl sulpholeate, is practicable).

**Cetylpyridinium Bromide**

French: Bromure de cétylepyridinium.

German: Bromcetylpyridinium, Cetylpyridiniumbromid.

Spanish: Bromuro de cetilpyridinium.

Italian: Bromuro di cetilpyridinium.

**Dry-Cleaning****Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—**

Solvents, such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene.

**Leather****Waterproofing agent (Brit. 424410) for—**

Leather.

**Metallurgical****Inhibitor (Brit. 397553) of—**

Corrosion of metal by sulphuric acid in pickling baths for steel.

**Textile****Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—**

Dry-cleaning solvents for textile fabrics.

**Mordant (Brit. 436592) in—**

Dyeing natural or regenerated cellulosic textile materials with chrome dyestuffs.

**Cetyl Salicylate****Cellulose Products****Plasticizer for—**

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Cetyl Sebacate****Paint and Varnish****Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—**

Varnishes and similar compositions having a base of cellulose esters or ethers, in particular nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

**Cetyl Selenocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Cetyl-Sodium Phosphate****Metallurgical****Frothing agent in—**

Flotation concentration of minerals (said to closely approach the ideal properties of a reagent for these purposes; namely:—(1) the formation of an abundant froth, but one not too persistent, at low concentrations; (2) as effective in acid mediums as in alkaline mediums; (3) insensitive to salts, even in high concentrations; (4) absolutely inert as a collector in regard to both sulphurized and non-sulphurized minerals; (5) its froth-forming properties should not be affected by the collecting agents, including the soap; (6) it should emulsify rapidly and have a dispersive action on all collecting reagents that are usually employed. By the use of this reagent the employment of new collectors, such as the insoluble paraffin oils and butyl sulpholeate, is practicable).

**Cetyl Succinate****Paint and Varnish****Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—**

Varnishes and similar compositions having a base of cellulose esters or ethers, in particular nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

**Cetylsulphobenzyl Ether****Rubber****Stabilizer (Brit. 411478) for—**

Rubber latex.

**Cetylsulphobenzyl Ether Sodium Salt****Soap****Starting point (Brit. 378454) in making—**

Detergent by admixture with sodium chloride.

Detergent, containing also sodium sulphate and sodium salt of dodecylsulphobenzyl ether.

**Cetylsulphoethyl Ether****Rubber****Stabilizer (Brit. 411478) for—**

Rubber latex.

**Cetyl-1-sulphuric Acid (Normal) Ester****Chemical****As an emulsifying agent.****Reagent in—**

Organic synthesis.

**Starting point (Brit. 440575) in making—**

Emulsifying agents with salts of lead, aluminum, iron, tin, or barium (such emulsifying agents are said to form water-in-oil emulsions and are, preferably, produced in situ by (1) dissolving the sulphuric acid ester in the oil and (2) agitating with an aqueous solution of the metallic salt, for example, lead acetate; they are said to be useful for treating medicinal paraffin oil, neatsfoot oil, olive oil, castor oil, cottonseed oil, and petroleum lubricating oil; a heavy paraffin oil, so treated on the basis of 50 parts by weight of oil to 48.75 parts of water, is said to yield a heavy grease that has good lubricating properties and may readily be extended with oil; water-linseed oil type emulsion is offered as suitable for use as a paint base).

**Cetyl Tellurocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Cetyl Thiocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Cetyltrimethylammonium Bromide**

French: Bromure de cétyletriméthyleammonium.

German: Bromcetyl-dreifachmethyleammoniak, Bromcetyl-dreifachmethyleammonium.

Spanish: Bromuro de cetiltrimetilammonio.

Italian: Bromuro di cetiltrimetilammonio.

**Metallurgical****Inhibitor (Brit. 397553) of—**

Corrosion of metal by sulphuric acid in pickling baths for steel.

**Charcoal, Activated**

French: Charbon, activé.

German: Aktivierter kohle.

**Chemical**

General decolorizing and purifying agent for the treatment of various chemicals and chemical products.

**Absorbent in—**

Producing high vacuums used for various chemical purposes.

Recovering various solvents, such as acetone, butyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, methanol, petroleum distillates of various sorts, benzene, and ethyl acetate.

Recovering sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides in various chemical processes.

Storing compressed gases of various sorts, such as sulphur dioxide and acetylene.

Carrier for catalysts, such as metallic salts and oxides, used in making various chemicals and chemical products.

**Catalyst in—**

Converting sulphuretted hydrogen into water and sulphur.

**Catalyst in making—**

Chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Fatty acids and other chemical compounds by the decomposition and oxidation of mineral oils.

Nitric oxide and nitric acid from nitrogen of the air, as well as from ammonia by oxidation.

**Reagent in purifying and decolorizing—**

Acetanilide and derivatives.

Alcohols, both aromatic and aliphatic, such as ethyl alcohol, methanol, benzyl alcohol, and higher fatty alcohols.

**Charcoal, Activated (Continued)**

Alkaloids, such as morphine, caffeine, quinine, cocaine, strychnine, codeine, and their salts.

**Benzene**

Boric acid, borax, and other salts of boron.

Citric acid and citrates.

Gallic acid and gallates.

Glycerin for pharmaceutical purposes.

Magnesium sulphate and other alkaline earth sulphates.

Pharmaceutical products.

Photographic chemicals.

Salicylic acid and other aromatic acids.

Salicylates of organic and inorganic bases.

Sodium sulphate and other sodium salts.

Tartaric acid and tartrates.

**Fats and Oils**

Catalyst carrier in making—

Solid fats from oils by hydrogenation.

Reagent in—

Bleaching various edible oils, such as coconut oil, palm kernel oil, and cottonseed oil.

Decolorizing various fats and oils of both animal and vegetable origin.

**Food**

General decolorizing and bleaching agent in the treatment of food products.

Reagent in—

Bleaching liquid food products.

Decolorizing and purifying beverages, edible oils, fruit juices, vinegars.

Deodorizing and purifying carbon dioxide for use in carbonating beverages.

**Explosives**

Absorbent in—

Recovering volatile solvents used in the manufacture of cordite.

**Gases**

Absorbent in—

Extracting benzene and other light oils from city gas, coal gas, coke oven gas.

Reagent in—

Purifying and removing obnoxious odors from various industrial gases.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent in—

Treating crude gelatin liquor to obtain the pure product.

**Leather**

Absorbent in—

Recovering volatile solvents used in the manufacture of artificial leathers.

**Military**

Filler for gas masks.

**Miscellaneous**

As a bleaching agent—

As a decolorizing and deodorizing agent.

As a filtering medium.

Reagent in—

Deodorizing refrigerators, storage tanks, submarine vessels, and other confined spaces.

Recovering volatile solvents used in dry cleaning and in various manufacturing processes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in purifying—

Paint oils.

**Petroleum**

Absorbent for recovering—

Gasoline from casinghead gas.

Gasoline from natural gas.

Gasoline vapors which escape during the process of the cracking of heavy oils.

Gasoline vapors from storage tanks.

Reagent in—

Decolorizing and purifying dry-cleaning solvents and other distillates.

**Plastics**

Reagent in—

Recovering volatile solvents used in manufacturing products, such as celluloid.

**Resins and Waxes**

Decolorizing agent for—

Resins and waxes.

**Rubber**

Reagent in—

Recovering volatile solvents used in the manufacture of rubberized cloth, rubber cement and other products.

**Sugar**

Decolorizing agent for—

Molasses, cane juices.

**Textile**

Reagent in—

Recovering volatile solvents used in the manufacture of nitro rayon and acetate rayon.

**Water**

Absorbent for—

Chlorine in the purification and sterilization of water and other liquids.

**Wine**

As a decolorizing agent.

**Chebolic Acid**

French: Acide chébulique.

German: Chebulinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, pharmaceuticals, salts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Cherry Gum**

French: Gomme de cerisier.

German: Kirschgummi.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Confectionery, pastries.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of special adhesive preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

Starting point in making—

Various emulsion preparations.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Bronze color compositions, water color compositions.

**Paper**

Size in making various grades of paper.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing**

In process engraving and the litho trades.

**Textile**

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of sizes for—

Laces, silks, twills.

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of pastes for various processes.

**Cherry Oil**

Synonyms: Cherrypit oil.

French: Huile de cerise, Huile de noyau de cerise.

German: Kirschenoel, Kirschkernoel.

**Food**

As a frying oil.

As a salad oil.

As a shortening.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics.

**Cherrypit Meal**

French: Farine de noyau de cerise.

German: Kirschkermehl.

**Agriculture**

As a cattle food.

Ingredient of—

Animal foods.

**Fertilizer**

As a fertilizer for different purposes.

Ingredient of—

Special fertilizing compositions used for lawns and gardens.

**Food**

As a flour in the baking industry.

Ingredient of—

Flour (to give it an almond flavor).

**Cherrypit Shell**

French: Coque de noyau de cerise.

German: Kirschkernhuelsen, Kirschkernschalen.

**Fuel**

As a fuel for use in mechanically fired furnaces.

**Chimyl Alcohol***Miscellaneous*

Starting point (Brit. 398818) in making—

Detergents by sulphonation with sodium pyrosulphate.

**Chinawood Oil**

Synonyms: Chinese wood oil, Japanese wood oil, Tung oil, Wood oil.

Latin: Oleum dryandrae, Oleum elaeococcae verniciae.  
French: Huile de abrasin, Huile de bois, Huile de bois de chine, Huile de bois du Japon, Huile de Canton, Huile d'elaeococca, Huile de Hankow, Huile de Tung.

German: Chinesisches holzöl, Elaeokokkoel, Holzöl, Japanisches holzöl, Oelfirnisbaumöl.

Spanish: Aceite de madera Chino.

Italian: Olio di legno di Giappone.

*Ceramics*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the production of a protective film on chinaware, earthenware, stoneware, and other ceramic products.

*Construction*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used to produce a waterproof film on concrete, stucco, masonry, and other porous building materials.

*Explosives*

Ingredient (U. S. 1738628) of—

Compositions, containing also manganese resinate and lead oxide, digested in carbon tetrachloride, used for the waterproofing of paper shotgun shells.

*Fuel*

As an illuminant and burning oil.

*Glues and Adhesives*

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Special adhesive compositions.

*Ink*

Ingredient of—

Chinese inks.

*Insecticide*

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal preparations of great potency used for application to the roots of plants or by fumigation.

*Leather*

As a waterproofing agent.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the manufacture of artificial leather.

Impregnating and finishing compositions (Brit. 332257).  
Leather substitutes used for the manufacture of footwear.

*Linoleum and Oilcloth*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the manufacture of oilcloth and linoleum.

*Metallurgical*

Ingredient of—

Core oils.

*Miscellaneous*

As a binding agent in various processes and in the production of miscellaneous compositions of matter. In calking ships.

Ingredient (U. S. 1720487) of—

Infusible asphaltic masses of high elasticity, containing also aluminum chloride, zinc chloride, and iron chloride.

*Point and Varnish*

Base in making—

Chinese lacquers.

Ingredient (U. S. 1841138) of—

Liquid coating compositions, containing a phenol-furfural resin and enough chinawood oil so that the fibrous sheets impregnated with the composition and subsequently dried will not adhere to each other at ordinary temperature, but will be free from dust.

Ingredient of—

Baking enamels.

Paint and varnish bases containing tetramethylthiuram disulphide (Brit. 321689).

Prime coat, putty, spar varnishes containing rosin, transparent varnishes.

Varnishes for automobile hoods and other surfaces exposed to extremes in temperature.

Waterproof paints, varnishes, and enamels.

Roofing compositions.

*Paper*

As an impregnating agent for treating paper and paste-board.

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions for paper and pulp and paper products (Brit. 9023/1911).

Waterproofing agent for—

Treating papier-mache.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Plastics*

Ingredient of various plastic compositions.

Lubricant in—

Molding plastic compositions.

*Rubber*

Ingredient of various rubber compounds.

*Soap*

As a soapstock.

*Textile*

As an impregnating agent.

As a waterproofing agent for treating cotton and silk.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of wax cloth and oiled fabrics.

*Woodworking*

As an impregnating agent.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for keeping parquet flooring, wainscoting, and paneling in good condition.

Preparations used in working ebony and other fine woods.

Preservative in—

Treating oil, worm-eaten furniture.

**Chloracetophenone***Military*

As a chemical warfare gas.

*Miscellaneous*

Official denaturant in—

Industrial alcohol.

**8'-Chlor-1-alphanaphthylaminoanthraquinone***Chemical*

Starting point in—

Organic syntheses.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 443958 and 443959) in making—

Vat dyestuffs.

**4-Chlor-5-amino-2-acetamidoanisole***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—

Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**1-Chlor-2-aminoanthraquinone***Chemical*

Starting point in—

Organic syntheses.

Starting point (U. S. 1999996) in making—

Seleno ethers by reacting with 1:1'-dibenzanthronyl diselenide.

**6-Chlor-1-aminoanthraquinone.***Chemical*

Starting point in—

Organic syntheses.

Starting point (U. S. 1999996) in making—

Seleno ethers by reacting with 1:1'-dibenzanthronyl diselenide.

**2-Chlor-5-aminobenzotrifluoride-4-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.

**4-Chlor-5-aminobenzotrifluoride-2-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.

**5-Chlor-2-aminobenzotrifluoride-3-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.

**2-Chlor-3-amino-1:5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene-6-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making various dyestuffs.

**8-Chlor-1-benzothiazylbetaparatoluenesulphonylethyl Sulphide**

*Chemical*  
Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Organic syntheses.

*Insecticide*

Insecticide (Brit. 444262 and 444501) for—  
Animal pests, vegetable pests.

**3-Chlor-10-betadiethylaminoethylaminoacridin Dihydrochloride**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-betadiethylaminoethoxyethyl-2-methylthiol-acridin**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-betadiethylaminoethoxyethyl-2-methylthiol-acridin Methylenedisalicylate**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-betadiethylaminoethylthioethyl-2-methylthiolacridin**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-betadiethylaminoethylthioethyl-2-methylthiolacridin Methylenedisalicylate**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-10-betadimethylaminoethoxyethylaminoacridin Dihydrochloride**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**2-Chlor-6-brom-4-nitroanilin***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 429936 and 430079) in making—  
Orange-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with normal-ethylbetasulphatoethylanilin.  
Orange-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with normal-methylbetasulphatoethylanilin.  
Orange-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with normal-gammasulphato-normal-propylanilin.  
Red-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with 3-betasulphatoethylaminoparatolylmethyl ether.

**1:3-Chlor-2-butadiene**

Synonyms: Chloroprene.

*Miscellaneous*

Protective coating (Brit. 426708) for—  
Metals, synthetic resins, plastics, fibrous materials, and other articles against attack by corrosive liquors (said to be of particular application for centrifugal devices, rayon spindles, acid-holding vessels and pipes).

*Rubber*

Starting point in making—  
Polymerized product constituting a synthetic rubber said to be (a) of very high quality, (b) superior to natural rubber in certain respects; namely resistance to the deteriorating effect of crude oil, refined petroleum products, coal-tar solvents, animal and vegetable oils, and other oily materials; also said to withstand heat better than natural rubber and to be less inflammable.

**3-Chlor-4-butylthioldiphenylamine-6-carboxylic Acid**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-2-(chloromethyl)-1-phenylpropane-3**

*Petroleum*  
Solvent (Brit. 437573) in—  
Refining mineral oils.

**3-Chlor-10-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-acridin**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-10-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-acridin Bromide**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-10-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-acridin Trihydrochloride**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-10-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-3-ethylacridin Dihydrochloride**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-2-ethylthiolacridin**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-2-ethylthiolacridin Bromide**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-2-ethylthiolacridin Citrate**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-2-ethylthiolacridin Hydrochloride**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-2-ethylthiolacridin Methylenedisalicylate**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-2-isooctylthiolacridin**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-2-isooctylthiolacridin Citrate**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-10-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-3-methylacridin Dihydrochloride**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-2-methylthiolacridin**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphanemethylbutylamino-2-methylthiolacridin Citrate**

*Pharmaceutical*  
Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.



**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-2-normal-butylthiolacridin***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-2-normal-butylthiolacridin Citrate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutyl-2-methylthiol-6-methylacridin***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutyl-2-methylthiol-6-methylacridin Citrate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylamino-normal-butyl-2-methylthioacridin***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-deltadiethylamino-normal-butyl-2-methylthiolacridin Citrate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**2-Chlor-2':4'-diaminoazobenzene***Disinfectant*

Bactericide and Bacteriostatic (U. S. 2030897).

**3-Chlor-2':4'-diaminoazobenzene***Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 2030897) to be—  
Bactericide, bacteriostatic.

**3'-Chlor-4':6'-diethoxyanilide***Dye*

In dye syntheses.

Starting point (U. S. 1984739) in making—  
Cardinal-red dyes with 3-chloropara-anisidin.

**2-Chlor-4-diethylparaphenylenediamine***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—  
Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**3-Chlor-4-diethylparaphenylenediamine***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—  
Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**3-Chlor-2-dihydroxydiphenyl***Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 2014720) to be—  
Antiseptic, germicide.

**4-Chlor-2:5-dimethoxyanilide***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—  
Red water-insoluble dyestuffs by coupling (in substance or on the fiber) with phenyl-2:4-dichloroanilin 5-sulphonate.

**5-Chlor-2:4-dimethoxyanilide***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—  
Red dyestuffs (water-insoluble) by coupling (in substance or on the fiber) with phenylorthoanisidin 4-sulphonate.

Bluish-red dyestuffs (water-insoluble) by coupling (in substance or on the fiber) with meta-4-xylinidin-6-sulphobenzylmethyamide.

Reddish-bordeaux dyestuffs (water-insoluble) by coupling (in substance or on the fiber) with 6-chlorometatoluidin 5-sulphonpiperidide.

**2-Chlor-4-dimethylparaphenylenediamine***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—  
Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**2-Chlor-4-dimethylparaphenylenediamine-6-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—  
Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**1-Chlor-2:4-dinitrobenzene***Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Chrome-printing reddish-yellow azo dyes with para-nitroanilin-2-sulphonic acid and salicylic acid (Brit. 435513).

Chrome-printing yellow azo dyes with metaphenylenediamine-4-sulphonic acid (Brit. 435513).

Chrome-printing yellowish-brown azo dyes with meta-nitroanilin-4-sulphonic acid, metatoluidin, and salicylic acid (Brit. 435513).

Chrome-printing brown azo dyes with 5-amino-salicylic acid and Cleve's acid (Brit. 435513).

**3'-Chlor-4':6'-diphenoxyanilide.***Dye*

In dye syntheses.

Starting point (U. S. 1984739) in making—  
Red dyes with 4:4'-diaminodiphenyl ether.

**6-Chlor-9-e-dimethylaminoamylamino-2-methylthiol-6-methylacridin***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-e-dimethylaminoamylamino-2-methylthiol-6-methylacridin Citrate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-10-epsilondiethylaminoamylaminoacridin Citrate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-4-ethoxy-2':4'-diaminoazobenzene Hydrochloride***Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 2009086) to be—  
Bactericide.

**3-Chlor-4'-ethylthiodiphenylamine-6-carboxylic Acid***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**4-Chlor-2-gammachlorodeltabetabutenylphenol***Disinfectant*

Claimed (Brit. 443113 and 389514) to be—  
Disinfectant free of odor.

**4-Chlor-3-gammachlorodeltabetabutenylphenol***Disinfectant*

Claimed (Brit. 443113 and 389514) to be—  
Disinfectant free of odor.

**6-Chlor-9-gammadiethylaminobetabetadimethylpropylamino-2-methylthiol-6-methylacridin***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-gammadiethylaminobetabetadimethylpropylamino-2-methylthiol-6-methylacridin Citrate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-10-gammadiethylaminobetahydroxypropylaminoacridin Dihydrochloride***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-10-gammadiethylaminobutylaminoacridin Dihydrochloride**

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392)  
as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-10-gammadiethylaminoethylaminoacridin Dihydrochloride**

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392)  
as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-10-gammadiethylaminoethylthiolpropyl-aminoacridin Dihydrochloride**

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392)  
as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-10-gammadimethylaminopropylaminoacridin Dihydrochloride**

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392)  
as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Chlor-4-hydroxy-2':4'-diaminoazobenzene Hydrochloride**

*Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 2009086) to be—  
Bactericide.

**3-Chlor-2-hydroxydiphenyl**

*Disinfectant*

As a germicide.

*Fungicide*

As a fungicide.

**3-Chlor-4-hydroxydiphenyl**

Synonyms: 3-Chlor-4-phenylphenol.

*Disinfectant*

As a germicide.

**5-Chlor-2-hydroxydiphenyl**

*Disinfectant*

As a bactericide (U. S. 1989081).

**3-Chlor-4-hydroxydiphenylmethane**

*Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 1967825) to be—  
Bactericide.

**4'-Chlor-4-hydroxydiphenylmethane**

*Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 1967825) to be—  
Bactericide.

**5-Chlor-2-hydroxydiphenylmethane**

*Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 1967825) to be—  
Bactericide.

**3-Chlor-2-hydroxy-5-normal-propyldiphenyl**

*Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 2014720) to be—  
Antiseptic, germicide.

**Chlorinated Copperas**

Synonyms: Chlorinated iron sulphate.  
French: Sulphate de fer chloré, Sulphate ferreux chloré.  
German: Chloriges Eisensulfat, Chloriges Ferrosulfat.

*Miscellaneous*

*Reagent in—*

Purification of various waste waters from chemical and other plants.

*Sanitation*

*Reagent in—*

Purification of sewage.

*Water*

*Reagent in—*

Purification of water.

**Chlorinated Rubber**

French: Caoutchouc chloré.

German: Chlorkautschuk.

*Ceramics*

*Ingredient of—*

Compositions for coating various ceramic wares.

*Construction*

*Ingredient of—*

Compositions for coating concrete and stucco.

*Leather*

*Ingredient of—*

Compositions used to stimulate leather.

*Metallurgical*

*Ingredient of—*

Compositions for coating metals.

*Miscellaneous*

*Ingredient of—*

Compositions for coating various articles.  
Compositions for fireproofing curtains and the like.

*Paint and Varnish*

*Ingredient of—*

Acid-resistant varnishes, antirust paints, elastic paints, elastic varnishes.

*Plastics*

*Ingredient of—*

Plastic compositions.

*Rubber*

*Ingredient of—*

Compositions for coating rubber goods.

*Stone*

*Ingredient of—*

Compositions for coating artificial and natural stone.

*Woodworking*

*Ingredient of—*

Coating compositions, fireproofing compositions.

**Chlorinated Train Oil**

Synonyms: Chlorinated whale oil.

French: Huile de baleine chlorée, Huile de cétaces chlorée.

German: Chlorinertes walfischtran.

*Abrasives*

Binding agent (Brit. 323801) in making—

Abrasive products.

*Chemical*

General binding agent (Brit. 323801).

*Glues and Adhesives*

Ingredient (Brit. 323801) of—

Binders and adhesive preparations.

*Leather*

Binder (Brit. 323801) in making—

Composition leather substitutes.

*Miscellaneous*

Binding agent in making various compositions (Brit. 323801).

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient (Brit. 323801) of—

Paint, varnishes.

*Plastics*

Binder (Brit. 323801) in making various compositions.

*Rubber*

Binder (Brit. 323801) in making various compositions.

*Woodworking*

Binder (Brit. 323801) in making—

Compositions containing ground wood, sawdust, and the like.

**Chlorine**

French: Chlore.

German: Chlor, Chlorin.

Spanish: Cloro.

Italian: Clorine.

*Ceramics*

*Reagent in—*

Treating metallic oxides, contained in the under-glaze, for the purpose of producing colored effects on various products.

*Chemical*

*Catalyst in making—*

Cellulose acetate from hydrocellulose by the action of acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, and other acetylating agents.

General chlorinating agent for making organic and inorganic compounds of great variety.

General oxidizing agent.

General reducing agent.

Reagent and starting point in making—

Acetic anhydride from acetic acid.

Acetyl chloride.

Acetylene tetrachloride by reaction with acetylene and subsequent distillation.

**Chlorine (Continued)**

Reagent and starting point in making—(Continued)

- Alloxan.  
 Alumina in pure state.  
 Aluminum chloride from aluminum carbide in the presence of aluminum metal (German 25474) and from bauxite after roasting by direct chlorination.  
 Aluminum-sodium chloride from alumina, coal, and sodium chloride (German 52770).  
 Ammonium chlorostannate.  
 Amyl acetate by chlorination of pentane.  
 Antimony pentachloride by chlorination of metallic antimony with excess chlorine.  
 Antimony trichloride by reaction with metallic antimony.  
 Arsenic acid by the oxidizing action of chlorine on arsenious acid (U. S. 1515079).  
 Arsenic trichloride by the action of dry chlorine gas on metallic arsenic.  
 Barium chloride.  
 Barium perchlorate.  
 Benzal chloride.  
 Benzoic acid by chlorination of hot toluene and subsequent treatment.  
 Benzotrichloride by chlorination of boiling toluene.  
 Benzoyl chloride by chlorination of benzaldehyde.  
 Benzyl chloride by passing chlorine over boiling toluene and subsequent treatment.  
 Benzyl dichloride by chlorination of toluene.  
 Bismuth chloride by chlorination of pulverized bismuth metal.  
 Bismuth pentoxide from bismuthic acid.  
 Bleaching powder by chlorination of slaked lime.  
 Boric acid by action on various raw materials (German 118073).  
 Boron trichloride by union of the elements; also by the action of chlorine on an incandescent mixture of boric acid anhydride and carbon.  
 Bromine by action on potash liquors.  
 Butyl alcohol, butyl chloride, butyl chlorohydrate.  
 Butylchloral by action on cooled paraldehyde.  
 Cadmium chloride by action on metallic cadmium.  
 Calcium chlorate by action on calcium hydroxide.  
 Calcium chloride, calcium hypochlorite.  
 Carbon tetrachloride by action on methane in the presence of cuprous chloride, or by action on carbon bisulphide.  
 Carbon trichloride by the action of sunshine on chlorine and ethyl chloride and ethylene chloride, and from acetylene tetrachloride and sulphur chloride by the action of chlorine in the presence of iron powder as a catalyst (German 174068).  
 Carbonyl chloride by action on carbon monoxide in the presence of a catalyst.  
 Chloral by chlorination of ethyl alcohol and subsequent distillation.  
 Chloranil from anilin by chlorination in the presence of chlorosulphonic acid.  
 Chlorates of various bases, chlorides of various bases.  
 Chloroacetic acid by action on acetic acid in the presence of acetic anhydride.  
 Chloroacetone by chlorination of acetone.  
 Chloroacetyl chloride by action on acetyl chloride in sunlight.  
 5-Chloro-2-aminotoluene from acetorthotoluide.  
 Chlorinated benzene derivatives.  
 Chlorinated naphthalene derivatives.  
 Chlorine monoxide from chlorine and yellow oxide of mercury.  
 Chlorine-sulphur compounds.  
 Chlorobenzanthrone by action on benzanthrone in acetic acid solution.  
 Chlorobenzene by action on benzene in the presence of molybdenum chloride.  
 Chlorococane by passing chlorine through melted paraffin.  
 Chloroform, 5-chloroisatin, chloromethyl ether.  
 Chloronitrobenzenes by chlorinating benzene in the presence of iodine.  
 Chloroparanitroanilin by chlorination of paranitroanilin in acid solution.  
 Chlorophthalic acid by chlorination of phthalic acid.  
 Chloropicrin.  
 Chlorotolueneparasulphonic acid, ortho, by chlorination of toluene-parasulphonic acid.  
 Chromium sesquichloride by chlorination of a mixture of chromic oxide and carbon.  
 Compounds from sulphite cellulose waste liquor.  
 Cupric chloride by chlorination of metallic copper.  
 Copper oxychloride.  
 Cyanogen chloride by action on moist sodium cyanide suspended in carbon tetrachloride.  
 Dichloroacetic acid, dichlorobenzal chloride.  
 Dichlorobenzaldehyde by chlorination of benzaldehyde in the presence of iodine or antimony.  
 Dichlorobenzidin by chlorination of diacetylbenzidin.  
 Dichloroethyl oxide by chlorination of ethyl ether.  
 Dichloroethylene by chlorination of acetylene.  
 5:7-Dichloroisatin, dichloromethyl ether.  
 1:2-Dichloro-4-nitrobenzene by chlorination of chloronitrobenzene in the presence of ferric chloride.  
 Dichlorophthalic acid anhydride by chlorination of a solution of phthalic acid anhydride in fuming sulphuric acid.  
 Dimethyl sulphate.  
 6-Dichlorotoluene from 2-amino-6-chlorotoluene.  
 Dinitrochlorobenzene by chlorination of dinitrobenzene.  
 Diphenylchloroarsine.  
 Ethyl chloride.  
 Ethyldichloroamine.  
 Ethylene chloride by chlorination of ethylene and subsequent distillation.  
 Ethylene chlorobromide by chlorination of ethylene bromide.  
 Ethylene chlorochloride by chlorination of ethylene chloride.  
 Ethylene chlorohydrin.  
 Ethylene dichloride by chlorination of ethylene and subsequent distillation.  
 Ethyldiene chloride.  
 Ethylsulphonic chloride.  
 Ferric chloride by chlorination of solution of ferrous chloride.  
 Ferricyanides from ferrocyanides.  
 Gadolinium chloride, glucinum chloride, gold chloride.  
 Hexachlorobenzene.  
 Hydrochloric acid by burning chlorine in an atmosphere of hydrogen or causing hydrogen and chlorine to unite in the presence of catalysts.  
 Hypochlorites of various bases.  
 Iodine monochloride by the action of dry chlorine on iodine.  
 Iodine trichloride by the interaction of chlorine and iodine.  
 Lanthanum chloride, lead chloride, lead peroxide, lithium chloride, magnesium chloride, manganese chloride.  
 Mercuric chloride by the direct combination of chlorine and mercury heated to the point of volatilization; also by reaction of mercury and chlorine in the presence of a small quantity of hypochlorous acid (German 379493).  
 Mercurous chloride by reaction between chlorine and excess mercury.  
 Metadichlorobenzene by chlorination of monochlorobenzene.  
 Methanol, methyl chloride, methyl chlorosulphonate.  
 Methylene chloride by chlorination of methyl chloride and subsequent distillation.  
 Methylene chlorofluoride, monochloro ether, naphthalene tetrachloride.  
 Nickel chloride by the ignition of very finely divided nickel in a current of chlorine.  
 Nitrogen pentoxide by action of chlorine on silver nitrate.  
 Omegadichlorobetamethylanthraquinone.  
 Orthochlorobenzal chloride.  
 Orthochloronaphthylamine.  
 Orthochlorophenol by chlorination of phenol (German 155631).  
 Orthochlorotoluene from paratoluene sulphochloride.  
 Orthodichlorobenzene from monochlorobenzene by chlorination.  
 Orthonitrobenzaldehyde.  
 Orthonitrobenzyl chloride.  
 Orthotoluene sulphochloride.  
 Palladium chloride.  
 Parachlorobenzaldehyde.  
 Parachlorophenol by chlorination of phenol.  
 Parachlorotoluene.  
 Paradichlorobenzene from monochlorobenzene by chlorination.  
 Paranitrobenzyl chloride.  
 Paratoluene sulphochloride by chlorination of paratoluenesulphonic acid.  
 Paris blue.  
 Pelargonidin chloride.  
 Pentachloroethane by chlorination of ethyl chloride or ethylene chloride.

**Chlorine (Continued)**

Reagent and starting point in making—(Continued)

Perchlorates of various bases.  
 Perchloromethyl ether.  
 Phosphorus pentachloride by the action of chlorine on phosphorus or phosphorus trichloride.  
 Phosphorus trichloride by passing a current of dry chlorine gas over gently heated phosphorus.  
 Phosphorus trichloride from ferrophosphorus (French 669099).  
 Phthalchloroimide.  
 Platinum bichloride by heating platinum sponge in the presence of dry chloride.  
 Potassium chlorate by the action of chlorine on potassium hydroxide solution.  
 Potassium ferricyanide by passing chlorine gas into a solution of potassium ferrocyanide.  
 Propylene dichloride by the action of chlorine on propylene.  
 Samarium chlorohydrate.  
 Silicon hexachloride by the action of chlorine on ferrosilicon.  
 Silicon tetrachloride by the action of chlorine on an electrically heated mixture of silica and carbon.  
 Sodium chlorate.  
 Sodium ferricyanide by the action of chlorine on a solution of sodium ferrocyanide.  
 Sodium permanganate by passing a current of chloride through a solution of sodium manganate.  
 Stannic chloride by chlorination of metallic tin or stannous chloride.  
 Stannous chloride by the action of chlorine on stannous oxide (German 33925).  
 Strontium chlorate by passing chlorine gas into a warmed solution of strontium hydroxide.  
 Strontium chloride by heating strontium sulphite in a current of chlorine gas (German 162913).  
 Sulphur chloride by passing chlorine over molten sulphur.  
 Sulphur dichloride by passing chlorine into sulphur monochloride to saturation.  
 Sulphur tetrachloride by the action of chloride on sulphur.  
 Sulphuryl chloride by the action of chlorine gas on sulphur dioxide.  
 Tertiary butyl chloride, tetrachloro ether, tetrachloroethylene.  
 Tetrachlorophthalic acid by passing a stream of chlorine gas through a mixture of phthalic anhydride and antimony pentachloride.  
 Tetrachlorophthalic acid anhydride by the action of chlorine on phthalic acid anhydride (German 50177).  
 Thionyl chloride by chlorination of a mixture of sulphur dioxide and phosphorus (U. S. 1753754).  
 Thorium tetrachloride by heating thorium dioxide in a current of chlorine containing sulphur chloride vapors.  
 Titanium tetrachloride by heating titanium dioxide and carbon to redness in a current of chlorine gas.  
 Trichloroacetic acid by the action of chlorine on glacial acetic acid in the presence of sunlight, ultraviolet radiation, or catalysts.  
 Trichloro ether.  
 Trichloroethylene by chlorination of ethylene and subsequent distillation.  
 Trichloroisopropyl alcohol.  
 Trichloromethylchloro formate.  
 Trichloronitromethane.  
 2:4:6-Trichloro-1:3:5-triazin from hydrocyanic acid and chlorine under the influence of sunlight.  
 Tungsten hexachloride by chlorination of metallic tungsten.  
 Tungsten oxychloride by the action of chlorine on metallic tungsten in the presence of oxygen.  
 Vanadium chloride.  
 Vanadium oxytrichloride by the action of chlorine on vanadium pentoxide.  
 Vanadium tetrachloride by chlorination of ferrovanadium, or by the action of chlorine on vanadium carbide.  
 Various intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and synthetic aromatics.  
 Xylene chlorinated derivatives.  
 Zinc chloride by the action of chlorine gas on metallic zinc.  
 Zinc ferricyanide from zinc ferrocyanide.  
 Zirconium chloride by the action of chlorine gas on zirconium carbide.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Alizarin.  
 Brilliant indigo by action on a suspension of indigo and crystallized sodium acetate in glacial acetic acid.  
 Indanthrene golden orange R paste.  
 Tetrabromoindigo from indigo suspended in nitrobenzene.  
 Various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Disinfectant**

As a disinfectant and germicide.

**Gas**

Reagent in—

Purifying crude benzene (U. S. 1674472 and 1729543).

**Ink**

Reagent in making various inks.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide.

Reagent in making—

Lead arsenate.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in—

Extracting copper, lead, and zinc from mixed ores.

Reagent in purifying—

Lead by treatment in the molten state (U. S. 1920211).

Nickel liquors to remove oxides of the iron group of metals.

Reagent in recovering—

Gold from its ores.

Nickel from its ores by the wet method.

Platinum from its ores by the wet method.

Silver from its ores by the chloridizing roast process.

Titanium from its ores.

Zinc and lead from complex ores.

Zirconium by action on zirconium carbide.

Reagent in reducing—

Cobalt and nickel.

Reagent in separating—

Tungsten and vanadium from their ores.

Reagent in treating—

Scrap galvanized iron with simultaneous production of chloride of zinc free from iron when gaseous chlorine absolutely free from water is used.

White cast-iron scrap for the recovery of tin.

**Military**

As a poison gas.

Ingredient of—

Various mixtures used as poison gases.

**Miscellaneous**

As a bleach for various purposes.

Reagent for—

Bleaching sponges.

Treating asphalt, pitches, and tars to obtain harder and higher-melting products (German 406689 and Brit. 186861).

**Paper**

Reagent for—

Bleaching various raw materials used in the manufacture of paper, such as flax fibers, hemp fibers, wood pulp, rag pulp.

Reagent for treating—

Esparto grass to make straw pulp.

Straw, wood, and other raw materials to obtain pure cellulose.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding practice.

Recommended for use (in very dilute state) in treating cold.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent in—

Making resinous products from crude anthracene.

Treating resins to improve their color and quality (German 426283).

**Rubber**

Reagent in making—

Chlorinated rubber, rubber substitutes.

**Starch**

Reagent in making—

Solubilized starch by action on starch milk mixed with nitric acid (German 103399).

**Textile**

Reagent in—

Bleaching cotton and linen fabrics and yarns.

**Water and Sanitation**

Reagent for various sanitary purposes.

**Chlorine (Continued)****Reagent in—**

Purifying drinking water.

Treating waste liquors of various origin.

**3-Chlor-4'-iso-octylthioldiphenylamine-6-carboxylic Acid****Pharmaceutical**Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.**5-Chlor-7-methoxy-4-methylsatin Alphachloride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 441548) in making—

Dyestuffs by condensing with 4-chlor-2-hydroxy-6-methoxy-3-methylthionaphthen.

**4-Chlor-2-methyl-6-gammachlorodeltabutenyl-phenol****Disinfectant**Claimed (Brit. 443113 and 389514) to be—  
Disinfectant free of odor.**7-Chlor-4-methylsatin Alphachloride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 443275) in making—

Blue dyestuffs by condensation with 4-chloroalphanaphthol.

**3-Chlor-4'-methylthioldiphenylamine-6-carboxylic Acid****Pharmaceutical**Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.**9-Chlor-2-methylthiol-6-methylacridin****Pharmaceutical**Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.**8-Chlor-1-naphthylbetaparatoluenesulphonylethyl Sulphide****Chemical**Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Organic syntheses.**Insecticide**Insecticide (Brit. 444262 and 444501) for—  
Animal pests, vegetable pests.**Textile**As a dyestuff (when employing suitable initial materials)  
(Brit. 444262 and 444501).Assistant (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Textile processing.**8-Chlor-1-naphthylbetaparatolythioethyl Sulphoxide****Chemical**Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Organic syntheses.**Insecticide**Insecticide (Brit. 444262 and 444501) for—  
Animal pests, vegetable pests.**Textile**As a dyestuff (when employing suitable initial materials)  
(Brit. 444262 and 444501).Assistant (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Textile processing.**2-Chlor-6-nitrobenzaldimercuri Oxide****Disinfectant**

Germicide (U. S. 1996006).

**3-Chlor-5-nitrobenzoxazolone****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

3-Chloro-2:1-benzoxazolone-5-arsinic acid (Brit. 261133).

**3-Chlor-1-nitro-4:6-diethoxybenzene****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Dye**

In dye syntheses.

Starting point (U. S. 1984739) in making—

Anilins and anilides used in making ice colors.

**3-Chlor-1-nitro-4:6-dimethoxybenzene****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Dye**

In dye syntheses.

Starting point (U. S. 1984739) in making—

Anilins and anilides used in making ice colors.

**3-Chlor-1-nitro-4:6-diphenoxybenzene****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Dye**

In dye syntheses.

Starting point (U. S. 1984739) in making—

Anilins and anilides used in making ice colors.

**2-Chlor-4-normal-amyphenol****Sanitation**

As a bactericide (U. S. 1980966).

**2-Chlor-4-normal-butylphenol****Sanitation**

As a bactericide (U. S. 1980966).

**2-Chlor-4-normal-heptyl phenol****Sanitation**

As a bactericide (U. S. 1980966).

**2-Chlor-4-normal-hexylphenol****Sanitation**

As a bactericide (U. S. 1980966).

**2-Chlor-4-normal-propylphenol****Sanitation**

As a bactericide (U. S. 1980966).

**Chloroacetaldehyde****Petroleum**

Solvent (Brit. 437573) in—

Refining mineral oils.

**Chloroacetic Acid Cyclohexylester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines,  
which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers,  
or compounds giving off oxygen.**Chloroacetic Acid Dodecylester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines,  
which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers,  
or compounds giving off oxygen.**Chloroacetic Acid Hexadecylester****Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such  
as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihy-  
droxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may  
be used alone, or with soaps, fillers, or compounds  
giving off oxygen).**Chloroacetic Acid Octadecylester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines,  
which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers,  
or compounds giving off oxygen.**Chloroacetic Acid Tetradecylester****Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such  
as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihy-  
droxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may  
be used alone, or with soaps, fillers, or compounds  
giving off oxygen).**Chloroacetodidodecylamide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 443265) in making—

Scouring and wetting agents for textile and other pur-  
poses by condensation with a degradation product of  
albumin or an albuminous substance.**4-Chlor-2-aminodiphenyl Ether**

French: Éther 4-chloro-2-aminodiphénylique, Éther

de 4-chloro-2-aminodiphényle.

German: 4-Chlor-2-aminodiphenyläther.

**Dye**Starting point (Brit. 248946) in making azo dyestuffs with  
2:3-oxynaphthol derivatives of—Meta-m'-diaminoazoxybenzene, meta-m'-diamino-para-  
p'-dimethylazoxybenzene, meta-m'-diamino-para-p'-di-  
methoxyazoxybenzene, meta-m'-diamino-para-p'-dimeth-  
oxyazoxybenzene, para-p'-diaminoazoxybenzene, para-  
p'-diaminoazoxybenzene.

**2-Chloro-4-amino-5-sulphobenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de 2-chloro-4-amino-sulfobenzoïque.  
 German: 2-Chlor-4-amino-5-sulfobenzoësäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 275220) in making monoazo dye-stuffs with—  
 2:8:6-Aminonaphtholsulphonic acid, betanaphthol, pyrazolones.

**2-Chloro-5-amino-4-sulphobenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de 2-chloro-5-amino-4-sulfobenzoïque.  
 German: 2-Chlor-5-amino-4-sulfobenzoësäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 275220) in making monoazo dye-stuffs with—  
 2:8:6-Aminonaphtholsulphonic acid, betanaphthol, pyrazolones.

**4-Chloroanilin-3-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide sulphonique de chloroaniline, 4:3.  
 German: Chloranilinsulfosäure.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
 Soluble chromium compounds of azo dyestuffs (Brit. 260830).

**5-Chloro-2-anisidide**

German: 5-Chlor-2-anisidid.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 274128) in making azo dyestuffs with—  
 1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-6-bromobenzene.  
 1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-6-chlorobenzene.  
 1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-2:6-dibromobenzene.  
 1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-2:6-dichlorobenzene.

**1-Chloroanthraquinone****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic syntheses.

Starting point (U. S. 199996) in making—  
 Seleno ethers by reacting with 1:1'-dibenzanthronyl diselenide.

**3-Chloro-1:2-benzanthraquinone**

German: 3-Chlor-1:2-benzanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 340524) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—  
 Alpha-amino-4-benzoylanthraquinone.  
 Alpha-amino-5-benzoylanthraquinone.

**4-Chlorobenzene Sulphanilide**

Synonyms: 4-Chlorobenzenethioanilide.

French: Sulphanilide de 4-chlorobenzène, Thioanilide de 4-chlorobenzène.

German: 4-Chlorbenzolsulfanilid, 4-Chlorbenzothioanilid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in—

Simultaneous dyeing and mothproofing of fur, hair, and feathers.

**Textile**

Reagent in—

Simultaneous dyeing and mothproofing of wool and felt.

**2-Chlorobenzoic Acid Benzylester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—  
 Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**2-Chlorobenzoic Acid Betaphenylethylester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—  
 Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**2-Chlorobenzoic Acid Dodecylester****Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, para-toluidin (these products may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**2-Chlorobenzoic Acid Hexadecylester****Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, para-toluidin (these products may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**2-Chlorobenzoic Acid Tetradecylester****Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, para-toluidin (these products may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**5-Chlorobenzothiazole-1-carboxylic Chloride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 441915) in making—

Greenish-yellow vat dyes of good fastness to light, chlorine, and alkali, by condensing with an ortho-aminothiol of the benzene, naphthalene, or anthraquinone series.

Greenish-yellow vat dyes of good fastness to light, chlorine, and alkali, by condensing with an arylamine and the orthothiol group subsequently introduced and the product cyclized.

**Chlorobenzoylaminoanthraquinone**

French: Chlorobenzoylaminoanthraquinone.

German: Chlorbenzoylaminoanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 298696) in making anthraquinone

vat dyestuffs with—

Aminohydroxybenzoylaminoanthraquinone.

Benzoylaminoanthraquinones.

**Chlorobenzoyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de chlorobenzoyle, Chlorure chlorobenzoylique.

German: Chlorbenzoylchlorid, Chlorchlorbenzoyl.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent for bleaching—

Various fats and oils of animal and vegetable origin (used with oleyl chloride, lauryl chloride, and caproyl chloride).

Various oilseed meals (used in conjunction with oleyl chloride, lauryl chloride, and caproyl chloride).

**Food**

Reagent for bleaching—

Various foodstuffs, such as flour, various milling products, egg yolk, food preparations of animal and vegetable origin (used in conjunction with oleyl chloride, lauryl chloride, and caproyl chloride).

**Soap**

As a bleaching agent (used in conjunction with oleyl chloride, caproyl chloride, and lauryl chloride).

**Waxes and Resins**

Reagent for bleaching—

Various resins (used in conjunction with oleyl chloride, caproyl chloride, and lauryl chloride).

**2-Chloro-4-bromobenzoic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 353537) in making acridin derivatives with—

4-Anisidin, 4-cresidin, 4-phenetidin, 4-toluidin, 4-xylidin.

**5-Chloro-7-bromo-8-hydroxyquinolin****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—

Antiseptic.

**Chlorobutanone***Petroleum*

Solvent (Brit. 437573) in—  
Refining mineral oils.

**Chlorocyclohexane**

German: Chlorzyklohexan.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 261764) in making cyclohexylamines with—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone, anilin, beta-aminoanthraquinone, carbazole, diaminoanthraquinone, 1:4-diaminochloroanthraquinone, diphenylamine, monochloroanilin, monoethylanilin, monomethyl anilin, naphthylamine, toluidin, xylinin.

**Chlorodibenzoyl Dimethylsulphide***Lubricant*

Extreme pressure agent (Brit. 454552) in—  
Extreme pressure lubricants.

**Chlorodi-isobutylpyrocatechol***Disinfectant*

As a germicide (U. S. 2023160).

**Chlorodi-isobutylquinol***Disinfectant*

As a germicide (U. S. 2023160).

**Chlorodi-isobutylresorcinol***Disinfectant*

As a germicide (U. S. 2023160).

**2-Chloro-4-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 262141) in making dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthaldehyde.  
Alphanaphthaldehydesulphonic acid.  
4-Aminobenzaldehyde.  
4-Aminobenzaldehydesulphonic acid.  
Aryltetrahydronaphthalene-1-aldehyde.  
Aryltetrahydronaphthalene-1-aldehydesulphonic acid.  
4-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde.  
4-Dimethylaminobenzaldehydesulphonic acid.

**6-Chloro-2:4-dinitroanilin***Chemical*

Starting point in—  
Organic synthesis.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various dyestuffs, including—

Light-fast and readily discharged violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon by diazotizing and coupling with di-(beta-hydroxyethyl)metatoluidin (Brit. 421975).  
Light-fast and readily discharged navy-blue dyestuffs for acetate rayon by diazotizing and coupling with normal-beta-hydroxyethyl-N-N-butylresorcinol (Brit. 421975).  
Light-fast and readily discharged red-violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon by diazotizing and coupling with normal-ethyl-N-beta-gammadihydroxypropylanilin (Brit. 421975).  
Light-fast and readily discharged blue-violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon by diazotizing and coupling with normal-beta-hydroxyethyl-N-butylmetatoluidin (Brit. 421975).

Starting point (Brit. 429936 and 430079) in making—

Blue dyestuffs for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with 2:5-dimethoxybutylbetasulphatoethylanilin.  
Navy-blue dyestuffs for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with the alpha-butyl, betabutyl, or betapropyl derivative of 3-betasulphatoethylaminoparatolylmethyl ether.  
Red-violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with ethylbetasulphatoethylanilin.  
Violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with methylbetasulphatoethylanilin.

**Chloroform**

Synonyms: Methenyl trichloride, Trichloromethane.  
Latin: Chloroformium, Chloroformum-chloroformum purificatum, Formylum trichloratum.  
French: Chloroforme officinale.  
German: Chloroform, Reines chloroform.  
Spanish: Cloridoformico, Cloroformo.  
Italian: Cloroformo.

*Agriculture*

As a stimulant of plant growth.

*Analysis*

Extracting medium for various purposes.

Solvent for the extraction and assay of—

Alkaloids, drugs.

Solvent in analyzing and testing—

Alkaloids, animal oils, ashes, breadstuffs, butter, cakes, cheese, chocolate, cocoa, essential oils, fats, flour, hops, meals, meat, milk, mineral phosphates, resins, rosin, rosin oil, rubber, soaps, vegetable oils.

Solvent in making—

Toxicological examinations.

*Automotive*

Degreasing agent for—

Automobile bodies, automobile parts.

Dewaxing agent in—

Manufacturing operations.

*Beverage*

Ingredient of—

Cider flavor, containing also amyl alcohol, amyl acetate, amyl butyrate, and amyl valerate.

*Ceramics*

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetates, as well as resins, waxes, and gums, used for protecting and decorating ceramic ware.

*Chemical*

Extractant for—

Acid gases from gaseous mixtures (Austrian 135047).

Alkaloids, drug principles.

Ingredient of solvent mixtures containing—

Acetone, alcohol, benzene, chlorinated hydrocarbons, turpentine.

Noninflammable ingredient of—

Solvents mixtures.

Reagent (U. S. 1891415) in making—

Brominated hydrocarbons from aluminum bromide.

Solvent for—

Acetylsalicylic acid.

Acid in concentration of acetic acid (Brit. 400169).

Cellulose acetate.

Solvent in making—

C. P. chemicals, drugs, inorganic chemicals, intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, substituted alkyl chlorides (Brit. 402159), U. S. P. chemicals.

*Dry Cleaning*

Ingredient of—

Noninflammable cleaning fluid, containing also carbon tetrachloride and deodorized gasoline.

Noninflammable cleaning fluid, containing also carbon tetrachloride, deodorized naphtha and benzene.

Solvent for—

Removing oils, fats, waxes, tar, and other stains and impregnated substances.

Spotting agent for—

All textiles except cellulose acetate fabrics.

*Dye*

Reagent and solvent in making—

Synthetic dyestuffs of various classes.

*Electrical*

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate used as a coating for battery electrodes (Brit. 395456).

Cleaning electric motors and other electrical machinery.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate and at times resins, gums, and the like, used for insulating cables, wiring, and electrical machinery and equipment.

*Fats and Oils*

Extractant for—

Animal oils, essential oils, fats, greases, vegetable oils.

Solvent for—

Animal oils, essential oils, fats, greases, vegetable oils.

Solvent for—

Recovering oils from fuller's earth and other substances used in bleaching.

*Fertilizer*

Solvent for—

Degreasing fish scrap.

*Food*

Extractant of soluble substances from—

Berries, fruits, seeds.

Solvent for—

Decaffeinating coffee extracts (Brit. 397323).

**Chloroform (Continued)**

Decaffeinating coffee (Brit. 314059).

Dethenizing tea extracts (Brit. 397323).

Making food flavors, purifying foodstuffs.

**Glass**

Solvent for—

Degreasing glass.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate and artificial or natural resins, waxes, and gums, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Special adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate.

Solvent for—

Degreasing bones and hides preparatory to the manufacture of glue and gelatin.

**Gums**

Solvent for various gums.

**Ink**

Solvent in making—

Printing inks.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal compositions.

Preparations for exterminating parasites.

Vermicidal compositions.

**Leather**

Solvent for—

Cleansing spotted leathers.

Removing natural oils and greases from hides and skins before tanning, so as to prevent staining thereafter and insure evenness of the leather finish and tan.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, as well as artificial or natural resins, gums, and waxes, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the protection and decoration of leather goods.

**Mechanical**

Solvent for—

Cleansing and degreasing machinery of various sorts. Cleansing drive wheels of compression pumps and other mechanical equipment. Degreasing automobile brakebands.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent for—

Cleansing and degreasing metallic surfaces preparatory to painting or other coating. Degreasing die castings, metal stampings, metals to be electroplated, nuts and bolts. Preparing metals for pickling, plating, shellacking, sherardizing, varnishing.

Solvent and diluent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

As a dental solvent.

As a general solvent.

Degreasing agent in treating—

Furs (also acts as a parasiticide).

Ingredient of—

Compositions of clay, for cleansing ivory, horn and bone. Polishing compositions of various sorts.

Preparations used for the removal of stains from celluloid articles.

Preparations used for cleansing typewriters.

Solvent and diluent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting various articles.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Solvent in making—

Coating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Diluent (Brit. 395478) in—

Lacquer composed of vinyl chloroacetate and vinyl stearate, polymerized in acetone solution and the resulting solution diluted.

**Paper**

Solvent for—

Removing oil from paper and paperstock.

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, with gums,

waxes, and natural or artificial resins, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for coating and decorating paper and pulp products.

**Perfume**

Solvent for—

Extracting aromatic principles from flowers, particularly those alterable by heat.

Solvent in making—

Nail-whitening preparation, containing also zinc white, paraffin, and oil of neroli.

**Petroleum**

Solvent for—

Degreasing light mineral oils.

Extracting wax from mineral oil distillates.

**Pharmaceutical**

Anesthetic.

Extractant for—

Alkaloids, drugs.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Antiseptic toothache drops, containing also beechwood creosote, oil of clove, cinnamic aldehyde or oil of cassia, and ethyl aminobenzoate.

Inhalant for colds, containing also formaldehyde, ether, menthol, oils of eucalyptus and lavender, and isopropyl alcohol.

Inhalant for colds, containing also isopropyl alcohol, oils of sassafras, clove, and eucalyptus, thymol, camphor, menthol, and phenol.

Liniment, containing also oil of mustard, oil of rosemary, powdered camphor, ethyl aminobenzoate, oleoresin of capsicum, oils of laurel and camphor.

Mouthwash, containing also oils of peppermint and cinnamon, alcohol, phenol, benzoic acid, and glycerin.

Psoriasis preparation, containing also oil of mace, olive oil, ammonia, essence of rosemary, rose water, lecithin, and an aromatic.

Refrigerant counter-irritant, containing also menthol, iodine, and tincture of aconite.

Ingredient of, and process material in making—

External and internal pharmaceutical preparations.

Rubbing liniments, salves.

Preservative for—

Scrums, vegetable drugs.

Suggested for use as—

Anthelmintic, antiseptic, antispasmodic, analgesic, antidote, counter-irritant, sedative in cough remedies, stimulant, vermicide.

**Photographic**

Solvent for—

Cleansing and degreasing motion picture film.

Solvent in making—

Motion picture film.

**Plastics**

Degreasing solvent.

Solvent and diluent in making—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, with gums, waxes and artificial or natural resins.

Films and insulating materials from acetone-soluble cellulose acetate, dimethylanilin, and tetrachloropyrimidin (Brit. 393914).

Insulating materials from unsaponified cellulose acetates containing a small amount of radicals of other organic or inorganic acids (French 749575).

**Printing**

Solvent for—

Cleansing engraved plates, lithographic stones, printing machinery, type.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for various resins and waxes.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Rubber cements, rubber mastics, rubber compositions used in the manufacture of rubberized cloth.

Solvent for—

Rubber.

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, with gums and waxes, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Dry-cleaning compositions, spotting fluids.

**Stone**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, with arti-



**Chloroform (Continued)**

ficial or natural resins, gums, and waxes, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

**Sugar****Solvent for—**

Extracting waxes from filter press "mud" in refining.

**Textile****—, Finishing****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate.

**—, Manufacturing****Shrinking agent (Brit. 403106) in making—**

Filaments, threads, ribbons, and the like from organic derivatives of cellulose.

**Solvent for—**

Cleaning knitting machine needles.

Cleaning silk and silk hosiery.

Degreasing textiles.

Degreasing wool.

Degumming silk.

**Solvent and diluent in making—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for making coated textiles.

Threads from acetone-soluble cellulose acetate, dimethylanilin and tetrachloropyrimidin (Brit. 393914).

Scouring compositions.

**Tobacco****Solvent for—**

Extracting nicotine.

**Woodworking****Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting woodwork.

**2-Chlorohydrazin-5-nitropyridin****Chemical****Starting point (Brit. 259982) in making derivatives with—**

Acetone, acetoacetic ester, benzaldehyde, propionic aldehyde.

**2-Chloro-5-hydrazopyridin****Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Intermediates with acetoacetic ester and the like (Brit. 259982).

**4-Chloro-1-hydroxy-3:5-dimethylbenzene****Miscellaneous****Improver (Brit. 431645) of—**

Absorbent properties of materials of various kinds; for example, wood flour and leather.

**Textile****Imparter (Brit. 431645) of—**

Antiseptic, germicidal, and deodorant properties to textiles (applied by impregnation during (1) manufacturing operations, (2) laundering operations).

**Improver (Brit. 431645) of—**

Absorbent properties of textile fibers.

**4'-Chloro-3-hydroxydiphenylaminocarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de 4'-chloro-3-hydroxydiphénylaminocarboxylique, Acide de 4'-chloro-3-hydroxydiphénylaminocarboxylique.

German: 4-Chlor-3-hydroxydiphenylaminocarbonsäure.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Esters, intermediates, salts.

**Starting point (Brit. 336420) in making intermediates with the aid of—**

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone, 3-aminocarbazole, 6-amino-3-hydroxy-1-methylbenzene, anilin, beta-aminoanthraquinone, betanaphthylamine, 5-chloro-2-aminoanisole, 4-chloro-2-aminotoluene, 5-chloro-2-aminotoluene, 2-chloroparanitranilin, 6-chloroparanitranilin, 1:5-diaminonaphthalene, dianisidin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metachloroanilin, metanitrilanilin, metaphenetidin, metatoluidin, orthochlorophenol, orthoanisidin, orthochloroanilin, orthonitrilanilin, orthophenetidin, orthotoluidin, 4-nitro-2-aminoanisole, 5-nitro-2-aminotoluene, para-aminophenol, para-anisidin, parachloroanilin, paranitrilanilin, paraphenetidin, paratoluidin.

**7-Chloro-2-hydroxy-4-methylquinolin****Pharmaceutical****Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—**

Antiseptic.

**7-Chloro-2-hydroxy-4-methylquinolin Methanesulphonate****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—  
Antiseptic.

**5-Chloro-8-hydroxyquinolin****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—  
Antiseptic.

**5-Chloro-8-hydroxyquinolin Betadicyclohexylaminoethyl Ether****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—  
Antiseptic.

**2-Chloro-5-hydroxytoluene****Miscellaneous****Improver (Brit. 431645) of—**

Absorbent properties of materials of various kinds; for example, wood flour and leathers.

**Textile****Imparter (Brit. 431645) of—**

Antiseptic, germicidal, and deodorant properties to textiles (applied by impregnation during (1) manufacturing operations, (2) laundering operations).

**Improver (Brit. 431645) of—**

Absorbent properties of textile fibers.

**2-Chloro-4-iodobenzoic Acid****Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 353537) in making acridin derivatives with—

4-Anisidin, 4-cresidin, 4-phenetidin, 4-toluidin, 4-xylidin.

**5-Chloro-7-iodo-8-hydroxyquinolin****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—  
Antiseptic.

**Chloromercury Chloride****Agriculture****For control of—**

Bottom rust of lettuce.

Covered smut and stripe disease of barley.

Kernel smut of sorghum.

Loose and covered smuts of oats.

Soil-borne parasitic fruit.

Stinking smut of wheat.

**Woodworking****For control of—**

Blue stain and sap stain in sapwood of freshly sawed lumber.

**6-Chlorometatoluidin 5-Sulphonpiperidide****Dye****Coupling agent (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—**

Water-insoluble reddish bordeaux dyestuffs with 5-chloro-2:4-dimethoxyanilide.

**4-Chloro-7-methoxyisatin Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 4-chloro-7-méthoxyisatine,

Chlorure de 4-chloro-7-méthoxyisatinique.

German: 4-Chlor-7-methoxyisatinchlorid.

**Chemical****Starting point in making various intermediates.****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 309379) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with—

5-Chloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

5:7-Dichloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

4:7-Dimethyl-5-chloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

4-Methyl-6-chloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

5-Methyl-6:7-dichloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

4-Methyl-5:7-dichloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

5:6:7-Trichloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

**4-Chloro-1-methylantraquinone**

German: 4-Chlor-1-methylantrachinon.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

4-Anilino-1-methylantraquinone.

1-Chloro-4-methylantranol.

4-Chloro-1-methylantracene.

9:10-Dihydro-4-chloro-1-methylantracene.

**Dye****Starting point in making various dyestuffs.**

**5-Chloro-2-methylindole****Textile**

Starting point (Brit. 396893) in—

Producing violet shades in dyeing acetate with rayon.

**Chloromethylorthocresotinic Acid**

French: Acide de chlorométhylecrésotinique.

German: Chlormethylorthocresotinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 265203) in making aminodiarylmethane derivatives with—

Anilin, alphanaphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, paratoluidin, paraxylidin.

**Dye**

Starting point (French 627521) in making mordant azodyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, benzylamine, betanaphthylamine, diethylamine, dimethylamine, meta-anisidin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, orthoanisidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenylamin.

**6-Chloro-7-methyl-3-oxythionaphthalene**

German: 6-Chlor-7-methyl-3-oxythionaphthalin.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 267177) in making thioindigo dyestuffs with—

Acenaphthenequinone.  
Alphaisatin chloride.  
5-Bromo-2:1-thionaphthisatin.  
5-Chloro-7-methylthionaphthenequinoneparadimethylaminoanil.  
6-Chloro-4-methylthionaphthenequinoneparadimethylaminoanil.  
6-Chlorothionaphthenequinone.  
1-Chloro-2:3-thionaphthisatin.  
5:7-Dibromoisatin.  
5:7-Dibromoisatin chloride.  
6-Ethoxy-4-methylthionaphthenequinoneparadimethylaminoanil.  
6-Ethoxy-7-methylthionaphthenequinoneparadimethylaminoanil.  
Paradimethylaminoanil of thionaphthenequinone.  
Paranitrosodimethylaminil.  
1:2-Thionaphthisatin.  
2:3-Thionaphthisatinparadimethylaminoanil.

**5-Chloro-7-methyl-3-oxythionaphthene**

French: 5-Chloro-7-méthyle-3-oxyesulphonaphthène,

5-Chloro-7-méthyle-3-oxyéthionaphthène.

German: 5-Chlor-7-methyl-3-oxythionaphthen,

5-Chlor-7-methyl-3-oxythionaphthen.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 309379) in making thioindigoid by dyestuffs with—

4:5-Dichloro-7-methoxyisatin chloride.  
4-Methyl-5-chloro-7-methoxyisatin chloride.  
4-Methyl-7-methoxyisatin chloride.

**5-Chloro-7-methyl-1-thionaphthene-2:3-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de 5-chloro-7-méthyle-1-thio-naphthène-2:3-carbonique.

German: 5-Chlor-7-methyl-1-thionaphthen-2:3-carbonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 261384) in making thionaphthene dyestuffs with—

Benzene, cymene, anthracene, mesitylene, naphthalene, naphthylmethane, tolyldiphenylmethane, toluene.

**Chloronaphthalenes**

Synonyms: Chlorinated naphthalene.

French: Chloronaphthalène, Naphthalène chlorée.

German: Chlornaphthalin.

Spanish: Cloronaftalino.

Italian: Cloronaftalena.

(Note: As indicated by the title these are products of the chlorination of naphthalene. According to the degree of chlorination the physical state varies from a thin fluid, mobile liquid to a crystalline, amorphous wax. The degree of chlorination is indicated by chemical nomenclature, thus:—1-chloronaphthalene, monochloronaphthalene, alphaschloronaphthalene, dichloronaphthalene, trichloronaphthalene, tetrachloronaphthalene, hexachloronaphthalene, polychloronaphthalenes. Commercially they are marketed (1) under the chemical name, or (2) under a trade-name or brand-name, such as "Haio-

wax" oils and waxes, or "Seekay" waxes and oils, "I. G." waxes and oils; or "Haftax" waxes and oils. For obvious reasons the uses below are not indicated for the degree of chlorination.)

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Adhesive composed also of natural resins, rubber latex, and castor oil (French 691293).

Adhesive mixtures with glycerol ester of rosin (French 691293).

Cement for uniting glass, porcelain, pottery, metals, wood, and other substances (U. S. 1945803).

**Agriculture**

Ingredient (French 649853) of—

Smoke-screen compositions for treating vegetables.

**Analysis**

Standard in—

Testing index of refraction.

**Building and Construction**

Flameproofing agent for—

Fibrous materials, rubber tile.

Impregnating agent (U. S. 1941769) for—

Celotex building block.

Protective coating (against corrosive action of acid and alkaline liquids and acid fumes) for—

Asphalt-coated building materials (Brit. 209727).

Metal surfaces, other surfaces, stone surfaces, wood surfaces.

**Chemical**

Condensing agent in making—

Aminoaralkylarylcarboxylic acids (U. S. 1936090).

Aralkylarylcarboxylic acids (U. S. 1937963).

Starting point in making—

Alphaschloronaphthalenesulphonic acid (Brit. 362016).

Alphanaphthol (U. S. 1996745).

Ammonium 1:5-chloronaphthalenesulphonate (Brit.

263873 and 280262).

Ammonium 1:6-chloronaphthalenesulphonate (Brit.

263873 and 280262).

Benzanthrone and its derivatives.

Betanaphthol (U. S. 1996745).

1:5-Chloronaphthalene sulphonate (Brit. 263873 and

280262).

1:6-Chloronaphthalene sulphonate (Brit. 263873 and

280262).

4-Chloroalphanitronaphthalene and other nitration derivatives.

1-Chloronaphthalene-2-thioglycolic acid (Brit. 284288).

1:2-Chloronaphthyl chloride (German 432579).

8-Cyano-4-chloronaphthalenealphasulphonic acid

(Brit. 276126).

Derivatives used in making intermediates such as—

2:3-Dichloroalphanaphthoquinone.

3:4-Dichloroalphanaphthol.

5:8-Dichloroalphanitronaphthalene.

Nitronaphthalene tetrachloride.

Phthalic acid.

Halogen derivatives, such as (Brit. 341926; French 683792)—

1:4-Chlorobromonaphthalene.

1:8-Chlorobromonaphthalene.

1:4-Chlorobromonaphthalene-8-sulphonic acid.

1-Chlor-4:8-dibromonaphthalene.

1:8-Dichloro-4-bromonaphthalene.

1:4-Dichlor-8-bromonaphthalene.

Halonaphthalene ketones, such as (German 495332)—

1:4-Dichlor-8-alphanaphthoylnaphthalene.

1:4-Dichlor-8-benzoylnaphthalene.

1:5-Dichlor-8-benzoylnaphthalene.

1:4-Dichlor-8-orthochlorobenzoylnaphthalene.

1:4-Dichlor-8-orthotoluylnaphthalene.

1:4-Dichlor-8-orthochlorobenzoylnaphthalene.

1:4-Dichlor-8-parachlorobenzoylnaphthalene.

Isopropylchloronaphthalene sulphonate (Brit. 252392).

Naphthol derivatives.

Naphthylamine derivatives.

Potassium 1:5-chloronaphthalenesulphonate (Brit. 263873 and 280262).

Potassium 1:6-chloronaphthalenesulphonate (Brit. 263873 and 280262).

Potassium isopropylchloronaphthalenesulphonate (Brit. 252392).

Sodium 1:5-chloronaphthalenesulphonate (Brit. 263873 and 280262).

Sodium 1:6-chloronaphthalenesulphonate (Brit. 263873 and 280262).

Sodium isopropylchloronaphthalenesulphonate (Brit. 252392).

Sulphonic acids.

**Chloronaphthalenes (Continued)**

Tanning agents by sulphonating and condensing with hydroxybenzyl alcohol (French 614661).

**Coke By-Products**

Stabilizing agent (French 698554) in—  
Tar emulsions.

**Dye**

Solvent for—

Anilin dyes, other dyes.

Starting point in making—

1-Chloronaphthalene-2-thioglycolic acid in making

thioindigoid dyes (Brit. 284288) with—

Acenaphthenequinone.

Alphasatinilide.

5:7-Dibromoisatin.

Isatin homologs, derivatives, and substitution products.

Ortho-diketones.

Quinoneimidine dyes.

**Electrical**

Bonding agent in—

Magnetic cores (Brit. 404544).

Rubber-textile insulations for wires and cables.

Flameproofing agent for—

Wire insulations.

Impregnating and coating agent for—

Condensers in radio, telegraphy, telephone, transmission, electric machinery, and installations of all kinds.

Coils in radio, telegraphy, telephone transmission, electrical machinery and installations of all kinds.

Ingredient of—

Insulating compositions.

Sealing compositions for dry batteries.

Protective agent (against corrosive action of acid and alkaline liquids and acid fumes) for—

Cables, wires.

Softening and flexibilizing agent in—

Rubber-textile insulations for wires and cables.

Starting point (Brit. 418557) in making—

Insulating materials with rubber and polymerized hydrocarbons of the polyvinyl group.

**Explosives and Pyrotechnics**

Ingredient of—

Smoke-screen compositions.

Dampproofing absorbent in—

Explosives.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Ingredient of—

Wax emulsions, waxlike bodies (Brit. 406355).

Plasticizer for—

Waxes.

Solvent for—

Vegetable oils, waxes.

Starting point in making—

High-melting wax products (U. S. 1928438).

Substitute for—

Paraffin and other waxes.

**Fuel**

Claimed as fuel (French 642681) for—

Diesel engines, internal-combustion motors, semidiesel engines.

**Gums**

Plasticizer for—

Gums.

Solvent for—

Gums.

**Ink and Related Products**

Ingredient (Brit. 275747; U. S. 1608742, 1608743, 1639080, 1645141, and many others) of—

Stencil coating compositions.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Composition for spraying peach trees to combat Oriental fruit moth.

Compositions for spraying trees and other plants.

Emulsified compositions for destroying flies and their larvae (Brit. 261055).

Emulsified compositions for destroying parasites on sheep (Brit. 261055).

Hydrocarbon oil solutions for destroying flies and their larvae (Brit. 261055).

Hydrocarbon oil solutions for destroying parasites on sheep (Brit. 261055).

Insecticidal oil containing also rotenone, and viscous petroleum oil (U. S. 2013028).

Insecticidal spray compositions for codling moth.

Insecticidal spray compositions for red spider.

Insecticidal spray compositions for scale.

Insecticidal compositions with anilin sulphocyanide (French 654416).

Insectproofing compositions for wood and other fibrous materials.

Mothproofing compositions for textiles and other fabrics.

Vermproofing compositions for wool.

**Lubricant**

As a lubricant (German 302986).

Extreme pressure agent in—

Cup greases used as lubricants in wire-drawing operations (said to improve efficiency).

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant (German 302986).

Ingredient of—

Carbon removers of various compositions.

Carbon-removing composition (U. S. 1949588).

Top-cylinder lubricant for—

Preventing carbon and gum deposits on valves in internal-combustion motors.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 413519) of—

Soldering fluxes for aluminum alloys.

**Miscellaneous**

Acidproofing agent for—

Fibrous materials of all kinds.

Alkaliproofing agent for—

Fibrous materials of all kinds.

As a heat-transfer medium.

Flameproofing agent for—

Fibrous materials of all kinds.

Ingredient of—

Emulsified compositions for killing weeds (Brit.

261055).

Hydrocarbon oil compositions for killing weeds (Brit. 261055).

Impregnating compositions.

Insectproofing agent for—

Fibrous materials of all kinds.

Moistureproofing agent for—

Fibrous materials of all kinds.

Plasticizer for—

Many products in various industries.

Preservative for—

Manuscripts, books, and bindings in libraries.

Protective coating (against corrosive action of acid and alkaline liquids and acid fumes) for—

Metal surfaces, other surfaces, stone surfaces, wood surfaces.

Solvent for various products.

Starting point in making—

Polishes of many kinds.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Insectproof distemper containing also gum arabic, flour, zinc oxide, and iron oxide (Brit. 447753).

Putty containing also clay, rosin, and rosin oil (Brit. 420528).

Water-resistant varnishes.

Plasticizer in—

Lacquers.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 428873) of—

Flameproofing compositions for paper, containing also chlorinated rubber and polyvinyl chloride.

**Petroleum**

Solvent for—

Mineral oils.

**Photographic**

Plasticizer in making—

Film.

Substitute for—

Camphor in nitrocellulose film.

**Plastics**

Hardening agent (French 616506) for—

Phenol-formaldehyde molded products.

Ingredient of—

Imitation porcelain plastic, insulating compositions, molding compositions.

Plasticizer in—

Plastic compositions.

Starting point in making—

Plastics from phenols.

**Rayon**

Delustering agent for—

Cellulose acetate rayon.

Viscose rayon (Brit. 399512).

**Chloronaphthalenes (Continued)**

Ingredient (French 706709) of—

Compositions for protecting rayon against short-wave light rays.

**Refrigeration**

Solvent (U. S. 1991188) in—

Methyl chloride absorption type refrigeration plants.

**Resins**

Ingredient of—

Resins made from chinawood oil, cresol, and formaldehyde (French 688303).

Plasticizer for—

Moldable resin composed of phenol, orthocresol, and hexamethylenetetramine (U. S. 1975884).

Resins.

Solvent for—

Resins.

Starting point in making—

Resin substitutes (German 332725).

Resins from phenols.

Synthetic resins (Brit. 392382).

Varnish and lacquer resins.

**Rubber**

Bonding agent for rubber in making—

Rubberized cloth.

Imparter of—

Flameresisting properties (to a marked degree) to rubber.

Ingredient (Brit. 448093) of—

Chlorinated rubber compositions suitable for use as lacquers and coating materials.

Penetration promoter in making—

Rubberized cloth.

Solvent for—

Caoutchouc, gutta-percha, rubber.

Softening agent for rubber in making -

Rubberized cloth.

**Textile**

Acidproofing agent for—

Fabrics.

Acidfumes-proofing agent for—

Fabrics.

Alkaliproofing agent for—

Fabrics.

Flameproofing agent for—

Fabrics.

Ingredient of—

Flameproofing compositions for wool, cotton and silk, containing also chlorinated rubber and polyvinyl chloride (Brit. 428873).

Waterproofing compositions for textiles.

Moistureproofing agent for—

Fabrics.

Protective (French 623555) in—

Localizing delustering effects.

**Wood**

Acidproofing agent for—

Wood.

Acidfumes-proofing agent for—

Wood.

Alkaliproofing agent for—

Wood.

Flameproofing agent for—

Wood.

Impregnating agent (French 697496) for—

Weaver's wooden shuttles.

Ingredient (Brit. 428873) of—

Flameproofing and waterproofing compositions for wood, containing also chlorinated rubber and polyvinyl chloride.

Insectproofing agent for—

Wood.

Moistureproofing agent for—

Wood.

Protective coating (against corrosive chemical action)

for—

Wood.

**1:5-Chloronaphthalenesulphonic Acid****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 263873).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**1:6-Chloronaphthalenesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 1:6-chloronaphthalènesulphonique.

German: 1:6-Chlornaphthalinsulfosaure.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsions containing aromatic hydrocarbons.

Terpene emulsions.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in making—

Emulsions of various oils and fats.

**Leather**

Reagent in making—

Emulsions containing tanning agents.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in making—

Cleansing emulsions, washing emulsions.

**Paper**

Reagent for treating—

Cardboard and paper in order to increase their absorbing and wetting properties.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in making—

Emulsions containing mineral oils.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing*

Reagent in making—

Dye liquor emulsions.

—, *Finishing*

Reagent in making—

Cleansing and washing emulsions.

—, *Manufacturing*

Reagent in making—

Wool carbonizing compositions.

**Waxes and Resins**

Reagent in making—

Resin emulsions, wax emulsions.

**1:2-Chloronaphthoyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 1:2-chloronaphthoyle, Chlorure

1:2-chloronaphthoylique.

German: Chlor-1:2-chlornaphthoyl, 1:2-Chlornaphthoylchlorid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Anthraquinone vat dyestuffs with 1:4-diaminoanthraquinone (German 432579).

**4-Chloro-2-nitranilin**

French: 4-Chlorure-2-nitraniline.

German: 4-Chlor-2-nitranilin, 4-Chlor-2-nitroanilin.

**Dye**

Intermediate in making various dyestuffs.

**Paint and Varnish**

Coloring agent (Brit. 390649) for—

Cellulose nitrate or acetate varnishes.

**4-Chloro-2-nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine**

German: 4-Chlor-2-nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for rayons with the aid of—

Alkylaryl anilins, allylaminophenol, allylnaphthylamine, alphanaphthylamine, aminonaphthoic acids, aminonaphthols, amylaminophenol, amynaphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, butylaminophenol, butyl-naphthylamine, cresols and derivatives, dimethyl-meta-aminophenol, ethylaminophenol, ethylnaphthylamine, gammachlorobetaoxypropionynaphthylamine, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, meta-phenetidin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylaminophenol, methyl-naphthylamine, naphthylamine ethers, omegaoxyethylalphanaphthylamine, orthoaminophenol, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthophenetidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-aminophenol, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranitrometaphenylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenols and derivatives, resorcinol.

**1-Chloro-4-nitrobenzene Sulphonate****Photographic**

Reagent (Brit. 385522) for—

Coating back of ferroprussiate paper to produce oxidation in developing.

**4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzene-1-sulphondodecylamide***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 436862).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Chloronitrobenzoyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de chloronitrobenzoyle, Chlorure chloronitrobenzoylique.

German: Chlornitrobenzoylchlorid.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—

3-Carboxyphenylthiocarbamide.

Diphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

4-Quinolylphenylurea-3:6'-dicarboxylic acid.

Symmetrical diphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

Thiourea.

Thiourea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

Urea.

**4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-chloro-3-nitrobenzoylortho-benzoïque.

German: 4-Chlor-3-nitrobenzoylortho-benzoesäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 265545) in making—

4-Allyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Amino-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Amyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Benzyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Butyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Ethyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Hexyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Isoamyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Isobutyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Isopropyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Methyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Naphthyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Phenyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Phthalyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Propenyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Propyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Tolyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

4-Xylyl-3-nitrobenzoylorthobenzoic acid.

Starting point (U. S. 1614584) in making derivatives with—

Ammonia, alphanaphthylamine, anilin, benzidin, benzylamine, betanaphthylamine, butylamine, isoamylamine, isobutylamine, isopropylamine, diphenylamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, monoethylamine, monoethylanilin, monomethylamine, monomethylanilin, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, propylamine.

**4-Chloro-orthoaminophenol***Dye*

Intermediate in—

Dye synthesis.

*Pharmaceutical*

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—

Antiseptic.

**5-Chloro-orthotoluidide***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 434416) in making—

Bordeaux red, water-insoluble dyestuffs by coupling, in substance or on the fiber, with 2:4-dichlor-2'-amino-4'-methylazobenzene.

**5-Chloro-orthotolylbetaparatoluenesulphonylethyl Sulphide***Chemical*

Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Organic syntheses.

*Insecticide*

Insecticide (Brit. 444262 and 444501) for—

Animal pests, vegetable pests.

*Textile*

As a dyestuff (when employing suitable initial materials) (Brit. 444262 and 444501).

Assistant (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Textile processing.

**3-Chloro-3-oxybenzyl-1-arsinic Acid**

French: Acide de 3-chloro-3-oxybenzyl-1-arsinique.

German: 3-Chloro-3-oxybenzyl-1-arsinsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Normal acidyl derivatives of amino-3-chloro-4-oxybenzene-1-arsinic acid (German 441004).

**3-Chloro-2-oxypropylphthalimide**

French: 3-Chloro-2-oxypropylphthalimide.

German: 3-Chlor-2-oxypropylphthalimid.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 276012) in making therapeutic compounds, such as—

Alpha-amino-3-diallylamino-2-propanol.

Alpha-amino-3-diamylamino-2-propanol.

Alpha-amino-3-dibutylamino-2-propanol.

Alpha-amino-3-diethylamino-2-propanol.

Alpha-amino-3-dimethylamino-2-propanol.

Alpha-amino-3-dipropylamino-2-propanol.

Alpha-amino-3-phenylmethylamino-2-propanol.

Alpha-amino-3-piperidin-2-propanol.

**4-Chlorophenol Betadicyclohexylaminoethyl Ether***Pharmaceutical*

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—

Antiseptic.

**4-Chloro-1-phenol-4'-chloroanilide**

French: 4'-Chloroanilide de 4-chloro-1-phénole.

German: 4-Chlor-1-phenol-4'-chloranilid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent in—

Mothproofing furs, feathers, and hair while they are being dyed.

*Textile*

Reagent in—

Mothproofing wool and felt while they are being dyed.

**4-Chloro-1-phenol-3:5-disulphoanilide**

Synonyms: 4-Chloro-1-phenol-3:5-dithioanilide.

French: 3:5-Disulphoanilide de 4-chloro-1-phénole,

3:5-Thioanilide de 4-chloro-1-phénole.

German: 4-Chlor-1-phenol-3:5-disulfoanilid, 4-Chlor-1-phenol-3:5-dithioanilid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent in—

Mothproofing furs, feathers, and hair while they are being dyed.

*Textile*

Reagent in—

Mothproofing wool and felt while they are being dyed.

**2-Chlorophenoxyacetyl amino-8-hydroxynaphthalenedisulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 2-chlorophenoxyacetyl amino-8-hydroxynaphthalenedisulphonique.

German: 2-Chlorphenoxyacetyl amino-8-oxynaphtalindisulfonsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 313710) in making dyestuffs with—

Anilin derivatives, 4-aminoacetanilide, betaacetamino-5-aminoanisol, betaaminobenzoic acid, paraxylidin.

**4-Chlorophenoxyacetyl amino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-chlorophénoxyacétyl amino-8-hydroxynaphtalène-3:6-disulphonique.

German: 4-Chlorphenoxyacetyl amino-8-hydroxynaphtalin-3:6-disulfonsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 313710) in making dyestuffs with—

Anilin, beta-acetamino-5-aminoanisol, beta-aminobenzoic acid, 4-aminoacetanilide, paraxylidin.

**Chlorophenyl Mercaptostearate***Lubricant*

Extreme pressure agent (Brit. 454552) in—

Extreme pressure lubricants.

**4-Chlorophthalic Acid***Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chlorophyll (Oil Soluble)**

French: Chlorophylle soluble à l'huile.

German: Oelioslicheschlorophyll.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Alcohol-soluble products and pigments.

Chlorosan (chlorophyll plus iron and lime salts).

Copper pheophytin.

Oil-soluble products and pigments.

Water-soluble products and pigments.

Zinc pheophytin.

*Food*

Ingredient of—

Food compositions, confectionery, and the like, added for the purpose of hiding their true colors.

*Fats and Oils*

Bleaching agent in treating—

Caraway seed oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, olive oil, rapeseed oil, peanut oil, perilla oil, poppyseed oil, sesame oil, teaseed oil, wormseed oil.

*Fuel*

Coloring for—

Fancy stearin candles.

*Leather*

Coloring for—

Leather and leather goods.

*Perfumery*

Coloring for—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

*Petroleum*

Ingredient of—

Mineral oil products, added for the purpose of hiding their true color.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Resins and Waxes*

Coloring for—

Resins and waxes.

*Soap*

Coloring for—

Soap, added for the purpose of hiding the yellow color of the soap, to give a brighter look and greenish color.

Reagent in treating—

Olive oil foots, so as to bring back the color in a product bleached with age by processing with sulphuric acid.

**Chlorophyll (Water-Soluble)**

French: Chlorophylle soluble à l'eau.

German: Wasserlöslicheschlorophyll.

*Miscellaneous*

Coloring for—

Preparations which consist of neutral and alkaline liquors free from metallic salts.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Chloroplatinic Acid**

Synonyms: Platinic chloride.

French: Chlorure de platine.

German: Chlorplatinssäure, Platinchloridsäure.

*Analysis*

Reagent.

*Ceramics*

Ingredient of—

Batches and glazes for producing fine iridescent effects.

*Chemical*

Platinizing agent for—

Pumice and other carriers (to coat them with a platinum film for the production of catalysts used in various chemical processes).

Starting point in making—

Platinum-ammonium chloride (ammonium chloroplatinate), platinum bichloride (patinous chloride), platinum black, platinum resinate, platinum tetrachloride, potassium chloroplatinate, platinum sponge.

*Inks*

Ingredient of—

Indelible inks.

*Metallurgical*

Electrolyte in—

Platinum-plating baths.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent in—

Microscopical work.

Reagent in making—

Platinum mirrors.

*Photographic*

Reagent in—

Toning baths.

*Printing*

Etching agent for—

Zinc plates.

**5-Chloro-1:9-pyrazolanthrone***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 264503) in making dye intermediates with—

Butyl sulphate, ethyl alcohol, ethyl sulphate, isobutyl alcohol, isobutyl sulphate, isopropyl alcohol, isopropyl sulphate, propyl alcohol, propyl sulphate, toluenesulphonicbutylester, toluenesulphonicethylester, toluenesulphonicmethylester, toluenesulphonicpropylester.

**2-Chloroquinaldin**

German: 2-Chlorchinaldin.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 305589) in making pharmaceutical

phenoxyquinolin carboxylic acids and esters from—

Aromatic hydroxyarboxylic acids and esters.

Parahydroxybenzoic acid and its esters.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**2-Chloroquinazolin**

French: 2-Chloroquinazolène.

German: 2-Chlorochinazolin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 310076) in making dyestuffs with—

Aminoanisylpyrazolone.

Aminoanthranilpyrazolone.

Aminobenzoylpyrazolone.

Aminobenzylpyrazolone.

Aminocinnamylpyrazolone.

Aminocresylpyrazolone.

Aminogallylpyrazolone.

Aminometanilpyrazolone.

Aminonaphtholsulphonic acid.

Aminonaphthylpyrazolone.

Aminophenylpyrazolone.

Aminophthalylpyrazolone.

Aminosalicylpyrazolone.

Aminosuccinylpyrazolone.

Aminosulphanylpyrazolone.

Aminotolylpyrazolone.

Aminovalerylpyrazolone.

Aminoxylylpyrazolone.

Benzidin-3-sulphonic acid.

Metaphenylenediamine-4-sulphonic acid.

Paraphenylenediaminesulphonic acid.

**4-Chloroquinazolin**

French: 4-Chloroquinazolène.

German: 4-Chlorchinazolin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 310076) in making dyestuffs with—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-5-benzoylaminoanthraquinone.

Aminoanthraquinonesulphonic acids.

1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone.

H acid.

Paraphenylenediamine.

See also 2-Chloroquinazolin.

**2-Chloro-4-quinolincarboxylic Acid Chloride***Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceutical derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 294118) in making therapeutic prepa-

rations with the aid of—

Diethylaminoethanol, sodium diethylaminoethanol.

**5-Chlorosalicyl Anilide**

French: Anilide de 5-chlorosalicyle, Anilide 5-chlorosalicylique.

German: 5-Chlorosalicylanilid.

**Agricultural**

Fungicide for the treatment of—  
Seeds and grains.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Leather**

Preservative in the treatment of—

Skins, to avoid the formation of mildew and the growth of fungi.

**Paper**

Preservative to prevent the formation of mildew and the growth of fungi.

**Rubber**

Preservative to prevent the formation of mildew and the growth of fungi.

**Textile**

Preservative in the treatment of—

Cotton yarns and fabrics to prevent the formation of mildew and the growth of fungi.

**Woodworking**

Preservative to prevent the formation of mildew and the growth of fungi.

**Chlorostearic Acid Nitrate****Petroleum**

Primer (Brit. 436027) for—

Diesel engine fuels (lowers ignition point).

**4-Chloro-2-styrylquinolin**

French: 4-Chloro-2-styrylquinoléine.

German: 4-Chlor-2-styrylchinolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282143) in making pharmaceuticals with—

Allylamine, allylenediamine, alphanaphthylamine, ammonia, amylamine, amylenediamine, benzylamine, benzylenediamine, betanaphthylamine, butylamine, butylenediamine, cumylamine, cumylenediamine, ethylamine, ethylenediamine, heptylamine, heptylenediamine, hexylamine, hexylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluylenediamine, methylamine, methylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluylenediamine, propylamine, propylenediamine, toluyamine.

**Chlorosulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Sulphuryl oxychloride, Sulphuric chlorohydrin.

French: Acide chlorosulphonique, Acide chlorosulphurique, Chlorohydrine sulphurique, Chlorure de sulphurylhydroxyle, Chlorure sulphurylhydroxylique, Oxychlorure de sulphuryle, Oxychlorure sulphurylique.

German: Sulfuryloxychlorid, Sulphurylhydroxychlorid.

Spanish: Acido clorosulfonico.

Italian: Acido clorosolfonico.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in acetylating—

Cellulose to produce cellulose acetate suitable for the manufacture of lacquers and plastics.

Reagent in—

Absorbing ethylene from gases which contain it in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol by synthesis from this gas (French 516668).

Reagent in making—

Acetic acid, acetyl chloride, alphachloronaphthalenesulphonic acid, benzyl chloride, benzyl sulphonchloride, brominated thiobenzanthrones, derivatives with the aid of methyl chloride, dimethylanilinsulphonchloride, diethylamine, ethyl sulphate, metanitrobenzenesulphonic acid, methyl chlorosulphonate, methyl sulphate, naphthoxythiophene, nitrobenzene metasulphonchloride, nitrobenzenemetasulphonic acid, orthotoluene sulphonchloride, paratoluene sulphonchloride, persulphuric acid, saccharine, sulphon mono peracid, sulphuryl chloride, thionyl chloride.

Various organic chemicals, intermediates, pharmaceutical chemicals, and aromatic chemicals.

Reagent (Brit. 281290) in making—

Bromoamylbenzen mercaptan.  
Bromoamylbenzene sulphonchloride.  
Bromoamylbenzenethioglycollic acid.

Bromoethylbenzene mercaptan.  
Bromoethylbenzene sulphonchloride.  
Bromoethylbenzenethioglycollic acid.  
Bromoethylbenzene mercaptan.  
Bromoethylbenzene sulphonchloride.  
Bromoethylbenzenethioglycollic acid.  
Bromopropylbenzene mercaptan.  
Bromopropylbenzene sulphonchloride.  
Bromopropylbenzenethioglycollic acid.  
Chloroallylbenzene mercaptan.  
Chloroallylbenzene sulphonchloride.  
Chloroallylbenzenethioglycollic acid.  
Chlorobutylbenzene mercaptan.  
Chlorobutylbenzene sulphonchloride.  
Chlorobutylbenzenethioglycollic acid.  
Chloroethylbenzene mercaptans.  
Chloroethylbenzene sulphonchloride.  
Chloroethylbenzenethioglycollic acid.  
Chloromethylbenzene mercaptan.  
Chloromethylbenzene sulphonchloride.  
Chloromethylbenzenethioglycollic acid.  
Chloropropylbenzene mercaptan.  
Chloropropylbenzene sulphonchloride.  
Chloropropylbenzenethioglycollic acid.

Reagent in making—

Wetting agents from naphthalene and anthracene.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Halogenated dimethylthioindigo coloring matters (Brit. 254340).

Soluble vat dyestuffs from indanthrene, flavanthrene, and thioindigo (Brit. 271533).

Sulphonic acid compounds of rosanilin, alizarin, and purpurin.

Tetrachlorothioindigo colors (Brit. 251321).

Vat colors of the dibenzanthrone series.

Vat red B.

Reagent for—

Converting vat coloring matters into soluble form (Brit. 251491).

**Military**

As a poison gas.

In admixture with sulphur trioxide to form smoke screens.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 309042) for refining—

Mineral oils, ozocerite, paraffin.

Reagent (U. S. 1538287) for—

Deodorizing burning oil.

**Textile**

Catalyst in making—

Cellulose acetate rayon.

**Chloro-tertiary-amylypyrocatechol****Disinfectant**

As a germicide (U. S. 2023160).

**Chloro-tertiary-amylyquinol****Disinfectant**

As a germicide (U. S. 2023160).

**Chloro-tertiary-amylyresorcinol****Disinfectant**

Germicide (U. S. 2023160).

**Chloro-tertiary-butylpyrocatechol****Disinfectant**

As a germicide (U. S. 2023160).

**Chloro-tertiary-butylquinol****Disinfectant**

As a germicide (U. S. 2023160).

**Chloro-tertiary-butylresorcinol****Disinfectant**

As a germicide (U. S. 2023160).

**Chlorothymol****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Dental disinfectant with camphor (German 433293).

**2-Chlorothymol Betadiethylaminoethyl Ethers****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—  
Antiseptic.

**4-Chloro-2-toluidin***Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 324041) in making intermediates and insecticides with the aid of—

- 2-Amino-4-sulphobenzoic acid.
- 3-Amino-5-sulphobenzoic acid.
- 2-Amino-5-sulphobenzoic acid.
- 4-Amino-3-sulphobenzoic acid.
- 3-Amino-5-sulpho-4-hydroxybenzoic acid.
- 5-Amino-3-sulpho-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.
- 4-Sulpho-4-methyl-3-aminobenzoic acid.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**5-Chloro-2:3-tolylene-thiazothionium Chloride***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 399583) in making—

Sulphur dyestuffs.

**6-Chlor-9-para-aminomethylphenyl-2-methylthiol-acridin***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-para-aminomethylphenyl-2-methylthiolacridin Bromide***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-para-aminomethylphenyl-2-methylthiolacridin Hydrochloride***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-parabeta-diethylaminoethylthiolphenylamino-2-methylthiolacridin***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-parabeta-diethylaminoethylthiolphenylamino-2-methylthiolacridin Bromide***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-parabeta-diethylaminoethylthiolphenylamino-2-methylthiolacridin Hydrochloride***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-paradiethylaminoethoxyphenyl-2-methylthiolacridin***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-paradiethylaminoethoxyphenyl-2-methylthiolacridin Bromide***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**6-Chlor-9-paradiethylaminoethoxyphenyl-2-methylthiolacridin Hydrochloride***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**2-Chlor-5-paraxilyl-beta-9-carbazolyethyl Sulphide***Chemical*

Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Organic syntheses.

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 444262 and 444501) to have—

Value for pharmaceutical purposes.

*Rubber*

Accelerator (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Vulcanizing.

**4-Chlor-1-phenylbenzothiazole***Insecticide*

Exterminant for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**5-Chlor-1-phenylbenzothiazole***Insecticide*

Exterminant for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**4-Chlor-2-propyl-6-gammachloro-delta-teta-butenyl-phenol***Disinfectant*

Claimed (Brit. 443113 and 389514) to be—

Disinfectant free of odor.

**Cholesterin Cinnamate**

French: Cinnamate de cholestérine.

German: Zimtsäurecholesterinester, Zimtsäurescholesterin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Cholic Acid**

Synonyms: Cholalic acid.

French: Acide cholalique, Acide cholique.

German: Cholsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Cholates of various bases.

Kotarín salt and kotarín superoxide salts.

Starting point (Brit. 282356) in making antiparasitic agents with—

- Dihydrocuprein ethyl ether.
- Dihydrocuprein ethyl ether hydrochloride.
- Dihydrocuprein isoamyl ether.
- Dihydrocuprein isoamyl ether hydrochloride.
- Dihydrocuprein normal octyl ether.
- Dihydrocuprein normal octyl ether hydrochloride.
- Dihydroquinone.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Chrome Alum**

Synonyms: Chromium alum, Chromium-potassium

sulphate, Sulphate of chrome and potash.

Latin: Alumen chromicum, Chromalaun.

French: Alun de chrome, Sulfate de chromium et de potassium, Sulfate chromique-potassique, Sulfate double de chromium et de potassium.

German: Schwefelsäureschrompotassche.

Spanish: Alumbre de cromo, Sulfato de cromo y de potasio.

Italian: Allume di cromo, Solfato di cromo et di potasio.

*Ceramics*

Ingredient of—

Glazes and coating compositions for various ceramic products.

*Chemical*

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracycene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307). Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde, or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).



**Chrome Alum (Continued)**

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).  
 Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of methanol or methane (Brit. 306471).  
 Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).  
 Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic mixtures which are used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Chromium salts, pigments for ceramic products.  
**Glues and Adhesives**  
 Reagent in—  
 Treating glues and adhesive preparations to render them insoluble in water.  
**Gums**  
 Reagent in—  
 Treating gums to render them insoluble in water.  
**Ink**  
 Reagent in making—  
 Writing inks.  
**Leather**  
 Reagent in—  
 Chrome tanning process.  
 Tanning in a bath containing stannic chloride and silicate of soda neutralized with hydrochloric acid (French 631109).  
**Miscellaneous**  
 Reagent in waterproofing—  
 Various fibrous compositions of matter.  
**Plastics**  
 Reagent (French 601297) in—  
 Treating cellulose acetate plastics in order to preserve their luster, transparency and appearance when treated with hot or boiling liquids.

**Photographic**

Fixative in the photographic process.

Reagent in—

Hardening gelatin on plates, films and papers.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

As a mordant.

—, *Finishing*

Reagent in—

Waterproofing fabrics.

**Chrome Cake**

French: Gateaux de chrome.

German: Chromkuchen.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Glauber's salt, or pure sodium sulphate, anhydrous and hydrous.

Sodium acetate, sodium carbonate, sodium hypochlorite, sodium silicate or waterglass, sodium thiosulphate, washing sodas.

**Fuel**

Ingredient (U. S. 1618465) of—

Fuel preparations (acting as a fuel economizer).

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Batch in making low grades of glass.

**Glue**

Reagent in making—

Glues.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Germicidal compositions, insecticidal compositions.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Tanning.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paint and varnish removers.

**Paper**

Reagent in making—

Pulp.

**Refrigeration**

Ingredient of—

Freezing mixtures.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Detergent compositions.

**Chrome Nitroacetate**

Synonyms: Chromium nitroacetate.

French: Nitroacétate de chrome, Nitroacétate chromique.

German: Chromnitroacetat, Chromnitroazetat, Nitroessigsäureschrom, Nitroessigsäureschromoxyd.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Carnation odors, perfumes, rose odors.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Textile**

Mordant in dyeing and printing.

**Chrome Sulphoacetate****Textile**

Mordant in dyeing and printing.

**Chromic Acetate**

Synonyms: Chrome acetate.

French: Acétate de chrome, Acétate chromique.

German: Chromiacetat, Essigsäureschrom, Essigsäureschromoxyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Chromium salts.

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

**Chromic Acetate (Continued)**

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).  
 Alphacamphol by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).  
 Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, nitrochlorotoluenes, nitrobromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes (Brit. 295270).  
 Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).  
 Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
 Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
 Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).  
 Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
 Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).  
 Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Maleic and fumaric acids by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Amino compound from the corresponding nitroanisole.  
 Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Dye****Ingredient of—**

Dye preparation, known as indigo substitute, containing logwood.

**Leather**

Reagent in tanning.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

As a mordant.

—, *Manufacturing*

Catalyst in making—

Acetate rayon.

**Chromite**

Synonyms: Chrome ore.

French: Chromite, Minérale de chrome.

German: Chromerz, Chromit.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Chromium salts, chromic acid.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various dyestuffs.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Glass batch (added for the purpose of obtaining a distinctive color).

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Tanning.

**Metallurgical**

Starting point in making—

Chrome steels, chromic iron ore, chromium metal, ferrochromium.

**Miscellaneous**

Binder for—

Furnace linings.

Lining for—

Furnaces.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Chromium pigments, such as chrome green, chrome oxide green, chrome yellow, Pennettier's green, emerald green.

**Paper**

Lining for—

Digesters used in making sulphite pulp.

**Refractory**

Starting point in making—

Chromate binders, chromate brick.

**Textile**

Mordant in dyeing—

Dyeing and printing.

**Chromium**

Synonyms: Chromium metal.

French: Chrome.

German: Chrom.

Spanish: Cromo.

Italian: Cromo.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Chromium salts.

Pigments for coloring porcelains, potteries, chinaware, glass, and the like.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic aldehyde, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, chlorobromotoluene, chloronitrotoluene, bromonitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from anthracene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of ben-

**Chromium (Continued)**

zene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270). Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307). Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 281307). Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270). Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270). Vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Miscellaneous**

Metal or ingredient of metallic compositions for making various instruments and apparatus.

**Metallurgical**

Raw material in making—  
Aluminum alloys, cobalt alloys, copper alloys, ferrochromium, nickel alloys, silicon alloys, stainless steel, tungsten alloys.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—  
Chrome green, chrome yellow, emerald green, pennetier's green.

**Chromium-Ammonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de chrome et ammonium.  
German: Chlorchromammonium, Chromammoniumchlorid.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 271026) in carrotting—  
Furs and felts.

**Chromium Benzenesulphonate**

Synonyms: Chromium benzolsulphonate.  
French: Benzènesulphonate de chrome.  
German: Benzolsulfonsäureschromium, Chromiumbenzolsulfonat.

**Plastics**

Catalyst in making—  
Cellulose acetate.

**Textile**

—, *Manufacture*  
Catalyst in making—  
Acetate rayon (Brit. 265267).

**Chromium Betabenzoylpropionate****Plastics**

Starting point (U. S. 2001380) in making—  
Films.

**Chromium Bromide**

French: Bromure de chrome, Bromure chromique.  
German: Chrombromid.  
Spanish: Bromuro de cromo.  
Italian: Bromuro di cromo.

**Rubber**

Thermoplasticizing agent (French 615195) for—  
Rubber.

**Chromium Butyrate**

French: Butyrate de chrome.  
German: Buttersäureschrom, Chrombutyrat.

**Plastics**

Catalyst in making—  
Cellulose acetate plastics (Brit. 265267).

**Textile**

—, *Manufacturing*  
Catalyst in making—  
Acetate rayon (Brit. 265267).

**Chromium Chlorate**

French: Chlorate de chrome, Chlorate chromique, Chrome chlorique.  
German: Chlorsäureschrom, Chromchlorat.  
Spanish: Clorato de cromo.  
Italian: Clorato di cromo.

**Textile**

As a mordant.  
Starting point in producing—  
Nongreening blacks in printing processes.  
Orange colors by double decomposition with lead salts on the fiber.  
Yellows by double decomposition with lead salts on the fiber.

**Chromium Chloroacetate**

French: Chloracétate de chrome.  
German: Chloressigsäureschrom, Chromchloracetat.

**Plastics**

Catalyst in making—  
Cellulose acetate plastics (Brit. 265267).

**Textile**

—, *Manufacturing*  
Catalyst in making—  
Acetate rayon (Brit. 265267).

**Chromium Chromate**

French: Chromate de chrome, Chromate d'oxyde de chrome.  
German: Chromchromat, Chromsäures-chromoxid.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—  
Soluble chromium compounds of azo dyestuffs from 4-chloroanilin-3-sulphonic acid and 1:2-aminonaphthol-4-sulphonic acid.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—  
Rust-preventing coatings in admixture with resins, solvents, oils, varnishes and waxes (German 425900).

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
Mordant with—  
Alizarin on cotton fabrics.  
—, *Printing*  
Mordant with—  
Alizarin on cotton fabrics.

**Chromium Fluoride-Sodium-Antimony Fluoride****Insecticide**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 454458) for—  
Animal fibers.

**Textile**

Antirrotting agent (Brit. 454458) for—  
Animal fibers.  
Mold inhibitor (Brit. 454458) for—  
Animal fibers.

**Chromium Formate**

French: Formiate de chrome.  
German: Ameisensäurechromoxyd, Ameisensäureschrom, Chromformiat.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—  
Soluble chromium compounds of the azo dyestuffs made from 4-nitro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid or 1-amino-2-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid (Brit. 262418).

**Leather**

Reagent in tanning and finishing.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
Mordant in dyeing yarns and fabrics.  
—, *Printing*  
Mordant in printing various fabrics.

**Chromium-Gammabutylacetylacetone**

French: Gammabutylacétylacétone chromique.  
German: Chrom-gammabutylacetylaceton.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 289493) in making—  
Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 289493) in making—  
Synthetic dyestuffs.

**Petroleum**

Antidetantant (Brit. 289493) in—  
Motor fuels.

**Chromium-Gammaethylacetylacetone**

French: Gamma éthylacétylacétone chromique.  
German: Chrom-gammaethylacetylaceton.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 289493) in making—  
Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 289493) in making—  
Synthetic dyestuffs.

**Petroleum**

Antidetantant (Brit. 289493) in—  
Motor fuels.

**Chromium Naphthalenesulphonate**

French: Naphthalènesulphonate de chrome.  
 German: Chromnaphthalinsulfonat, Naphtalinsulfonsäureschrom.

**Plastics**

Catalyst in making—  
 Cellulose acetate plastics (Brit. 265267).

**Textiles**

—, **Manufacturing**  
 Catalyst in making—  
 Acetate rayon (Brit. 265267).

**Chromium Oleate****Petroleum**

Inhibitor (Brit. 431066) of—  
 Sludge formation in lubricating oils.

**Chromium Resinate**

Synonyms: Chrome resinate, Resinate of chromium.  
 French: Résinate de chrome.  
 German: Chromresinat.

**Ceramics**

Pigment in producing green colorations on—  
 Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier in making—  
 Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Chromium Salt of Coconut Oil Fatty Acids****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 396311) in making—  
 High molecular alcohols from fats, oils, waxes, fatty acids, and the like.

**Chromium Stannate**

French: Stannate de chrome.  
 German: Chromstannat, Zinnsäureschromoxyd.

**Ceramics**

Pigment for—  
 Porcelains and chinaware.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment for—  
 Oil colors.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Pink pigments.

**Chromium Stearate**

French: Stéarate de chrome, Stéarate chromique.  
 German: Chromistearat, Chromstearat, Stearinsäureschrom, Stearinsäureschromoxyd.  
 Spanish: Estearato de cromo.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in making—  
 Phonograph records.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
 Dental pastes, mouth washes.

**Chromium Stearotoluenesulphonate**

French: Stéarotoluenesulphonate de chrome, Stéarotoluenesulphonate chromique.  
 German: Chromstearotoluolsulfonat, Stearotoluolsulfonsäureschrom, Stearotoluolsulfonsäureschromoxyd.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 269917) of—  
 Pastes used in printing wallpaper (added to obtain level shades and effects).

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 269917) of—  
 Printing pastes (added to enhance the saturating of the fabric and to equalize effects).

**Chromogene Red**

French: Rouge de chromogène.  
 German: Chromogenrot.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
 Chromogene blue R.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**  
 Dyestuff for various yarns and fabrics.

**Printing**

Coloring for various fabrics.

**Chromous Acetate**

Synonyms: Chrome acetate, Chromium acetate.  
 French: Acétate de chrome, Acétate chromeux.  
 German: Essigsäureschrom, Essigsäureschromoxydul, Chromoacetat, Chromoacetat.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—  
 Gas analysis (for absorption of oxygen).

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Chromous compounds.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, phthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholid by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol, or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 306471).

Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in making various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, particularly amino compounds, such as—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles, or nitromethane.

**Chromous Acetate (Continued)**

Amylamine from pyridin.  
Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, hydrazobenzene, and the like from nitrobenzene by reduction.  
Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
Amino compound from the corresponding nitroanisole.  
Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.  
Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
Piperidin from pyridin.  
Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Leather**

Reagent in tanning.

**Textile**

Mordant in dyeing and printing.

**Cinchonidine**

German: Cinchonidin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Cinchonidine acetate, cinchonidine arsenate, cinchonidine arsenite, cinchonidine benzoate, cinchonidine bisulphate, cinchonidine bitartrate, cinchonidine borate, cinchonidine carbolate, cinchonidine citrate, cinchonidine dihydrobromide, cinchonidine dihydrochloride, cinchonidine ferrocyanide, cinchonidine formate, cinchonidine glycerophosphate, cinchonidine, hydrobromide, cinchonidine hydrochloride, cinchonidine hydroiodide, cinchonidine hypophosphite, cinchonidine lactate, cinchonidine phosphate, cinchonidine salicylate, cinchonidine sulphate, cinchonidine sulphocarbonate, cinchonidine tannate, cinchonidine tartrate, cinchonidine valerate.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Moth-proofing compositions for treating furs and feathers (Brit. 263092).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, *Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Moth-proofing compositions for treating woolen fabrics (Brit. 263092).

**Cinchonine**

German: Cinchonin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Cinchonine acetate, cinchonine arsenate, cinchonine arsenite, cinchonine benzoate, cinchonine bisulphate, cinchonine bitartrate, cinchonine borate, cinchonine carbolate, cinchonine citrate, cinchonine dihydrobromide, cinchonine dihydrochloride, cinchonine ferrocyanide, cinchonine formate, cinchonine glycerophosphate, cinchonine hydrobromide, cinchonine hydrochloride, cinchonine hydroiodide, cinchonine hypophosphite, cinchonine lactate, cinchonine phosphate, cinchonine salicylate, cinchonine sulphate, cinchonine sulphocarbonate, cinchonine tannate, cinchonine tartrate, cinchonine valerate.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Moth-proofing compositions for treating furs and feathers (Brit. 263092).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, *Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Moth-proofing compositions for treating woolen fabrics (Brit. 263092).

**Cinchonine-Ethyl Carbonate**

French: Carbonate de cinchonine-éthyle, Carbonate cinchoninique-éthylque.  
German: Cinchonin äthylkarbonat.  
Spanish: Carbonato de cinchonine-etile.  
Italian: Carbonato di cinchonine-etil.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 27952-1911) in making—

Hydrocinchonine-ethyl carbonate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Cinchoninic Acid**

Synonyms: Quinolin-4-carboxylic acid, Quinolingam-macboxylic acid.

French: Acide cinchonique, Acide quinoléine-4-carbonique, Acide quinoléine-gammacarbonique.

German: Cinchonsäure, Chinolin-4-carbonsäure, Chinolingammacarbonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Bismuth cinchoninate (German 411051).

Esters and salts used as pharmaceuticals.

Hydrogenated derivatives (German 351464).

Silver cinchoninate (German 410365).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Cinchophen**

Synonyms: Atophan, Betaphenylquinolin-4-carboxylic acid, Phenoquin, Phenylcinchoninic acid, Phenylquinolincarboxylic acid, Quinophan.

Latin: Acidum phenylcinchoninum.

French: Acide phénylcinchoninique, Acide de phénylcinchonoline-4-carboxylique.

German: Betaphenylchinolin-4-carbonsäure, 2-Phenylchinolin-4-carbonsäure, Phenylcinchonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceutical derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Cinnamic Aldehyde**

Synonyms: Cinnamyl aldehyde.

French: Aldéhyde cinnamique, Aldéhyde de cinnamyle, Cinnamaldéhyde.

German: Cinnamaldehyd, Zimtaldehyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 263853) in making vulcanization accelerators with—

Anilin, N-butylamine, diethylamine, dimethylamine, ethylamine, ethylanilin, ethylenediamine, guanidin, methylamine, methylanilin, methylenediamine, naphthylamine (alpha and beta), naphthylenediamine, orthotolydiguamide.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Artificial oil of cinnamon.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Flavoring extracts.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Cinnamyl Acetate**

French: Acétate de cinnamyle, Acétate cinnamylque.

German: Cinnamylacetat, Cinnamylacetat, Essigsäurecinnamylester, Essigsäurecinnamyl.

**Miscellaneous**

As a perfume for various purposes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of artificial essence of—

Hyacinth, jasmine, lilac, lily of the valley.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Cinnamyl Carboxethylate**

French: Carboxéthylate de cinnamyle.

German: Cinnamylcarboxäthylat.

Spanish: Carboxetilato de cinamil.

Italian: Carbossietilato di cinnamile.

**Perfume**

Ingredient (French 650100) of—

Perfumes.

**4-Cinnamyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 4-cinnamyle, Chlorure 4-cinnamylque.

German: 4-Cinnamylchlorid.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 278037) in making synthetic drugs with—

Alkoxynaphthylaminesulphonic acids.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.

**4-Cinnamyl Chloride (Continued)**

Alphanaphthylamine-3:6:8-trisulphonic acid.  
 Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.  
 4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.  
 4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Aminoacenaphthetrisulphonic acid.  
 2:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.  
 1:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.  
 1:5-Aminonaphthol-7-sulphonic acid.  
 Bromonaphthylaminesulphonic acid.  
 Chloronaphthalenesulphonic acid.  
 Iodonaphthalenesulphonic acid.

**Cinnamyl Cinnamate**

French: Cinnamate de cinnamyle, Cinnamate cinnamylque.  
 German: Cinnamylcinnamat, Zimtsäurecinnamylester, Zimtsäurecinnamyl.

**Perfume**

Fixative in making—

Flower odors.

Ingredient of—

Champaca perfumes, hyacinth perfumes.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics, toilet waters.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Cinnamylidene Acetone****Chemical**

Starting point in making intermediates for perfumes (Brit. 264830).

**Perfumery**

Ingredient (Brit. 264830) of—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Cinnamyl Phosphate**

French: Phosphate de cinnamyle, Phosphate cinnamylque.

German: Cinnamylphosphat, Phosphorsäurecinnamylester, Phosphorsäurecinnamyl, Zimtphosphat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1748675) for treating - furs, feathers, and the like.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1748675) for treating - Woolen yarns and fabrics.

**Citral****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 249113) in making vulcanization accelerators with—

Anilin, diethylanilin, ethylamine, ethylanilin, ethylene-diamine, guanidin, methylamine, methylanilin, normal butylamine, orthotoluidin, orthotolyldiguanide.

**Food**

As a flavoring.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Artificial citronella, artificial rose, artificial violet.

**Citric Acid**

Synonyms: Oxytricarballic acid.

Latin: Acidum citricum.

French: Acide citrique, Acide oxytricarbolique.

German: Citronensäure, 3-Methylsäurepentanol-(3)-di-

säure, Oxytricarballysäure, Zitronensäure.

Spanish: Acido de citrico, Acido de oxicarballico.

Italian: Acido di citrico, Acido di ossicarballico.

**Analysis**

Reagent for—

Analyzing superphosphates.

Superphosphate fertilizers.

Differentiating between mucin and albumen.

Determining albumen.

Biliary pigments, citrate-soluble phosphoric acid, glucose, mucin.

Separating iron oxide and aluminum oxide.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Effervescent salts, light-sensitive ammonium-ferric citrate.

**Starting point in making—**

Ammonium citrate by reaction with aqua ammonia.

Bismuth citrate by boiling with bismuth nitrate.

Calcium citrate.

Ferric citrate by reaction with ferric hydroxide.

Lithium citrate by reaction with lithium carbonate.

Magnesium citrate by reaction with magnesium hydroxide.

Manganous citrate by reaction with manganese hydroxide.

Potassium citrate by reaction with potassium carbonate.

Silver citrate, sodium citrate, strontium citrate, various esters of citric acid, various derivatives of alkaloids, zinc citrate.

**Food**

Bleaching agent for—

Vegetable foods.

Ingredient of—

Confectioneries, flavoring extracts, fruit juices, lemon-ades, jams, pastries, soft drinks, various food compositions.

Reagent for—

Disinfecting milk and milk products.

Improving taste of rapeseed oil used for food purposes (U. S. 1004891).

Making carbonated beverages.

Preserving various foods.

Treating teas to improve their flavor (U. S. 1750768).

Substitute for—

Vinegar in various food compositions.

**Gas**

Ingredient of—

Iron oxide purifier mass for use in purifying coal gas, cokeoven gas, and water gas (used for the purpose of preventing precipitation of iron hydroxide)

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for silvering mirrors.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Special inks, various printing inks, various writing inks.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Deliming pelts and hides before tanning.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for making linoleum and oilcloth.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Baths used for the deposition of bright coatings of nickel (U. S. 1837835).

Baths, containing nickel sulphate, zinc sulphate, ammonium sulphate, and ammonium sulphocyanide, used for coloring zinc metal black.

Platinum plating baths containing platinum chloride.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Ink eradicators, floor cements, floor polishes, metal polishes, various polishing compositions (U. S. 1774221).

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Lemon rinses, sunburn preparations, skin creams and lotions.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Emulsions for making silver chloride developing paper. Emulsions for making silver chloride-gelatin (artists) paper.

Preparation containing ferric-ammonium citrate and potassium ferricyanide for making blueprint paper. Toning baths.

**Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient of—

Acetoform, citrophen, citrovaniilla, kephaldol (quinine preparation), urecidin.

Various antipyretic mixtures containing antipyrine.

Suggested for use as antipyretic, mild astringent.

Used for correcting taste of various pharmaceutical preparations, such as lecithin mixtures.

**Printing**

Reagent in—

Photomechanical printing.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent in making—

Synthetic resins from glycerin.

**Citric Acid (Continued)****Sugar**

Reagent for—  
Preventing crystallization of sugar in refining.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Reagent in—  
Deepening shades on dyed fabrics, dyeing fabrics and yarns.

**—, Printing**

Reserve in—  
Calico printing.

**Wine**

Reagent for—  
Correcting acid content of wine.

**Citric Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.  
Polymerized vinyl compounds.  
Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Rubber.

**Citric Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.  
Polymerized vinyl compounds.  
Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Rubber.

**Citronella Oil**

Synonyms: Lana batu, Verbena oil.  
Latin: Andropogon nardi.  
French: Huile de citronnelle.  
German: Zitronelloel.

**Agricultural**

To keep insects from cattle.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Aromatics, citronellol, geraniol.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
Adhesive preparations containing casein (U. S. 1504307).

**Insecticide**

As an insectifuge.  
Ingredient of—  
Fungicidal compositions.  
Insecticidal compositions.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Printing inks (U. S. 1724603).

**Miscellaneous**

As a disguiser of odors.  
In veterinary medicine.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Perfume preparations.  
Perfume in—  
Cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Perfume in—  
Toilet soaps.

**Citronellyl Acetate**

Synonyms: Citronellol acetate, Citronellylacetic ether.  
French: Acétate de citronellole, Acétate citronellylique, Acétate de citronellyle, Éther citronellylacétique.  
German: Citronellylacetat, Citronellylacetäther, Citronellylacetat, Essigsäurecitronellolester, Essigsäurecitronellylester, Essigsäurecitronellol, Essigsäurecitronellyl.

**Miscellaneous**

As a perfume for various purposes.

**Citronellyl Carboxethylate**

French: Carboxéthylate de citronellyle.  
German: Citronellylcarboxäthylat.  
Spanish: Carboxetilato de citronellil.  
Italian: Carbossietilato di citronelli.

**Perfume**

Ingredient (French 650100) of—  
Perfumes.

**Citryl Carbamide**

French: Carbamide de citryle, Carbamide citrylique.  
German: Citrylcarbamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with—  
Acetylsalicylic acid, aliphatic dibasic acids, ammonium salicylate, anthranilic acid, benzoic acid, gallic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, magnesium salicylate, oxalic acid, phenolic acids, phthalic acid, salicylamide, salicylic acid, strontium salicylate, succinic acid.

**Coal-tar Creosote**

Synonyms: Creosote.  
French: Brai de créosote, Créosote de houille, Huile de créosote de houille.  
German: Kohlenteerkresot, Kresot, Kresotoel.

**Agriculture**

Sterilizer for soils.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—  
Mass for producing a blue-colored brick in the kiln.  
Lubricant for brick-making machinery.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Lampblack.

**Fuel**

As a fuel.

**Gas**

Starting point in making—  
Artificial illuminant.  
Washing agent in removing—  
Benzene from coal gas and coke-oven gas.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Insecticides and fungicides.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—  
Cart or axle grease in admixture with lime.

**Metallurgical**

Material for working and finishing—  
Iron and steel.

**Miscellaneous**

Diesel engine fuel.  
Ingredient of—  
Disinfecting compositions, sheep dips.  
Preservative for treating—  
Paving blocks made of wood, railroad ties, telegraph and similar poles.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Preservative paints, shingle stains.

**Woodworking**

As a preservative.

**Cobalt Acetate**

Synonyms: Cobaltous acetate.  
Latin: Cobaltum acetatum.  
French: Acétate de cobalt, Acétate cobalteux.  
German: Essigsäureskobalt, Kobaltacetat, Kobaltazetat.

**Analysis**

Reagent for the detection of potassium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various salts.

**Cobalt Acetate (Continued)**

**Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—**

Acenaphthalene, acenaphthaquinone, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding ester (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Antraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307). Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methane or methane (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, ethers, alcohols, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in making—**

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro bodies, such as allyl nitrites or nitromethanes.

Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitrites.

Amine compounds from nitroanisole.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

Anilin from nitrobenzene.

Azoxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Ink**

**Ingredient of—**

Sympathetic inks.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

**Reagent in making—**

Varnish and lacquer coatings (added to prevent the yellowing of the product).

**Paint and Varnish**

**Bleaching agent and drier in making—**

Lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Cobalt Albuminate**

French: Albuminate de cobalt, Albuminate cobaltique.

German: Albuminsaeureskobalt, Kobaltalbuminat.

**Rubber**

**Reagent (U. S. 1640817) in—**

Reclaiming rubber.

**Cobalt-Ammonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de cobalt et ammonium.

German: Kobaltammoniumchlorid.

**Miscellaneous**

**Carrotting agent (Brit. 271026) in treating—**

Felt, furs.

**Cobalt Betabenzoylpropionate**

**Plastics**

**Starting point (U. S. 2001380) in making—**

Films.

**Cobalt Bismuthide**

French: Bismuthide de cobalt.

German: Cobaltwismuthid.

**Chemical**

**Catalyst in making—**

Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.

Isobutylaldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.

Isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine.

Paracymene from turpentine oil.

Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.

**Cobaltic Gammamethylacetylaceton**

French: Gammaméthyleacétylacétone de cobalt, Gam-

maméthyleacétylacétone cobaltique.

German: Kobaltgammamethylaceton.

**Chemical**

**Reagent (Brit. 289493) in making—**

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

**Reagent (Brit. 289493) in making various synthetic dye-stuffs.**

**Petroleum**

**Ingredient (Brit. 289493) of—**

Motor fuels, to improve their combustion.

**Cobalt Resinate**

French: Résinate de cobalt.

German: Kobaltresinat.

**Ceramics**

**Reagent for producing lustrous coatings on—**

Chinaaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Glass**

**Reagent for producing lustrous effects on glassware.**

**Paint and Varnish**

**Drier in making—**

Clear paints, enamels, lacquers, varnishes.

**Textile**

**—, Finishing**

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used to produce waxed fabrics without changing colors dyed thereon.

**Cobalt Selenide**

French: Sélénide de cobalt.

German: Kobaltselenid.

**Chemical**

**Catalyst in making—**

Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.

Isobutylaldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.

Isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine.

Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.

Paracymene from turpentine oil.



**Cobalt Tungate**

German: Kobalttungat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier (Brit. 270387) in making—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Light-sensitive varnishes.

**Cocaine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Cocaine albuminate, cocaine camphorate, cocaine ferrocyanide, cocaine salts with various acids, guanadin compounds, phenylurethane compounds.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Coconut Oil**

Synonyms: Coconut butter, Coconut oil, Palm oil.

French: Beurre de coco, Huile de coco.

German: Coconussfett, Cocosbutter, Cocosfett, Cocos-oel, Koprafett.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Caprylic acid, caprylic acid, lauric acid.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Edible oil mixtures.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Candies, chocolate coatings, lard substitutes, margarines, pastries, vegetarian foods.

**Fuel**

Burning agent in—

Night lights.

Ingredient of—

Candles.

**Glass**

Ingredient (U. S. 1638272) of—

Detergent agents.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, hair oils, pomades.

**Soap**

Starting point in making—

Curd soaps, lime soaps, peroxide soaps, medicinal soaps, saltwater soaps, shaving soaps, toilet soaps.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing*

Assistant in dyeing—

Cotton yarns, warp, fabrics.

—, *Finishing*

Reagent in obtaining—

Soft handle on mercerized cotton.

**Coconut Oil Alcohols Alphabromolauricester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Coconut Oil Alcohols Bromosuccinicester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Coconut Oil Alcohols Chloraceticester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Coconut Oil Alcohols Dichloroaceticester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Coconut Oil Alcohols Gammachlorobutyricester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Coconut Oil Alcohols Gammachlorovalericester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Coconut Oil Fatty Acid**

French: Acide gras d'huile de copra, Acide gras d'huile de coprah, Acide gras d'huile de copre.

German: Kopraoelfettsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various salts and esters.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Prepared foods, hydrogenated oil products.

**Fuel**

Compound of—

Candles.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions with alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193).

Polishing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Driers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Raw material in soapmaking.

**Textile**—, *Bleaching*

Ingredient of—

Bleaching compositions containing alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193).

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Finishing compositions.

Washing compositions containing alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193).

Waterproofing compositions.

**Codeine Hydrobromide**

German: Bromwasserstoffsäureskodein, Codeinbromhydrat, Codeinhydrobromid, Kodeinbromhydrat, Kodeinhydrobromid.

Spanish: Bromhidrato de codeina.

Italian: Bromidrato di codeina.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Sedative in nervousness and coughs.

**Codliver Oil**

French: Huile de foie morue, médicinale.

German: Dorschleberoel, Dorschlebertran, Kabeljauleberoel, Lebertran, Stockfischleberoel.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Source of vitamins.

**Cod Oil**

Synonyms: Banks oil, Brown codliver oil.

French: Huile de foie de morue, industrielle, Huile de morue.

German: Dorschleberoel.

Spanish: Aciete de merluza.

Italian: Olio di merluzzo.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Lubricants.

Starting point in making—

Fatty acids.

Hardened oil by treatment with hydrogen in the presence of nickel or other catalyst.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Food preparations, oleomargarins.

**Cod Oil (Continued)****Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Printers' ink.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
Dressing compositions, enamelling compositions.  
Reagent in—  
Currying leathers of various sorts.  
Tanning chamois leathers.

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant.

**Metallurgical**

Quenching oil in—  
Hardening steels.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Preparations used for the treatment of cloth to make tarpaulins.  
Shoe polishes.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Ingredient of—  
Coating compositions (used either with linseed oil or as a substitute for it).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Paints, varnishes, enamels, and other preparations (used with linseed oil) or as a substitute.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Raw material in making—  
Laundry soaps, industrial soaps.

**Cod Oil Fatty Acids**

French: Acide gras d'huile de foie de morue, industrielle, Acide gras d'huile de morue.  
German: Dorschoelfettsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Various salts and esters.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
Food preparations (used in purified form).  
Halogenated oil products.

**Fuel**

Component of—  
Candles.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Cleansing compositions (used with the addition of alkaline hypochlorites, such as sodium hypochlorite) (Brit. 280193).  
Polishing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—  
Driers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Raw material in making—  
Laundry soaps.

**Textile****—, Bleaching**

Ingredient (Brit. 280193) of—  
Bleaching compositions containing alkaline hypochlorites.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
Finishing compositions.  
Washing compositions containing alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193).  
Waterproofing compositions.

**Cod Oil Soap**

French: Savon d'huile de foie de morue, industrielle, Savon d'huile de morue.  
German: Dorschoelseife.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—  
Lubricating compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Detergent preparations.

**Soap**

Base for—  
Shampoos, shaving soaps.

**Coke Pitch**

French: Brai de coke.  
German: Kokspech.

**Chemical**

Lining for—  
Furnaces and other apparatus used in the chemical industries.

**Electrical**

Lining for—  
Electric furnaces.

**Fuel**

As a fuel for household and industrial use.

**Gas**

Raw material in making—  
Carburetted watergas, watergas.

**Metallurgical**

As a fuel.

Reagent in making—  
Steel in the open-hearth furnace (used for carburizing purposes).

**Condurango**

Synonyms: Condor vine, Cundurango, Eagle vine.  
French: Ecorce de condurango.  
German: Condurangorinde, Condurangobast, Condurangoborke, Condurangohehe.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in extracting—  
Oil.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
Flavoring compositions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Conine Hydrobromide**

Synonyms: Alphapropylpiperidine hydrobromide, Conine hydrobromide.  
Latin: Coninum bromhydricum.  
French: Bromhydrate de conine.  
German: Conicinbromhydrat.  
Spanish: Bromhidrato de conicina.  
Italian: Bromidrato di conicina.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Antineuralgic, sedative.

Suggested for use in treating—

Whooping cough.

**Copal**

Synonyms: Anime, Cowrie, Gum copal.  
French: Gomme copal, Résine copal.  
German: Kopal, Resincopal, Resinkopal.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Amber substitutes, cement compositions, compositions for closing punctures in tires (Brit. 253113), coatings for under-fabric of oil-cloth and linoleum, linoleum cements, rosin cements.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Asphalt lacquers, spirit lacquers, varnishes.

Starting point in making—

Sulphur-lime fusion product used for manufacturing paints for fishing nets (U. S. 1617426).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Resins and Waxes**

Hardener for—  
Rosin compositions (Brit. 252656).

**Textile****—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
Waterproofing compositions.

**—, Manufacture**

Ingredient of—  
Spinning solution in the manufacture of nitro rayon.

**Copellidin****Photographic**

Starting point in making—  
Sensitizing agents (Brit. 262816).

**Copper**

Synonyms: Red metal.

Latin: Cuprum.

French: Cuivre.

German: Kupfer.

Spanish: Cobre.

Italian: Rame.

*In Common Commercial Forms*

(Billets, Cakes, Cathodes, Ingots, Ingot Bars, Plates, Rods, Sheets, Shot, Slabs, Strips, Wedge Cakes, Wire, Wire Bars, and Others.)

**Brewing**

Coppersmithing material in fabricating—

Coils, cookers, coolers, false bottoms, fittings, hop tanks, kettles, mash tanks, piping, valves, water tanks, yeast equipment.

**Building Construction**

Material in fabricating—

Downspouts, electrical installations, flashings, gutters, hardware, pipes and fittings, plumbing and heating equipment, pumps, roofing, screens, tanks, valves, ventilators, water heaters, weather strips, window sash.

**Chemical**

Base material in making—

Copper salts.

Coppersmithing material in fabricating—

Agitators, autoclaves, baffles, belts, blades, blow cases, burner tips, burners, chlorinators, chutes, coils, condensers, containers, conveyors, coolers, crystallizers, dephlegmators, digesters, dryers, extractors, evaporators, fans, filling machines, filters, fittings, fusion pots, gas-scrubbers, heating coils, heating equipment, hoppers, jacketed kettles, kettles, knives, laboratory apparatus, linings, mixers, percolators, pipelines, pots, preheaters, pumps, pump rods, screens, shafts, sifters, solvent recovery apparatus, springs, stills, tanks, trays, trucks, vacuum pans, valves, vats.

**Distilling**

Coppersmithing material in fabricating—

Blenders, coils, condensers, cookers, coolers, fermenters, fittings, piping, recovery equipment, separators, stills, tanks, valves, yeast equipment.

**Electrical**

Material in fabricating—

Cables, conductors.

Parts for motors, dynamos, generating sets, lighting fixtures, switches and most other devices and services operated by electricity.

Wires.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Alloys, such as brasses, bronzes, German or nickel silvers.

Electroplating solutions.

**Minting**

Base material in—

Coinage.

**Miscellaneous**

Coppersmithing material in fabricating—

Airplane equipment, automobile equipment, bearings, bowls, coils, condensers, converters, cookers, cooking utensils, coolers, dephlegmators, digesters, evaporators, expansion joints, extractors, false bottoms, farm machine parts, filters, fittings, gaskets, heat-interchangers, hotwater heaters, kettles, laundry equipment, lighting fixtures, liners, marine machinery, mixers, oil-burning equipment, pans, percolators, pipe coils and bends, piping, preheaters, pumps, radio apparatus, railroad equipment, rectifiers, recuperators, refrigerators, screens, scrubbers, separators, sifters, solvent-recovery apparatus, stills, tanks, vacuum pans, washing machines, yeast equipment.

Coppersmithing material in fabricating apparatus for—

Bakeries, canneries, confectionery plants, cosmetic plants, dairies and creameries, dye works, dyeing extract plants, extract plants of various sorts, flavoring extract plants, food products plants, hospitals, hotels, laboratories, laundries, milk condenseries, paint factories, perfumery plants, petroleum refineries, printing plants, pulp and paper mills, restaurants, salt works, soap factories, sugar mills and refineries, tanneries, tanning extract plants, textile plants, turpentine and rosin plants, varnish plants, vinegar works, wood-distillation plants.

**Pharmaceutical**

Coppersmithing material in fabricating—

Fill-coating equipment, tablet-coating equipment.

Various equipment (see under Chemical).

**Printing**

In making electrotypes and halftone plates.

*In Finely Divided Forms*

**Ceramics**

Decorative material in—

Coating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Catalytic reduction agent in—

Organic syntheses.

Starting point in making—

Copper salts.

**Dye**

Dye syntheses.

Catalytic reduction agent in—

Fats and Oils

Catalytic reduction agent in—

Hydrogenation processes.

**Glass**

Decorative material in—

Coating glassware.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in—

Decorative coatings, protective coatings, ship's-bottom paints.

**Pharmaceutical**

In colloidal form in compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Catalytic reduction agent in—

Hydrogenation treatment of soapstocks.

**Copper Acetate, Basic**

Synonyms: Copper acetate, Copper subacetate, Green verdigris.

Latin: Cuprum subacetum.

French: Acétate de cuivre, Acétate de cuivre, brut; Acétate cuivrique, Sousacétate de cuivre, Verdet boule, Verdet gris, Verdet de Montpellier, Vert de gris.

German: Basisch essigsäureskupfer, Basisch grüncspan, Gruenspan.

**Agricultural**

Alone and in mixtures for fighting insect pests in orchards and fields.

**Analysis**

Reagent for detecting glucose in the presence of dextrin.

**Ceramics**

As a pigment in coating.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids from the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampiphil by the reduction of camphor in acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, metachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metabromotoluene, parabromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracycene (Brit. 281307).

Alpharaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307). Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

**Copper Acetate, Basic (Continued)**

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 306471).  
 Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
 Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 281307).  
 Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).  
 Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone and the like (Brit. 306471).  
 Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene, by reduction of nitrobenzene.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.  
 Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.  
 Starting point in making various copper salts.  
 Reagent in the isolation of—  
 Phytin.  
**Dye**  
 Oxidizing agent in making—  
 Indigo and vat dyes.  
**Ink**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Inks used on metals, glass and similar surfaces.  
**Insecticide**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.  
 Preparations used in the place of Bordeaux mixtures.  
**Linoleum and Oilcloth**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Coating compositions.  
**Metallurgical**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Baths used in the electrodeposition of copper.  
**Miscellaneous**  
 In veterinary medicine.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Enamelling compositions used in the preparation of miniatures.

Gilder's wax preparations used in fire gilding.

Reagent in making—  
 Artificial flowers.

**Paint and Varnish**  
 As a pigment.

Reagent in making—  
 Schweinfurt green and other pigments.

**Paper**  
 Pigment in making—  
 Wallpaper.

**Pharmaceutical**  
 In compounding and dispensing practice.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Corn plasters and salves.

**Textile**  
 Mordant in—  
 Dyeing wool with blacks.  
 General dyeing and printing.

**Copper Acetoarsenite**

Synonyms: Cupric acetoarsenite, Emerald green, Emperon green, Imperial green, Kaiser green, King's green, Meadow green, Moss green, New green, Paris green, Parrot green, Patent green, Schweinfurt green.  
 French: Acétoarsénite de cuivre, Acétoarsénite cuivrique, Vert de Paris, Vert de schweinfurt.  
 German: Englishgruen, Kaisergruen, Kasselgruen, Kupfer acetatarsenit, Kupfer arseniacetat, Kupfer arseniazetat, Mitisgruen, Neuwiedergruen, Papagegruen, Patentgruen, Schweinfurtergruen, Wienergruen.  
 Spanish: Arseniacetato de cobre.  
 Italian: Acetoarsenito di cobre.

**Insecticide**  
 General insecticide.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.

**Miscellaneous**  
 Preservative for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Paints for preserving ships' bottoms.  
 Paints for submarine work.

**Woodworking**  
 As a preservative.

**Copper Acetylacetonate**

**Chemical**  
 Reagent in—  
 Organic syntheses.

**Fuel**  
 Primer (Brit. 404682) in—  
 Diesel engine fuels (used in conjunction with alkyl nitrates, having two to four atoms in the molecule, whose function is that of reducing the delay period).  
 Reducer (Brit. 404682) of—  
 Spontaneous ignition temperature of diesel engine fuels.

**Copper Albuminate**

French: Albuminate de cuivre, Albuminate cuivrique.  
 German: Albuminsaeurekupferester, Albuminsaeureskupfer, Kupfersalbuminat.

**Rubber**  
 Reagent in—  
 Reclaiming rubber from old tires and the like (U. S. 1640817).

**Copper-Ammonium Alginate**

**Ceramics**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for the waterproofing of various ceramic wares, porcelains, potteries, chinaware, stoneware, earthenware.

**Chemical**  
 Emulsifying agent in making—  
 Dispersions of various chemicals.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Various chemical solutions (added for the purpose of increasing their viscosity).

**Construction**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for treating cement and concrete for the purpose of preventing deterioration when exposed to the action of alkalies and seawater.  
 Waterproofing compositions used for treating plaster of Paris, wallboard, cement, stucco, concrete, and masonry.

**Copper-Ammonium Alginate (Continued)****Fats and Oils**

## Reagent for—

Stabilizing emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Fuel**

## Binder in—

Coal-dust compositions used as fuel briquettes.

**Glues and Adhesives**

## Ingredient of—

Adhesive preparations.

**Ink**

## Thickener in—

Printing inks.

**Leather**

## Ingredient of—

Compositions for sizing leather.

**Mechanical**

## Ingredient of—

Compositions for covering steel tubes.

**Miscellaneous**

## Binder in—

Compositions containing powdered mica, asbestos, coal, carbon, graphite, minerals and the like.

Sizing compositions used on various articles.

Emulsifying agent for various products.

## Ingredient of—

Compositions used for treating rope and twine.

Waterproofing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

## Ingredient of—

Compositions used for proofing interior walls and ceilings.

**Paper**

## Binder in—

Sizing compositions (used to cement the fibers more closely).

Wood-flour compositions.

## Ingredient of—

Finishing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Petroleum**

## Dispersing agent in—

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates.

**Plastics**

## Ingredient of—

Various plastic compositions, containing such substances as horn, ebonite, celluloid, ivory, bone, shell, gelatin, formaldehyde-phenol condensation products, urea-formaldehyde condensation products, and other artificial resins.

**Rubber**

## Ingredient of—

Products obtained with rubber latex.

**Soap**

## Ingredient of—

Detergent preparations.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing*

## Dispersing agent in—

Dye baths.

—, *Finishing*

## Ingredient of—

Sizing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

—, *Printing*

## Ingredient of—

Printing pastes.

**Waxes and Resins**

## Dispersing agent in—

Preparations of waxes and resins, both artificial and natural.

**Copper-Ammonium Silicates (Complex)****Insecticide**

As fungicides (Brit. 427128).

**Copper-Ammonium Sulphate**

Synonyms: Ammoniated copper sulphate, Ammonio-cupric sulphate, Ammonium-cupric sulphate, Copper ammoniosulphate, Cupric-ammonium sulphate.

Latin: Cuprum ammoniatum.

French: Sulfate de cuivre ammoniacal.

German: Ammoniakalisches Kupfersulfat, Cuprisulfat-ammoniak, Kupferammoniumsulfat, Kupferammoniumsulfat, Schwefelsäureskupferoxydammoniak.

**Chemical**

## Starting point in making—

Copper arsenate.

**Explosives**

## Ingredient of—

Colored lights, fireworks.

**Insecticide**

## Ingredient of—

Insecticidal compositions, for example, azurin.

**Miscellaneous**

## Coloring for—

Druggists' show-globe solutions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing and Printing*

## Mordant for—

Yarns and fabrics, particularly calicoes.

**Copper Borotungstate**

Synonyms: Copper tungstoborate.

French: Borotungstate de cuivre.

German: Kupferborwolframat.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of (French 600774) antioxidation coating (electrically deposited) for—

Bismuth, copper, nickel, steel, tin, zinc.

**Copper Bromide**

Synonyms: Cupric bromide.

French: Bromure de cuivre.

German: Cupribromid, Kupferbromid.

Spanish: Bromuro cobrico.

Italian: Bromuro ramico.

**Chemical**

## Catalyst (Brit. 398527) in making—

Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins.

## Reagent in—

Organic synthesis to replace the iodine radical by bromine.

**Petroleum**

## Ingredient (Brit. 406963) of—

Catalytic mixtures used in the purifying of mineral oils by hydrogenation.

**Photographic**

## Intensifier in—

Photographic processes.

## Reagent (Brit. 382320) in—

Oxidizing action in image layer of a differential treatment of images obtained in different depths of an emulsion.

**Copper Carbonate**

French: Carbonate de cuivre, Carbonate cuivrique.

German: Kohlensäureskupferoxyd, Kupfercarbonat,

Kupricarbonat.

Spanish: Carbonato de cobre.

Italian: Carbonato di rame.

**Ceramics**

## As a pigment.

**Chemical**

## Starting point in making—

Copper salts.

**Explosives**

## Ingredient of—

Pyrotechnic compositions.

**Insecticide**

## As an insecticide

## Ingredient of—

Insecticidal compositions.

**Metallurgical**

## Pickling agent for—

Imparting black color to brass.

**Paint and Varnish**

## Pigment in—

Paints and varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Copper Chlorate**

Synonyms: Cupric chlorate.

French: Chlorate de cuivre, Chlorate cuivrique.

German: Chlorsäureskupfer, Kupferchlorat.

Spanish: Clorato de cobre.

Italian: Clorato di rame.

**Textile**

## Mordant in—

Dyeing processes, printing processes.

**Copper Chromite****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 395198) in making—

- Dodecyl alcohol from borolauric anhydride.
- Dodecyl alcohol from silicolauric anhydride.
- Mixed higher alcohols from mixed anhydrides of boric acid and coconut oil fatty acids.
- Mixed higher alcohols from mixed anhydrides of silicic acid and coconut oil fatty acids.
- Octadecyl alcohol from borostearic anhydride.
- Octadecyl alcohol from silicostearic anhydride.
- Phenylethyl alcohol from silicophenylacetic anhydride.

**Ingredient of—**

- Catalytic mixture, containing also chromites of zinc and cadmium, used in reduction of aliphatic acids to alcohols and esters; for example, in making alcohols from lauric, butyric, acetic, ricinoleic, oleic, stearic, and coconut oil fatty acids (Brit. 397938).
- Catalytic mixture used in converting esters of aliphatic carboxylic acids into alcohols by hydrogenation; for example, (1) ethyl acetate, into ethanol; (2) ethyl normal-butyrate, normal butyl acetate, ethyl laurate, ethylphenyl acetate, normal butyl normal-butyrate, ethyl adipate into the corresponding alcohols (Brit. 385625).

Catalytic mixture used in dehydrogenation of partly or completely hydrogenated polynuclear hydrocarbons to produce aromatic hydrocarbons having the same number of carbon atoms in the molecule; for example, dehydrogenating, tetrahydronaphthalene, beta-phenyldecahydronaphthalene, naphthyltetrahydronaphthalene, betacyclohexyl tetrahydronaphthalene, dicyclohexylbenzene, betabenzyltetrahydronaphthalene, cyclohexyldiphenyl, methyl cyclohexylbenzene (Brit. 406808).

**Fats and Oils**

Catalyst (Brit. 394073) in making—

Unsaturated hydrocarbons from fatty oils, the unsaturated products then being polymerized in the presence of condensing agents to yield lubricating oils.

**Copper Cupricyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—

Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Copper Cyanide**

Synonyms: Cuprocyanid, Cuprous cyanide.

French: Cyanure de cuivre, Cyanure cuivrique.

German: Cyankupfer, Cyanwasserstoffsäureskupfer, Kupfercyanid, Kupferzyanid, Zyankupfer, Zyanwasserstoffsäureskupfer.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthochlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluene, chloronitrotoluene, bromonitrotoluene (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from anthracene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols from aldehydes by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde by reduction of cresol (Brit. 306471).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306471) of catalytic preparations used in the reduction of—

Acetaldehyde to ethyl alcohol.

Acetone to isopropyl alcohol.

Anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to the corresponding hydroxyl compounds.

Benzaldehyde to benzoic acid.

Camphoric acid to alphacampholide.

Carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide to formaldehyde, methane, methanol, and other products.

Crotonaldehyde to butyl alcohol.

Ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen.

Phthalic anhydride to benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde or phthalide.

As a general cyanogenating agent.

Reagent (Brit. 261422) in making—

1-Amino-2-bromo-4-anthraquinonenitrile.

Anthraquinone-1-nitrile.

Anthraquinone-1:2-dinitrile.

Anthraquinone-1:3-dinitrile.

Anthraquinone-1:4-dinitrile.

Anthraquinone-1:5-dinitrile.

1:2:3:4-Anthraquinone tetranitrile.

1:4:5:8-Anthraquinone tetranitrile.

Cyanophenylthioglycolic acid.

1:3-Dibromo-2-aminoanthraquinonenitrile.

1:4:5-Tricyano-8-chloroanthraquinone.

**Dye**

Reagent to introduce the cyanogen radicle in making dyestuffs.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Electrolytic bath for the deposition of copper in galvanoplastic work.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Copper Erucate**

Synonyms: Cupric erucate.

French: Erucate de cuivre, Erucate cuivrique.

German: Erucinsäureskupfer, Erucinsäureskupferoxyd, Kupfererucat.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating greases.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for lubricating purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the preservation of fishing gear, fishing nets, and twine, and also to prevent the formation of mildew.

Waterproofing compositions used for various purposes.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Drier in—

Coating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier in making—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the waterproofing of paper, pulp, and products made from them.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compositions.

**Copper-Glucinium Alloys**

(Alloys having the hardness of steel but characterized by the property of inability to produce sparks on subjection to blows or shocks.)

**Automotive**

As a nonferrous alloy having safety features.

**Aviation**

As a nonferrous alloy having safety features.

**Metal Fabricating**

Base material in making—

Carbide gas-burning devices.

Chemical manufacturing plant equipment.

Electrodes for soldering machines.

Explosive plant manufacturing equipment.

Friction surfaces.

Helicoid gears for high-speed sewing machines.

Small springs, soldering irons, surgical instruments,

valve guides.

**Copper Hypochlorite**

French: Hypochlorure de cuivre.

German: Kupferhypochlorit, Unterchlorigesäureskupfer.

**Petroleum**

Purifying agent in treating hydrocarbon oils (U. S. 1627055).

**Copper Laurate**

Synonyms: Cupric laurate.

French: Laurate de cuivre, Laurate cuivrique.

German: Kupferlaurat, Laurinsäureskupfer, Laurinsäureskupferoxyd.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating greases.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for lubricating purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the preservation of fishing gear, fishing nets and twine, and also to prevent the formation of mildew.

Waterproofing compositions used for various purposes.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Drier in—

Coating preparations.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier in making—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the waterproofing of paper, pulp, and products made from them.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compounds.

**Copper Nitrate**

Synonyms: Cupric nitrate.

French: Azotate de cuivre, Nitrate de cuivre, Nitrate cuivrique.

German: Kupfernitrat, Salpetersäureskupfer.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of enamels for—

Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making the following salts of copper—

Abietate, ammonium nitrate, arsenite, borate, carbonate, chlorate, chloride, chromate, cyanide, oleate, oxide (black), resinate, silicofluoride, stearate, sulphide.

Catalyst in making—

Methanol (Brit. 271538).

Reagent in making—

Benzaldehyde, paranitrobenzaldehyde.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Catechu brown.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Pyrotechnic compositions.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Ink for writing on white iron.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Compositions with copper sulphate and calcium nitrate for use in viniculture.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in—

Burnishing iron, coloring copper black.

Ingredient of—

Nickel electroplating bath.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Enamels, paints, varnishes.

Reagent in making—

Copper pigments.

**Paper**

Reagent in making various products.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Sensitive coatings on reproductive paper.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Mordant in—

Dyeing textiles with indigos, general dyeing practice.

—, **Printing**

Mordant in general practice.

Reserve in—

Printing textiles with indigos.

**Copper Oleate**

Synonyms: Cupric oleate.

French: Oléate de cuivre, Oléate cuivrique.

German: Kupferoleat, Oleinsäureskupfer, Oleinsäureskupferoxyd.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in promoting—

Intimate contact between the catalyst and the oil in the hydrogenation of vegetable oils.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Fungicidal sprays.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the preservation of fish nets and lines.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of paints used on ships' bottoms.

**Copper Oxide, Black**

Synonyms: Copper monoxide, Cupric oxide.

Latin: Cupri oxidum nigrum, Cuprum oxydatum.

French: Oxyde de cuivre, Oxyde noir de cuivre, Safran de venus.

German: Kupferoxyd.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical work.

**Ceramics**

Pigment in—

Enamels, faience, glazes, porcelain, stoneware.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in—

Hydrolysis of chlorinated diphenyls (U. S. 1925367).

Reduction of organic compounds.

Catalyst in making—

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol by oxidation (U. S. 1911-315).

Fatty alcohols (having eight to twenty carbon atoms) by hydrogenation of fatty or naphthenic acids or their derivatives, for example esters, amides, chlorides; alcohols specified are octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, lauryl, tridecyl, myristyl, pentadecyl, palmityl, margaryl, linoleyl, oleyl, hypogaeal, ricinoleyl, stearyl, and nonadecyl (Brit. 424283).

Phenols from halogenated hydrocarbons (U. S. 1961834).

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—

Acetic acid from carbon monoxide, methanol, and steam (Brit. 405282).

Alcohols by hydrogenation of esters of aliphatic carboxylic acids; examples describe the conversion into the corresponding alcohols of (1) ethyl acetate, (2) ethyl normal-butyrate, (3) normal-butyl acetate, (4) ethyl laurate, (5) ethyl phenylacetate, (6) normal-butyl normal-butyrate, (7) ethyl adipate (Brit. 385625).

**Copper Oxide, Black (Continued)**

Ethylene oxide, particularly for the preparation of ethylene glycol and its derivatives (Brit. 402438).

Higher alcohols by hydrogenation of a mixture of methyl and ethyl alcohols; normal-propyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, normal-butyl alcohol, methylethylcarbin carbinol, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, and nonyl alcohols are formed (Brit. 381185).

Higher ketones form lower alcohols and lower ketones (Brit. 400384).

Reagent in—  
Purification of hydrogen.

Starting point in making—

Copper catalyst used in making methylamines by hydrogenation of hydrocyanic acid (Brit. 398502 and 398504).  
Copper salts.

Hard, granular, porous gels having catalytic or absorbent properties (Brit. 398517).

**Electrical**

As a rectifier (U. S. 1905724).

Ingredient of—

Dry batteries.

Magnetic core compound, in admixture with ferric trioxide and a binder (U. S. 1946964).

Rectifier (U. S. 1901563).

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient (U. S. 1903814) of—

Pyrotechnic starter containing also calcium silicide, lead peroxide, and fused silica.

**Fats and Oils**

Catalyst in making—

Alcohols by hydrogenation of fatty oils or wax esters (including sperm and similar oils) or the corresponding fatty acids or other esters thereof (Brit. 433549).  
Fatty alcohols (having eight to twenty carbon atoms) by hydrogenation of fatty acids or their derivatives, for example, esters, amides, chlorides; alcohols specified are octyl, nonyl, decyl, undecyl, lauryl, tridecyl, myristyl, pentadecyl, palmityl, margaryl, linoleyl, oleyl, hypogaeal, ricinoleyl, stearyl, and nonadecyl (Brit. 424283).

Ingredient of—

Catalytic mixtures used in making lubricating oils by converting animal or vegetable fatty substances into unsaturated products, practically free from oxygen, and polymerizing or condensing these products in presence of condensing agents; the oils may be used to improve the viscosity curves of other lubricating oils (Brit. 394073).

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Compounds for producing colored effects in glassware.  
Pigment for marking quartz thermometers, in admixture with sand and glycerin.

**Insecticide**

Insecticide for—

Potato plant.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Electrolytes in electroplating.  
Flux for welding bronze, containing also boric acid, borax, and sodium silicate.  
Flux (with soda ash) used in reverberatory refining of copper to remove arsenic and sulphur (U. S. 1921180).

Reagent in—

Coating aluminum with copper, dissolving chromic iron ores.

**Miscellaneous**

Exciter (Brit. 403233) in making—

Weatherproof, luminous substances from oxides of aluminum, calcium, beryllium, magnesium, and zinc.

Ingredient of—

Metal cleaner, containing also powdered zinc, sodium acid tartrate, and mineral oil.

Starting point in making—

Imitation precious stones.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a pigment.

Ingredient of—

Antifouling paints for ships' bottoms.

**Petroleum**

Catalytic agent in desulphurizing.

Hydrocarbon products (U. S. 1937113 and 1943583).

Petroleum.

Ingredient of—

Catalytic mixtures used in purifying mineral oils and obtaining refinery products by hydrogenation (Brit. 405736 and 406963).

**Copper Oxide, Red**

Synonyms: Copper hemioxide, Copper protoxide, Copper suboxide, Cuprous oxide.

French: Oxyde cuivreux, Oxyde rouge de cuivre.

German: Kupferoxydul, Kupferprotoxyd.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical work.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Red glazes for porcelain, potteries, chinaware, and the like.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Aliphatic alcohols and ethers by absorbing olefins at elevated temperatures and pressure in aqueous solutions of acids which are weaker than sulphuric acid and hydrolyzing the product (Brit. 397187).

4:4'-Diaminodiphenyl ether (U. S. 1890256).

Organic compounds of the anthraquinone series (U. S. 1892302).

Organic amines (Brit. 402063).

Orthodihydroxybenzenes by the hydrolysis of orthodihalogenobenzenes and their alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, and nitro derivatives (Brit. 425230).

Ingredient (Brit. 400384) of—

Catalytic mixture use in making higher ketones from lower alcohols and lower ketones.

Starting point in making—

Copper salts.

**Electrical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1920151) of—

Anodes in grid-lia batteries.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Fungicide for—

Fungoid growths on plants and vegetables, such as hop cones and succulent leaves of tomato and rose.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Red glassware.

**Metallurgical**

Electrolyte in—

Electroplating.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a pigment.

Ingredient of—

Antifouling paints for ships' bottoms.

**Tobacco**

Fungicide for inhibiting—

Downy mildew.

**Copper Palmitate**

Synonyms: Cupric palmitate.

French: Palmitate de cuivre, Palmitate cuivrique.

German: Kupferpalmitat, Palmitinsäureskupfer, Palmitinsäureskupferoxyd.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating greases.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for lubricating purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the preservation of fishing gear, fishing nets and twine, and also to prevent the formation of mildew.

Waterproofing compositions used for various purposes.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Drier in—

Coating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier in making—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the waterproofing of paper, pulp, and products made from them.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compounds.



**Copper Palmitobenzenesulphonate**

French: Palmitobenzènesulfonate de cuivre, Palmitobenzènesulfonate cuivrique.

German: Kupferpalmitobenzolsulfonat, Palmitobenzolsulfonsäureskupfer.

**Textile****Printing****Ingredient of—**

Printing pastes, added for the purpose of enhancing the absorption of the color by the textile fiber and the levelness of the printed design on the fabric.

**Copper Parachlorobenzenesulphonate**

Synonyms: Copper parachlorobenzolsulphonate.

French: Parachlorobenzènesulfonate de cuivre.

German: Kupferparachlorbenzolsulfonat, Parachlorbenzolsulfonsäureskupfer.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 265985) in separating from their solutions diazo compounds of—

Metachloronitranilin.  
Metachlorotoluidine.  
Metadichloronitranilin.  
Metanitranilin.  
Metanitrotoluidin.  
Nitroaminophenol allyl ether.  
Nitroaminophenol butyl ether.  
Nitroaminophenol ethyl ether.  
Nitroaminophenol heptyl ether.  
Nitroaminophenol hexyl ether.  
Nitroaminophenol methyl ether.  
Nitroaminophenol propyl ether.  
Nitroaminophenol valeryl ether.  
Orthoaminophenol anthranil ether.  
Orthoaminophenol benzoyl ether.  
Orthoaminophenol benzyl ether.  
Orthoaminophenol naphthyl ether.  
Orthoaminophenol phenyl ether.  
Orthoaminophenol tolyl ether.  
Orthoaminophenol xylol ether.  
Orthochloronitranilin.  
Orthochlorotoluidin.  
Orthodichloronitranilin.  
Orthonitranilin.  
Orthonitrotoluidin.  
Parachloronitranilin.  
Parachlorotoluidin.  
Paradichloronitranilin.  
Paranitranilin.  
Paranitrotoluidin.

**Copper Phosphide**

Synonyms: Cuprous phosphide.

**Electric**

Getter (U. S. 1989790) for—

Incandescent lamps (in admixture with sodium-aluminum fluoride).

**Metallurgical**

Source of phosphorus in making—  
Phosphor-bronze.

**Copper Platinate**

French: Platinate de cuivre, Platinate cuivrique.

German: Kupferplatinat, Platinsäureskupfer.

**Chemical**

Reagent for various chemical purposes.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacamphol by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol from acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to the corresponding hydroxyl compounds (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Copper Propionylacetone****Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic syntheses.

**Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 404682) in—

Diesel engine fuels (used in conjunction with alkyl nitrates, having two to four atoms in the molecule, whose function is that of reducing the delay period).

Reducer (Brit. 404682) of—

Spontaneous ignition temperature of Diesel engine fuels.

**Copper-Pyridin Chloride**

French: Chlorure de cuivre et de pyridine, Chlorure cuivrique-pyridinique.

German: Chlorkupferpyridin, Chlorsäurekupferpyridin, Kupferpyridinchlorid.

**Chemical**

As a general reagent.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 306859) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Acetyl H acid.

Alphahydroxynaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid.

Alphaethoxy-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid.

3-Aminobenzenaldehyde.

2-(4'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

2-(3'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Anthranilic acid.

Benzdin-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

Beta-aminobenzenaldehyde.

Beta-aminobenzenes-5-sulphonic acid.

Beta-aminobenzoic acid.

Beta-amino-1-hydroxybenzene.

Beta-aminonaphthalene-3-carboxylic acid.

Betanaphthol.

**Copper-Pyridin Chloride (Continued)**

- Betaphenylamino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-77-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Chloro-2-chloro-2-aminobenzoic acid.  
 4,4'-Diaminodiphenylurea-3,3'-dicarboxylic acid.  
 4,6-Dichloro-2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene.  
 5,5'-Dihydroxy-2,2'-dinaphthylamine-7,7'-disulphonic acid.  
 J acid.  
 5-Nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

**Copper Resinate**

- Synonyms: Copper soap, Resinate of copper.  
 French: Résinate de cuivre.  
 German: Kupferresinat.

**Ceramics**

- Pigment in producing brownish-red shade on—  
 Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Insecticide**

- Ingredient of—  
 Gasoline solutions used for fungicidal, germicidal and insecticidal purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

- Drier in making—  
 Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Ships' bottoms paints, submarine paints.

**Copper Selenite**

- French: Sélénite de cuivre.  
 German: Kupferselenit.

**Metallurgical**

- Reagent in burnishing—  
 Iron.

**Copper Stearate**

- Synonyms: Cupric stearate.  
 French: Stéarate de cuivre, Stéarate cuivrique.  
 German: Stearinsäureskupfer, Stearinsäureskupferoxyd.

**Fats and Oils**

- Reagent in promoting—  
 Intimate contact between the catalyst and the oil in the hydrogenation of vegetable oils.

**Insecticide**

- Ingredient of—  
 Insecticidal preparations, spraying compounds for fungicidal purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

- Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for bronzing statues.

**Paint and Varnish**

- As a drier.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Paints and varnishes used for painting ships' bottoms.

**Pharmaceutical**

- In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

- Ingredient of—  
 Disinfectants, germicides.

**Copper Stearotoluenesulphonate**

- French: Stéarotoluènesulphonate de cuivre, Stéarotoluènesulphonate cuivrique.  
 German: Kupferstearotoluolsulfonat, Stearotoluolsulfonsäureskupfer.

**Paper**

- Ingredient (Brit. 269917) of—  
 Pastes used in printing wallpaper (added to produce level shades and effects).

**Textile**

- Ingredient (Brit. 269917) of—  
 Printing pastes (added to enhance the saturating of the fabric and to equalize effects).

**Copper Sulfate**

- Synonyms: Blue stone, Blue vitriol, Cupric sulphate, Roman vitriol.  
 Latin: Cupri sulphas, Cuprum sulfuricum, Cuprum vitriolatum.  
 French: Couperose bleu, Sulfate de cuivre, Vitriol bleu.  
 German: Blauer galitzenstein, Blauvitriol, Kupfersulfat, Kupfervitriol, Schwefelsäureskupfer.  
 Spanish: Sulfato cuprico, Vitriolo azul.  
 Italian: Solfato di rame, Vitriolo di rame.

**Analysis**

- As a reagent.

**Chemical**

- As a dehydrating agent (in the anhydrous form).  
 Catalyst (Brit. 398527) in making—  
 Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefines.  
 Reagent in—  
 Saccharification of carbohydrates (Brit. 400168).  
 Starting point in making—  
 Copper-ammonium sulphate, copper arsenite (Scheele's green), copper carbonate, copper cyanide, copper hydroxide, copper oleate, copper resinate, copper stearate.

**Dye**

- Reagent (Brit. 388332) in making—  
 Azo dyes.

**Electrical**

- Ingredient of—  
 Battery electrolytes.

**Glues and Adhesives**

- Improver for—  
 Casein glues.

**Insecticide**

- Ingredient (U. S. 1903626) of—  
 Fungicide and insecticide containing also clay, diatomaceous earth, and an alkali.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Bordeaux mixture from caustic soda.  
 Bordeaux mixture from slaked lime.  
 Insecticide or fungicide consisting of a voluminous, light-green, insoluble copper compound containing 50 to 55 percent of metallic copper (U. S. 1937524).  
 Low density paris green from sodium arsenite and acetic acid (U. S. 1928771).  
 Paris green.

**Leather**

- Reagent in—  
 Tanning processes.

**Metallurgical**

- Electrolyte in—  
 Copper-coating dust of a magnetic metal or alloy in making magnetic cores (U. S. 1919806).  
 Electrolytic refining of brass (U. S. 1920819).  
 Ingredient of—  
 Acid electrolytes in copperplating.  
 Pickling agent (Brit. 399685) for—  
 Removing irregularities or projections in copper wire prior to enameling for use in the electrical industry.  
 Precipitation promoter (U. S. 1920442) in—  
 Freeing zinc sulphate solutions (from leaching roasted zinc ores) from cobalt, nickel, cadmium, and germanium.

**Miscellaneous**

- Electrolyte in making—  
 Master records for phonographs.  
 Emulsification agent (Brit. 380065 and 380052) in making—  
 Stable emulsions of fats, oils, paraffin, neatsfoot oil, benzene, trichloroethylene.  
 Ingredient (U. S. 1881128) of—  
 Motion picture projection screen coating (containing also glue, sodium fluoride, glycerin, casein, borax, cobalt blue, and water) said to have properties of non-stickiness, permanence, and adaptability to climatic conditions.

**Paint and Varnish**

- As a pigment.  
 Reagent in—  
 Removing chlorine from zinc sulphate solutions used in making lithopone (U. S. 1901925).  
 Starting point in making—  
 Scheele's green.

**Paper**

- Preservative for—  
 Ground pulp, pulp wood.

**Perfume**

- Reagent in making—  
 Hair dyes.

**Petroleum**

- Catalyst (Brit. 367848) in—  
 Purifying hydrocarbon oils with ozonized air.

**Pharmaceutical**

- In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing**

- Electrolyte in—  
 Electrotyping.  
 Reagent in—  
 Process engraving, photoengraving.

**Copper Sulfate (Continued)***Textile*

As a mordant.

*Water and Sanitation**Reagent for—*

Destroying algae and low forms of animal life in ponds.

*Woodworking*

As a preservative.

**Copper Tungstomolybdate**

Synonyms: Copper molybdotungstate.

French: Tungstomolybdate de cuivre.

German: Kupfermolybdenumwolframat.

*Metallurgical*

Ingredient of (French 600774) antioxidation coating electrically deposited for—

Bismuth, copper, nickel, steel, tin, zinc.

**Cork, Ground**

French: Farine de liège, Liège broyé, Liège poudrée.

German: Korkmehl.

*Chemical*

Source of—

Suberin.

Starting point in making—

Cork black.

Suberic acid by reaction with nitric acid.

*Construction*

Ingredient of—

Artificial stone floorings.

Corkstone, used as a fireproof material insulating sound and heat.

Fireproof constructional materials.

Heat-insulating compositions and materials.

Resilient composition floorings.

Resilient floor tile containing also mineral fillers, pigments, nitrocellulose, and ester gum (U. S. 1876289).

Sound-deadening compositions and materials.

*Ceramics*

Suggested filler for—

Ceramic products of various kinds.

*Food*

Packing and conserving agent for—

Eggs, fruits, vegetables.

*Linoleum and Oilcloth*

Filler in—

Linoleum.

*Miscellaneous*

As a filler in many products where any of the following properties may be desirable:—Elasticity, ductility, high resistance to heat, cold, sound, and penetration by gases and liquids at normal and elevated pressures.

Filler for—

Life preservers, lifeboat floating media.

Sound-deadening filler for—

Telephone booths (used alone or in various mixtures).

*Paint and Varnish*

Cold-insulating filler in—

Paints.

Corrosion-resisting filler in—

Paints.

Heat-insulating filler in—

Paints.

Ingredient of—

Paints applied to the under side of automobile engine hoods to protect the outside lacquer films from the radiating heat of the motor.

Paints applied to the surfaces of airplane cabins to provide a certain amount of insulation against motor noise.

Moisture-resisting filler in—

Paints.

Rust-resisting filler in—

Paints.

Sound-deadening filler in—

Paints.

*Paper*

Ingredient of—

Mixture with paper pulp, known as corkboard and used for sound and heat insulation.

*Plastics*

Suggested filler in—

Plastic compositions used for insulating purposes.

*Refrigeration*

Insulating medium for—

Domestic refrigerators, industrial refrigerators.

**Corn Oil**

Synonyms: Maize oil.

French: Huile de maïs.

German: Kornöl, Kukuruzöl, Maisöl.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Fatty acids, glycerin.

*Food*

Baker's oil for greasing pans.

Frying oil.

Ingredient of—

Lard compound, oleomargarin, salad oils.

Raw material in making—

Cakes, biscuits, and other baked products.

Salad oil.

Substitute for lard in hydrogenated or solid form.

*Electrical*

Ingredient of—

Insulating compositions.

*Fats and Oils*

Ingredient of—

Compositions containing animal oils, used as a filler.

Lubricating compositions.

Starting point in making—

Vulcanized oil, water-soluble oils.

Substitute for codliver oil and cottonseed oil.

*Leather*

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions.

Reagent in—

Finishing, tanning.

*Linoleum and Oilcloth*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making coatings.

*Fuel*

Illuminant.

Ingredient of—

Illuminating compositions.

*Mechanical*

As a lubricant.

*Paint and Varnish*

Grinding oil for—

Pigments, used along with linseed oil.

Ingredient of—

Paints, varnishes.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Rubber*

Ingredient (in vulcanized condition) of—

Compositions used in making rubber bands, rubber boots, sole rubber, surgical instruments, solid rubber truck tires, bicycle and carriage tires, buffers, artificial sponges.

Reagent in making—

Imitation rubber.

*Soap*

Raw material in making—

Soap powders, soft soaps, textile soaps.

*Textile*

—, Finishing

Ingredient of—

Cotton softening compositions.

Rainproofing compositions.

**Corn Oil Fatty Acid**

Synonyms: Maize oil fatty acid.

French: Acide gras d'huile de maïs.

German: Maisöelfettsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various salts and esters.

*Food*

Ingredient of—

Prepared foods, halogenated oil products.

*Fuel*

Component of—

Candles.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions with alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193), polishing compositions.

*Paint and Varnish*

Starting point in making—

Driers.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Corn Oil Fatty Acid (Continued)****Soap**

Raw material in soapmaking.

**Textile****—, Bleaching**

Ingredient of—  
Bleaching compositions containing alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193).

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
Finishing compositions, washing compositions containing alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193), waterproofing compositions.

**Cornstarch**

Latin: *Amylum zeac.*

French: *Fécule de maïs.*

German: *Maisstarke.*

**Agriculture**

Ingredient of—  
Cattle foods.

**Analysis**

Reagent in testing for—

Chlorine, copper, iodine, nitrous acid.

**Brewing**

Starting point in making—

Beer, fermented liquors.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—  
Colloidal preparations (added for the purpose of preventing precipitation).

Starting point in making—

Acetone by bacterial fermentation.

Acetylmethylcarbinol by fermentation (U. S. 1899094).

Alcloylated products (French 640174).

Dextrin and dextrin products, fusel oil by fermentation, lactic acid, levulinic acid, starch glycollate, starch iodide, solubilized starch.

Tanning agent by sulphonation with sulphuric acid (French 544253).

**Dye**

Ingredient (U. S. 1889491) of—

Household dye compositions for silk.

**Distilling**

Starting point in making various types of distilled liquors.

**Electrical**

Carrier and filler (Brit. 398638) for—

Exciting salts used in the manufacture of electrolytes used for rechargeable dry cells.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Gelatin dynamites, permissible for coal mining, regular nitroglycerin dynamites.

Starting point in making—

Nitro-starch explosives, nitro-starch dynamites.

**Food**

As a foodstuff.

Ingredient of—

Baking powders, candies, cocoa powders, cake powders, custard preparations, chocolate preparations, ice cream preparations and powders.

Sauces of various sorts (to make them thick).

Various culinary and food preparations.

Vegetarian foods.

Raw material in—

Biscuit, pastry, baking, and confectionery industries.

**Fuel**

Binder in making—

Fuel briquets.

Reagent (German 389401) in combination with muriatic acid for treating—

Non-floatable constituents of coal.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Cold-water glues, various adhesive paste preparations, wallpaper pastes, xanthate adhesive preparations.

Starting point (French 648019) in making—

Glues in bead form.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (U. S. 1891750) of—

Seed-treating insecticide.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions.

Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leather (French 558630).

Compositions containing lime, calcium phenolate, and sodium hydroxide, used for softening and dehairing hides and skins (French 612409).

**Vehicle for—**

Holding tanning extract in the drum-tanning process.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1720565) of—

Compositions used for the purpose of preventing incrustation of scale in boilers.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in laundries for the dressing and sizing of fabrics after washing.

Compositions used for coating purposes, prepared by the action of calcium chloride, calcium nitrate, zinc chloride, and magnesium chloride on the starch (French 557085).

Compositions in emulsified form (French 599908).

Compositions used for stiffening fabrics.

Compositions containing coloring matter, such as azo dyestuffs.

Compositions, colored black and containing naphthalene and its derivatives (French 641442).

Compositions containing pitch, rosin soap (such as potassium resinate), oil, flour, used for road surfacing purposes.

Dental impression material (U. S. 1897034).

Starch glazes.

Starting point in making—

Starch tablets.

**Paint and Varnish**

Fixative (French 616204) in making—

Whitewashes and starch coating compositions with the addition of sodium carbonate and nitrobenzene.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for sizing different qualities of paper, particularly writing paper.

Compositions used in the manufacture of surface-coated paper.

Compositions used in the manufacture of pasteboard.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Massaging compositions (French 616204).

Perfumes, pomades, sachets, toilet powders.

**Pharmaceutical**

Binder in tablet mixtures, diluent, dusting powder.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing**

In bookbinding practice.

**Rubber**

Ingredient (Brit. 397279) of—

Compositions for coating surface of rubber articles to produce a smooth matt finish.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Compositions containing carbon tetrachloride, glycerin, and the like, used for the dry cleaning of hands which have become stained with crankcase oil, tar, grease, paint (French 611895).

Detergent preparations containing potassium silicate.

Soapstock in making special grade of soap.

Soft soaps (used as a filler).

**Sugar**

Starting point in making—

Burnt sugar or caramel, malt sugar, various syrups and mixtures, white glucose.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Ingredient of—

Dye bath for various yarns and fabrics.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for sizing cotton fabrics.

Compositions used for starching knitted merchandise, such compositions also containing glucose, sodium silicate, glycerin, olive oil, and borax (French 649899).

Fireproofing compositions, containing ammonium sulphate, sodium carbonate, boric acid, sodium baborate, used for treating rayons (French 595286).

Sizing compositions containing sodium resinate (French 523282).

Weighting compositions for treating calicoes, lace curtains, and other textiles.

**Cornstarch (Continued)****—, Manufacturing****Ingredient of—**

Spinning bath in making viscose rayon.

**Size for—**

Cotton yarns before weaving.

**—, Printing****Ingredient of—**

Printing pastes (added to thicken them).

**Corundum**

German: Diamonospat, Korund.

**Abrasives**

Abrasive for general purposes.

**Component of—**

Emery cloth, emery paper.

**Ingredient of—**

Abrasive compositions, abrasive stones, abrasive wheels.

**Miscellaneous**

Raw material in making chemical apparatus of various sorts.

**Refractory**

Ingredient of refractory compositions.

**Raw material in making—**

Refractory apparatus, refractory furnaces, refractory parts.

**Cottonseed Oil**

Synonyms: Cotton oil.

Latin: Oleum gossypii, Oleum gossypii seminis.

French: Huile de coton, Huile de semences de cotonier.

German: Baumöl, Baumwollsamenoel.

Spanish: Aceite de semilla de algodón.

**Animal Husbandry****Ingredient of—**

Cattle feeds.

**Abrasives**

Starting point in making—

Hydrogenated products used in making buffing and grinding compositions.

**Building Construction****Ingredient of—**

Coating and waterproofing compositions for concrete.

**Chemical****Ingredient of—**

Turkey red oils.

Process material in—

Recovering cresols.

Starting point in making—

Fatty acids, glycerin.

**Cosmetic****Base for—**

Cosmetic compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—

Blown cottonseed oil, hydrogenated oil, stearin.

**Food****Cooking oil.****Ingredient of—**

Bread doughs (various patents, cooking oils, egg mixtures, food products of various kinds, lard compounds, olive oils, salad dressings, salad oils).

Liquid packing medium in—

Canning sardines and other fish.

**Minimizer of—**

Evaporation losses on fish in cold storage.

**Preservative for—**

Eggs, fish.

Process material in making—

Egg substitutes.

Salad oil.

Starting point in making—

Butter substitutes.

Hydrogenated products used for various purposes in the food industry.

Lard substitutes, oleomargarin, shortenings.

**Gum****Filler for—**

Art gums, chicle gums, gum substitutes.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Printing inks.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Dressings and finishing compositions.

**Lubricant****Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions.

Process material in making—

Cutting oils.

**Mechanical****Lubricant.****Metal Fabricating**

Coating and rustproofing agent for—

Iron.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Belt dressings.

Phonograph record compositions.

Waterproofing compositions for various purposes.

Solvent for—

Amber.

Starting point in making—

Hydrogenated products used for various purposes in industry.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber****Filler for—**

Gutta-percha.

**Soap**

Soapstock in making—

Laundry soaps, scouring powders, toilet soaps, washing powders, wool-washing soaps.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

Dressing compositions.

**Cottonseed Pitch**

French: Poix des semences de coton.

German: Baumwollsaatpech, Baumwollsaamenpech.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 263520) of—

Emulsions for various chemical purposes.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Printing inks.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Insecticidal and germicidal emulsions.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Paints, varnishes.

**Cotton Spirits**

(A name given to various acetate solutions of tin, analogous to, but distinct from tin spirits; cotton spirits are stannic compounds; tin spirits are principally stannous compounds).

**Textile****Mordant in—**

Dyeing processes.

**Crackling Grease****Lubricant**

Raw material in making—

Cup and other greases.

**4-Cresidin**

Synonyms: 4-Cresidine.

French: 4-Crésidine.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 353537) in making acridin derivatives with—

2-Chloro-4-bromobenzoic acid.

2-Chloro-4-iodobenzoic acid.

2:4-Dichlorobenzoic acid.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 398163) in making—

Claret shades fast to kier-boiling and chlorine.

**2-Cresol-3:5-disulphobis-4'-chloroanilide**

French: 2-Crésol-3:5-disulphobis-4'-chloroanilide.

German: 2-Cresol-3:5-disulphobis-4'-chloranilid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Dyestuff and mothproofing agent in treating—

Feathers, hair, fur.

**Textile**

Dyestuff and mothproofing agent in treating—

Felt, wool.

**Cresol-Mercury Chloride***Agriculture*

For control of—  
 Bottom rust of lettuce.  
 Covered smut and stripe disease of barley.  
 Kernel smut of sorghum.  
 Loose and covered smut of oats.  
 Soil-borne parasitic fungi.  
 Stinking smut of wheat.

*Woodworking*

For control of—  
 Blue stain and sap stain in sapwood of freshly sawed lumber.

**Cresolsulphuric Acid**

French: Acide de crésôle et sulfurique.  
 German: Kresolschwefelsäure.

*Insecticide*

Solvent (Brit. 265131) in making—  
 Sulphur dioxide compositions.

*Miscellaneous*

Solvent (Brit. 265131) in making—  
 Sulphur dioxide antiseptics and disinfectants.

**Cresotinic Acid Sulphochloride**

French: Sulfochloride de crésotinique acide.  
 German: Kresotinsäureessulfochlorid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
 Water-soluble tanning agents with chlorosulphonic acid (Brit. 266697).

**Cresylphenyl-Aluminum***Petroleum*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Cresylphenyl-Bismuthine***Petroleum*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Cresylphenyl-Cadmium***Petroleum*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Cresylphenyl-Mercury***Petroleum*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Cresylphenyl-Stibine***Petroleum*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Cresylphenyl-Thallium***Petroleum*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Cresylphenyl-Zinc***Petroleum*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Cresylphenyl-Zinc Sulphide***Petroleum*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Cresyl Phosphate**

French: Phosphate de crésyle, Phosphate crésylique.  
 German: Kresylphosphat, Phosphorsäurecresylester, Phosphorsäurescresyl.

*Miscellaneous*

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1748675) in treating—  
 Feathers, furs, hair.

*Textile*

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1748675) in treating—  
 Wool and felt.

**Cresylthioglycolic Acid**

French: Acide de crésylethioglycolique.  
 German: Cresylthioglykolsäure.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 284288) in making thioindigoid dye-stuffs with—  
 Acenaphthenequinone, alphasatinanilide, 57-dibromo-isatin, isatin.  
 Isatin homologs, substitution products, alpha derivatives.  
 Orthodiketones.

**Crotonic Acid**

French: Acide crotonique, Acide de crotonyle.  
 German: Crotonsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
 Oxybutyric acid (Brit. 441003).

**Crotonic Aldehyde**

Synonyms: Crotonaldehyde.  
 French: Aldéhyde crotonique.  
 German: Krotonaldehyd.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
 Butyl alcohol by catalysis, intermediates, organic compounds, pharmaceuticals, quinaldin.  
 Starting point (Brit. 325669) in making synthetic perfumes with the aid of—  
 1:3-Cyclohexadiene, 1:1-dimethylbutadiene, 1:3-dimethylbutadiene, 1:4-dimethylbutadiene, 2:3-dimethylbutadiene, 2:4-dimethylbutadiene, 1-methylbutadiene.  
 Starting point (Brit. 249113) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with—  
 Anilin, diethylamine, ethylamine, ethylanilin, ethylenediamine, guanidin, methylamine, methylanilin, normal butylamine, orthotoluidin, orthotolyldiguanidin.

*Fats and Oils*

Solvent for—  
 Fats, vegetable oils.

*Paint and Varnish*

Solvent for—  
 Shellac.  
 Solvent in making—  
 Varnishes.

*Petroleum*

Solvent for—  
 Oils and distillates.

*Resins and Waxes*

Solvent for—  
 Rosin, uncured resins, waxes, wood-distillation resins.  
 Starting point (Brit. 270433) in making artificial resins with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, benzidin, benzylamine, betanaphthylamine, dianilidin, dibenzylamine, dimethylanilin, diphenylamine, metapenylenediamine, metatoluidin, methylethylanilin, monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, naphthylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, phenylamine, phenyldimethylamine, phenylmethylamine, toluenylenediamine, xylylidin, xylylenediamine.

*Rubber*

As a solvent.

**Crotonyl Peroxide**

French: Peroxyde de crotonyle, Peroxyde crotonylique.  
German: Crotonylperoxyd.

**Chemical**

Reagent and starting point in making various organic compounds.

**Fats and Oils**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—  
Vegetable and animal oils (used together with hydrogen peroxide).

**Food**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) used together with hydrogen peroxide in treating—  
Egg yolk, flour, meal.

**Soap**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—  
Soapmakers' raw materials (used together with hydrogen peroxide).

**Waxes and Resins**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—  
Waxes (used together with hydrogen peroxide).

**Crotylsorbitol**

Synonyms: Crotylsorbite.

**Miscellaneous**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1936093) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, natural resins, synthetic resins.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Crystal Violet****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 295605) in making bacteriological preparations, bactericides, therapeutic compounds, and biological stains, with the aid of—  
Cresol, guaiacol, hydroquinone, phenol, phloroglucinol, pyrocatechol, pyrogallol, resorcinol.

**Miscellaneous**

Dyestuff for—  
Various substances.

**Textile**

For dyeing and printing yarns and fabrics.

**Cumenedisulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de cumènedisulphonique.  
German: Cumendisulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.  
Ingredient (Brit. 262873) of—  
Aromatic hydrocarbon emulsions.  
Fat solvents in emulsified form.  
Terpene emulsions.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Emulsified preparations.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Impregnating compositions.  
Tanning preparations in emulsified form.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Washing and cleansing compositions in emulsified form.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Emulsified preparations for treating paper and cardboard.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions containing petroleum and petroleum distillates.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsified resin preparations.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Acid dye baths.  
Emulsified finishing and wetting compositions.  
—, *Finishing, Manufacturing*  
Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Wool carbonizing liquors.

**Cup Grease**

(The uses given under the several names of industries may be considered as unique to the particular industry. Uses that may be considered as common to many industries, such as materials handling, power generation, power transmission, will be found under those operation headings instead of repeated under many industries.)

**Agriculture****Lubricant for—**

Cotton gin parts, disc harrows, farm implements, grain harvesters, plows, tractor parts, wagon axles, wheel bearings.

**Automobile****Lubricant for—**

Chassis parts, distributor, fan bearings, rear end gears, transmission gears, speedometer shafts, steering gear parts, suspension springs, water pump, wheel bearings.

**Aviation****Lubricant for—**

Various parts.

**Beverage****Lubricant for—**

Bottling machine bearings.

**Brick and Refractories****Lubricant for—**

Bearings, brick cutters, cars, skip hoists, tile cutters.

**Cement****Lubricant for—**

Ball mills, crushers, dryers, granulators, rotary kilns.

**Chemical****Lubricant for—**

Air compressors, motor bearings.

**Construction and Building****Lubricant for—**

Air compressors, cable car pulleys and bearings, concrete mixers, cranes, elevator bearings and slides and guides, gas engine parts, hoisting machinery, motor bearings.

Pneumatic tools, such as drills, concrete breakers, wood and stone-working tools, riveting hammers.  
Pumps, tractors.

**Electrical****Lubricant for—**

Motors.

**Food****Lubricant for—**

Dough dividers in baking plants.  
Mill bearings.

**Laundry****Lubricant for—**

Overhead trolley systems, roller ironing machines, rotary driers, plant tracking systems, washing machines.

**Lumbering****Lubricant for—**

Chassis bearings on trucks, donkey engines, lime blocks, slides.

**Materials Handling****Lubricant for—**

Belt conveyor bearings and other parts, buggies, cable car pulleys and reel bearings.

Cars of various kinds used for transporting materials in factories, mills, and quarries.

Car loaders, conveyor moving parts, coal and ash handling equipment, cranes, elevating machinery, grain and ore handling equipment, freight elevators, hoisting machinery, loading machinery, overhead trolley systems, plant tracking systems, stacking machines, tractor, truck, and trolley parts.

**Materials Treating****Lubricant for—**

Crushers, cutters, disintegrators, dryers, grinders, kilns, millers, mixers, pulverizers, screeners, shredders, sievers, sifters.

**Mechanical****Lubricant for—**

Air compressors, ball bearings.  
Elevator bearings, passenger and freight.  
Fittings, gear trains, lathes, moving parts generally.  
Pistons, valves, and other moving parts.  
Pneumatic tools, such as drills, riveting hammers, chipping and caulking tools, breakers, wood and stone working tools, stoppers, augers, hammers, and other tools.  
Roll machines, roller bearings, speed reducers.

**Cup Grease (Continued)****Metallurgical****Lubricant for—**

Blast furnace trolley bearings and line shafting, charging machines, cold rolls, converter manipulating parts, conveyors, ladle cranes, open-hearth furnace door plungers, pot trucks, wire-drawing operations.

**Milling****Lubricant for—**

Bagging machines, bran dusters, collar and other bearings, flour cleaning screens, flour dressers, grain elevators, line shafting, purifiers, reels, scourers, sifters, wheat rolls.

**Mining****Lubricant for—**

Air compressors, air hoists, cable car pulleys and bearings, conveyors.  
Elevator bearings, skids, slides.  
Mine cars, motors, pneumatic machinery, pumps, trolley systems.

**News Publishing****Lubricant for—**

Paper hoists, printing machinery, trucks.

**Paper****—, Logging****Lubricant for—**

Chassis bearings on trucks, donkey engines, crank pins, slides.

**—, Paper Box Plants****Lubricant for—**

Auto box machine, cornering machines, die presses, paper slitters, scouring machines.

**—, Pulp and Paper Mills****Lubricant for—**

Bag and box machinery, chip screens, creping and corrugating machines.  
Envelope, tube, cup, and cap machinery.  
Folders, foudrinier machine parts, layboys, paper coating and saturating machines, pulp screens, rewinders, roll wrapping machines, rotary cutters, splitters, trimmers, tumbling drums.

**Petroleum****Lubricant for—**

Drilling machinery, pumps.

**Power Generation****Lubricant for—**

Ash grate roll bearings, blowers, coal conveyor rolls, coal hoisting machinery, draft fan bearings, fans, pump bearings, scraper chain sheaves, steam engine crank pins, mechanical stokers.

**Power Transmission****Lubricant for—**

Bearings, chains, fly wheels, gear sets, hawlers, line shafts, pulleys, speed reducers, speed transmissions, sprockets, wheels.

**Railroading****Lubricant for—**

Air brakes, general shop purposes, moving parts, signalling systems, trackage.

**Shipping****Lubricant for—**

Davits, freight handling and miscellaneous deck equipment, power generation and transmission equipment, winches.

**Shipyards****Lubricant for—**

Cranes, general shop use, launching skidways, pneumatic tools.

**Shoe Factories****Lubricant for—**

Brushing machines, buffing machines, burnishing machines, butting machines, channeling machines, clicking machines, counter moulders, crimping machines, gang brushing machines, heeling machines, heel seat nailers, heel slicing machines, heel trimmers and breast scourers, inking machines, insole trimmers, insole welt stitchers, insole and heel seat trimmers, insole tackers, jack rollers, large splitting machines, marking machine, nigger heads, outsole stitchers, pullovers, rollers, rounding machines, sanders, skivers, slugging machines, sole cutters, sole grading machines, sole leveling machines, soling machines, stamping machines, stapling machines, tip scouring machines, toe trimmers, tree machines.

**Street Railways****Lubricant for—**

Air brake cylinders, ball and roller bearings.  
Controller contacts, trips, fingers, drums.  
Door engines, slides.  
Motor bearings, motormen's valves.  
Signals, interlocking (cylinders).  
Trackage, trolley bases, trolley wheels.

**Sugar****Lubricant for—**

Crushing machinery, pumps.

**Tanneries****Lubricant for—**

Coloring machines, jack rollers, setting machines, shaving machines, splitters.

**Textile****Lubricant for—**

Carding machinery comb boxes, bearings.  
Cleansing equipment bearings.  
Combining machine bearings, cams.  
Drawing and spinning machine bearings, gears.  
Finishing machinery bearings, such as fullers, washers, raisers, nappers, croppers, pressing machines.  
Gills and backwashers (fallers, screws, slides, gears).  
Scouring machinery bearings, cams, and other moving parts.  
Tapestry machinery.  
Weaving equipment bearings, gears, chains.

**Woodworking****Lubricant for—**

Sawmill machines, such as carriers, planers, saws.

**Cuprammonium Carbonate**

Synonyms: Copper-ammonium carbonate.

French: Carbonate cupro-ammoniaque, Carbonate de cupro-ammonium.

German: Cupraammoniumcarbonat, Kohlensaures-cupraammonium.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 286212) in making catalysts with sodium aluminate and copper nitrate and kieselguhr, quartz, or pumice meal, used in making—

Anilin by the reduction of nitrobenzene.

Camphor from borneol.

Crotonaldehyde from acetaldehyde.

Crotonic alcohol from crotonaldehyde.

Chlorine carriers in the chlorination of methane or thiophenes and aliphatic hydrocarbons present as impurities in benzol.

Cyclohexanone by hydrogenation of cyclohexanol.

Naphthylamine from nitronaphthalene.

Reduction compounds from nitroaromatic compounds.

**Cuprein****Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Mothproofing compositions for treating furs and feathers (Brit. 263092).

**Textile****—, Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of mothproofing compositions for treating woolens (Brit. 263092).

**Cuprene**

French: Cuprène.

German: Cupren.

**Chemical**

As a carrier of catalysts (used in the place of kieselguhr).

**Electrical**

Starting material in making—

Electrodes.

**Explosives**

Substitute for kieselguhr in making—

Dynamites, gelatins, permissibles.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Substitute for cork in making coatings.

**Miscellaneous**

Substitute for cork in making—

Various compositions of matter.

**Plastics**

Starting point in making—

Highly resistant plastic products.

**Rubber**

As a filler.



**Cupric Chloride**

Synonyms: Copper bichloride, copper chloride, copper dichloride.

French: Chlorure cuivrique.

German: Chlorkupfer, Kupferbichlorid, Kupferchlorid, Kuprichlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro cobrico.

Italian: Cloruro ramico.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in—

Deacon chlorine process.

Catalyst in making—

Acids, esters, and ethers from alcohols and carbon monoxide (Brit. 397852).

Cellulose esters (French 660623).

Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins (Brit. 398527).

Organic chemicals by various processes.

Phthalyl chloride or its homologs by reacting phthalic anhydride, or its homologs, or its nuclear substitution products, with benzilidene chloride or benzyl chloride (Brit. 414570).

Crystallizing accelerator (French 689040) for—

Ammonium chloride solutions.

Ingredient of—

Catalytic mixture used in making chlorobenzene from benzene, air, and hydrochloric acid gas (Brit. 362817).

Catalytic mixture used in making ketenes (such as acetic ketene, ethyl ketene and propyl ketene) from an aliphatic ketone or a secondary alcohol (Brit. 395568).

Oxidizing agent in various manufacturing operations.

Starting point in making—

Copper chromate.

**Dye**

Oxidizing agent in making various dyestuffs.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Pyrotechnic compositions.

**Ink**

Ingredient of two-solutions in making—

Indelible inks, laundry marking inks.

Reagent in—

Synthetic inks.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticides.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Baths for coloring iron and tin.

Electrotype for plating copper on aluminum.

**Miscellaneous**

Etching agent for—

Galvanized iron prior to painting.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Chrome brown pigment.

Pigments with portland cement, casein, oil and glue (French 573338).

**Paper**

Preservative for—

Pulp.

**Petroleum**

Catalyst (French 671035) in—

Transforming mineral oils into hydrocarbons of lower boiling point with simultaneous decoloration.

Deodorizing agent in processing—

Distillates.

Desulphurizing agent in processing—

Distillates.

Impregnating agent (U. S. 1965821) for—

Fuller's earth used in sweetening processes for gasoline.

Ingredient (Brit. 406963) of—

Catalytic mixtures used in manufacturing and refining operations involving hydrogenation.

Purifying agent (U. S. 1963555, 1963556, and 1914953; Brit. 398794) for—

Hydrocarbon oils.

**Photographic**

Fixing agent (Brit. 401340) in making—

Color pictures from silver pictures.

Reagent in—

Photographic processes.

**Textile**

Catalyst in making—

Diphenyl and anilin blacks in printing cotton goods.

Ingredient of—

Discharge baths containing also nickel and cobalt.

**Veterinary Medicine**

Suggested for use as a drug.

**Water and Sanitation**

As a disinfectant.

**Woodworking**

As a wood preservative.

Starting point (French 629145) in making—

Wood preservatives by admixture with arsenic and other products.

**Cupric Normalbutylhydrogenphthalate**

French: N-Butylehydrogenphthalate de cuivre,

N-Butylebiphthalate cuivrique.

German: N-Butylphthalsaeureskupfer, Kupfer-n-butyl-saeuresphthalat.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 250265) in making—

Synthetic resins.

**Plastics**

Reagent in making—

Plastic compositions.

**Cuprous Chloride**

Synonyms: Copper chloride, Copper protochloride, Copper subchloride.

French: Chlorure de cuivre, Chlorure cuivreux, Protochlorure de cuivre.

German: Kupferchlorur, Kuprochlorid.

Spanish: Protocloruro de cobre.

Italian: Cloruro rameoso.

**Analysis**

Absorbent for carbon monoxide in—

Gas analysis.

Absorbent for oxygen in—

Gas analysis.

Reagent in—

Analytical work.

**Chemical**

Absorbent for—

Butadiene and carbon monoxide (French 705214).

Butadiene and derivatives from gases (French 669337).

Carbon monoxide.

Carbon monoxide (using ammoniacal solution) (French 512542).

Carbon monoxide in making formic acid by reacting carbon monoxide with water or steam in the presence of an acid or acid substance (Brit. 396375).

Carbon monoxide in process for eliminating it from gaseous mixtures by absorption in ammoniacal solution containing also copper sulphate (French 629743).

Oxygen (oxychloride is formed and oxygen can be liberated by heating).

Water, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide from gaseous mixtures of hydrogen and nitrogen used in the synthesis of ammonia (French 628138).

Catalyst in making—

Chlorine from hydrochloric acid and oxygen.

Diluents or solvents for pyroxylin or resin compositions by treating unsaturated hydrocarbons with carbon monoxide and steam (U. S. 1973662).

Nonbenzenoid hydrocarbons from acetylene (Brit. 401678, 384654, and 390179).

Phenol or alphanaphthol by reaction between chlorobenzene or alphachloronaphthalene and steam (French 709184).

Synthetic organic chemicals

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis, for example, Sandmeyer reactions.

**Fats and Oils**

Condensing agent (Brit. 398474) in making—

Polymerized products from glycerin, chlorinated glycerin, or a mixture of glycerin and higher alcohols containing more than three hydroxy groups; such products are used (1) in compounding lubricants (explosion-proof) for use in compressors, valves, and other apparatus; (2) as softeners for shellac and other resins, rendering them soluble in water or alcohol.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal preparations.

In viticulture.

**Cuprous Chloride (Continued)****Metallurgical**

Electrolyte (French 611598) in—  
Copper refining.

**Petroleum**

Catalyst (U. S. 1973662) in making—  
Diluents or solvents for pyroxylin or resin compositions from vaporphase-cracked petroleum products and carbon monoxide or steam.

Decolorizing agent for—

Cracking products (French 610498 and 610499).

Shale oils (French 610498 and 610499).

Desulphurizing agent for—

Petroleum and cracking products (French 611890).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Condensing agent (Brit. 398474) in making—

Polymerized products from glycerin, chlorinated glycerin, or a mixture of glycerin and higher alcohols containing more than three hydroxy groups; such products are used (1) in compounding lubricants (explosion-proof) for use in compressors, valves, and other apparatus; (2) as softeners for shellac and other resins, rendering them soluble in water or alcohol.

**Textile**

Reagent in—

Denitration of rayon.

**Cyanamide**

Synonyms: Calcium cyanamide, Lime nitrogen.

French: Cyanamide calcique.

German: Cyanamidcalcium, Kalkstickstoff, Stickstoffkalk.

Spanish: Cianamide de calcio.

Italian: Cianamide di calcio.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aluminum carbides, ammonia (gaseous), dicyandiamine, nitrogen products, cyanides, urea.

Starting point (Brit. 279884) in making—

Allylguanidin, amylguanidin, butylguanidin, decamethyleneguanidin, ethylguanidin, heptylguanidin, hexamethyleneguanidin, hexylguanidin, isoallylguanidin, isomethylguanidin, isobutylguanidin, isopropylguanidin, methylguanidin, pentamethyleneguanidin, phenylethylguanidin, propylguanidin.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various dyestuffs.

**Explosives**

Starting point in making various explosives.

**Fertilizer**

As a fertilizer.

Ingredient of—

Fertilizing compositions for various horticultural and agricultural purposes.

**Metallurgy**

In case-hardening steel.

**8-Cyanonaphthalene-1:5-disulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 8-cyanonaphtalène-1:5-disulfonique.

German: 8-Cyannaphtalin-1:5-disulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 276126) in making intermediates with—

Ethoxy derivatives of 5-oxynaphthostyryl.

Methoxy derivatives of 5-oxynaphthostyryl.

5-Oxynaphthostyryl.

5-Oxy-8-naphthamide-1-sulphonic acid.

**8-Cyano-4-chloronaphthalenealphasulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 8-cyano-4-chloronaphtalènealphasulfonique.

German: 2-Cyan-4-chloronaphtalinalphasulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 276126) in making—

4-Chloronaphthostyryl.

**Cyanocresolmercury Chloride****Agriculture**

For control of—

Bottom rust of lettuce.

Covered smut and stripe disease of barley.

**Cyanogen Bromide**

French: Bromure de cyanogène.

German: Bromcyan.

Spanish: Bromuro de cianogeno.

Italian: Bromuro di cianogeno.

**Insecticide**

As a parasiticide (German 351894).

Ingredient of—

Fumigating composition, containing also hydrocyanic acid and bromoacetophenone, or chloropicrin, or bromoacetic ester (U. S. 1949466).

Rat exterminant, in admixture with hydrocyanic and oxalic acids (French 694139).

**Metallurgical**

Cyaniding reagent in—

Gold extraction from minerals.

**Textile**

Reagent for—

Treating cellulose in presence of alkalis and solvents, such as benzene, xylene and organic bases (French 689557).

**8-Cyanonaphthalenealphasulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 8-cyanonaphtalènealphasulfonique.

German: 8-Cyannaphtalinalphasulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 276126) in making—

1:8-Aminonaphthoic acid, naphthostyryl, 1:8-oxynaphthoic acid, 1-sulphonaphthalene-8-carboxylic acid.

**1-Cyano-2-sulphocyno-4-chlorobenzene**

Synonyms: Alphacyano-2-sulphocyno-4-chlorobenzene, 1-Cyano-2-sulfocono-4-chlorobenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 305140) in making—

Orthoanthranilythioglycollic acid.  
Orthobenzylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthocinnamylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthocresylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthometanilythioglycollic acid.  
Orthonaphthylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthophenylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthophthalylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthosalicylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthosulphanylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthotolylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthoxylthioglycollic acid.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 305140) in making—

Thioindigoid dyestuffs.

**1-Cyano-2-sulphocyno-4-ethoxybenzene**

Synonyms: Alphacyano-2-sulphocyno-4-ethoxybenzene.

French: 1-Cyano-2-sulphocyno-4-éthoxybenzène.

German: 1-Cyano-2-sulfocono-4-äthoxybenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 305140) in making—

Orthoanthranilythioglycollic acid.  
Orthobenzylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthocinnamylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthocresylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthometanilythioglycollic acid.  
Orthonaphthylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthophenylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthophthalylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthosalicylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthosulphanylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthotolylthioglycollic acid.  
Orthoxylthioglycollic acid.

Starting point (Brit. 305140) in making—

Thioindigoid dyestuffs.

**Cyclocitral**

Synonyms: Delta-1-cyclocitral, Delta-2-cyclocitral,

3:2:2:6-Trimethyldelta-5-tetrahydrobenzaldehyde,

3:2:2:6-Trimethyldelta-6-tetrahydrobenzaldehyde,

1:1:3:3-Trimethyl-2-methylalicyclohexene-2.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatic derivatives.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Beverages, flavorings.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Cyclogeranyl Acetate****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Odor for various purposes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Toilet soaps.

**Cyclohexamine Selenite**

French: Sélénite de cyclohexamine, Sélénite cyclohexaminique.

German: Cyclohexaminselenit, Selenigsäurecyclohexaminester, Selenigsäurecyclohexamin, Selenigsäurecyclohexaminester, Selenigsäurecyclohexamin, Cyclohexaminselenit.

Spanish: Selenito de ciclohexamine.

Italian: Selenito ciclohexaminico.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 340318) in—

Mothproofing furs, feathers, hair.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 340318) in—

Mothproofing wool and felt.

**Cyclohexane**

French: Cyclohexane.

German: Zyklohexan.

**Chemical**

Solvent in making—

Fine chemicals (used in the recrystallization process).

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for various fats and oils.

**Perfume**

Solvent in—

Extracting essential oils.

**Petroleum**

Solvent for—

Paraffin.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Waxes.

**Rubber**

As a solvent.

**Cyclohexanediacetic Acid Ester of Grapeseed****Alcohol**

(Uses same as those given for the item following).

**Cyclohexanediacetic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic****Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Cyclohexanol Acetate**

Synonyms: Adronal acetate, Adronol acetate, Hexalin acetate.

French: Acétate d'adronol, Acétate adronolique, Acétate de cyclohexanol, Acétate cyclohexanolique, Acétate d'hexaline, Acétate hexalinique.

German: Adronolacetat, Adronolazetat, Essigsäureadronal, Essigsäureadronal, Essigsäurecyclohexanol, Essigsäurehexalin, Hexalinacetat.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Cyclohexanol Butyrate**

French: Butyrate de cyclohexanol, Butyrate de cyclohexyle.

German: Cyclohexylbutyrat.

Spanish: Butirato de ciclohexil.

Italian: Butirato di cicloessile.

**Rubber**

Regenerating agent (French 636641).

**Cyclohexanol Oxalate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Cyclohexanol Phthalate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Cyclohexanoneoxime****Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel engine fuel oils produced by the hydrogenation of coal.

**Petroleum**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel oils containing a high proportion of aromatic bodies.

**Cyclohexanyl Cinnamate**

French: Cinnamate de cyclohexanyle, Cinnamate cyclohexanylique.

German: Cyclohexanylcinnamat, Zimtsäurecyclohexanylester, Zimtsäurecyclohexanyl, Zimtsäurecyclohexanylester, Zyklohexanylcinnamat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics and other derivatives.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Synthetic perfumes.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Cyclohexanyl Formate**

French: Formiate de cyclohexanyl.

German: Ameisensäurecyclohexanyl, Cyclohexanylformiat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent (Brit. 254041) in making—

Nitrocellulose enamels, lacquers, and varnishes.

See also: "Solvents."

**Cyclohexyl Adipate**

French: Adipate de cyclohexyle, Adipate cyclohexylique.

German: Adipinsäurecyclohexylester, Adipinsäurecyclohexyl, Adipinsäurecyclohexyl, Adipinsäurecyclohexylester, Zyklohexyladipat.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent (Brit. 330909) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, synthetic resins.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Solvent for various purposes.

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Cyclohexylamine**

French: Cyclohexyleamine.

German: Cyclohexylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Cyclohexylamine (Continued)****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 340495) in making dyestuffs, which are used for dyeing and printing rayons and cellulose acetate, with the aid of—

- 1-Chloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene.
- 1-Chloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.
- 1-Chloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene-6-sulphonic acid.
- 1-Chloro-2:4-dinitronaphthalene.
- 1-Chloro-4-nitrobenzene-2-carboxylic acid.
- 1-Chloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.
- 1-Chloro-4-nitrobenzene-2-sulphonic acid.
- 1:4-Dichloro-2-nitrobenzene.

**Cyclohexylamineformaldehyde****Glass**

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

- Halogenated rubber derivatives used as cements for laminated glass.

**Miscellaneous**

Inhibitor (Brit. 437304) of—

- Photochemical action.

**Paper**

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

- Halogenated rubber derivatives used for impregnating or coating wrapping paper.

**Rubber**

Promoter (Brit. 437304) of—

- Resistance to the deteriorating action of light on chlorinated rubber.

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

- Coating and impregnating agents made from halogenated rubber derivatives and used for treating fabrics to be used as wrapping materials.

- Transparent films or sheets made from halogenated rubber derivatives.

**Cyclohexylaminoacetonitrile****Glass**

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

- Halogenated rubber derivatives used as cements for laminated glass.

**Miscellaneous**

Inhibitor (Brit. 437304) of—

- Photochemical action.

**Paper**

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

- Halogenated rubber derivatives used for impregnating or coating wrapping paper.

**Rubber**

Promoter (Brit. 437304) of—

- Resistance to the deteriorating action of light on chlorinated rubber.

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

- Coating and impregnating agents made from halogenated rubber derivatives and used for treating fabrics to be used as wrapping materials.

- Transparent films or sheets made from halogenated rubber derivatives.

**Cyclohexylanilin****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 261747) in making—

- Cyclohexylethylanilin, cyclohexylmethylanilin.

**Cyclohexyl Bromide****Chemical**

Reagent in—

- Organic syntheses.

**Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 404682) in—

- Diesel engine fuels (used in conjunction with alkyl nitrates, having two to four atoms in the molecule, whose function is that of reducing the delay period).

Reducer (Brit. 404682) of—

- Spontaneous ignition temperature of diesel engine fuels.

**Cyclohexyl Carbonate**

French: Carbonate de cyclohexyle.

German: Cyclohexylcarbonat.

Spanish: Carbonato de ciclohexil.

Italian: Carbonato di cicloessile.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

- Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Cyclohexylcresol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

- Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Cyclohexylcyclohexanol Sulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 449607 and 425239).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**1-Cyclohexyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested (Brit. 433053) for use as—

- Febrifuge, sedative.

**Cyclohexylethanolamine**

French: Cyclohexyle-éthanolamine.

German: Cyclohexyläthanolamin, Zyklohexyläthanolamin.

**Ceramics**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 297484) in—

- Coating compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent for various chemicals.

**Glass**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 297484) in—

- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for making non-scatterable glass and in coating glass.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

- Anticryptogamic compositions, germicidal compositions, insecticidal compositions.

**Leather**

Plasticizer and softener (Brit. 297484) in—

- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in making artificial leathers.

**Miscellaneous**

Preservative in treating—

- Proteins.

Reagent in making—

- Emulsions of miscellaneous materials.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer (Brit. 297484) in making—

- Lacquers, enamels, varnishes, and paints containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Paper**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 297484) in making—

- Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Photographic**

Plasticizer (Brit. 297484) in—

- Films from cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters and ethers of cellulose.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer (Brit. 297484) in making—

- Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose (used in the place of camphor, for example, in the manufacture of celluloid).

**Resins and Waxes**

Emulsifying agent.

**Rubber**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 297484) in—

- Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Stone**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 297484) in—

- Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Wetting agent in—

- Dye baths (used to secure better penetration of the color into the dyed yarn and fabric).

**Cyclohexylethanolamine (Continued)**

**Softener** (Brit. 297484) in—  
Finishing baths (used to obtain a better finish on various textiles).

**—, Finishing**

**Plasticizer and solvent** (Brit. 297484) in—  
Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the production of coated fabrics.

**—, Printing**

**Ingredient** (Brit. 302252) of—  
Printing pastes (to obtain better impregnation of the color into the printed fabric).

**Woodworking**

**Plasticizer and solvent** (Brit. 297484) in—  
Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the finishing of wood and wood products.

**Cyclohexylglucamine****Dye**

**Coupling agent** (Brit. 429618) in making—  
Dyestuffs with diazotized arylamines (color being developed on the fiber by acid treatment).

**Cyclohexylidenecyclohexanone****Chemical**

**Starting point** (Brit. 397883) in making—  
Cyclohexylcyclohexanol by hydrogenation.

**Cyclohexylisoamyl Phthalate**

**Synonyms:** Isoamylcyclohexylphthalate.  
**French:** Phthalate de cyclohexyle et de isoamyle, Phthalate cyclohexylique et isoamylique.  
**German:** Cyclohexylisoamylphthalat, Isoamylcyclohexylphthalat, Isoamylzyklohexylphthalat, Phtalsäurecyclohexylisoamylester, Phtalsäureisoamylcyclohexylester, Phtalsäurecyclohexylisoamyl, Phtalsäureisoamylcyclohexyl, Phtalsäurecyclohexylisoamyl, Phtalsäurezyklohexylisoamylester.

**Paint and Varnish**

**Solvent and plasticizer** (Brit. 302961) in making nitrocellulose lacquers containing—  
Copal, coumarone resins, cyclic ketone resins, dammar, elemi, ester resins, indene resins, manila gum, mastic, sandarac, urea-aldehyde condensation products, vinyl resins.

**Plastics**

**Solvent and plasticizer** (Brit. 302961) in making nitrocellulose products containing—  
Copal, coumarone resins, cyclic ketone resins, dammar, elemi, ester resins, indene resins, manila gum, mastic, sandarac, urea-aldehyde condensation products, vinyl resins.

**1-Cyclohexyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone****Pharmaceutical**

**Suggested** (Brit. 433053) for use as—  
Febrifuge, sedative.

**Cyclohexyl Montanate****Resins and Waxes**

**Modifying agent** (Brit. 390534) in—  
Polishing waxes (replaces part of the wax constituents).

**Cyclohexylnaphthalenesulphonic Acid**

**French:** Acide cyclohexylnaphthalènesulfonique.  
**German:** Cyclohexylnaphthalinsulfonsäure, Zylohexylnaphthalinsulfonsäure.

**Miscellaneous**

**Ingredient** (Brit. 277391) of—  
Stain-removing compositions.  
Washing and cleansing compositions.

**Textile****—, Finishing**

**Ingredient of—**  
Fulling compositions (Brit. 277391).

**Cyclohexyl Naphthenate****Miscellaneous**

**As an emulsifying agent.**  
**Ingredient** (Brit. 390534) of—  
Metal cleansing composition containing also silicious chalk and a volatile solvent.  
**See also:** "Emulsifying agents."

**Cyclohexylphenol****Chemical**

**Starting point** (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Cyclohexylphenyl Ether****Chemical**

**Starting point in—**  
Organic synthesis.

**Lubricant**

**Starting point** (Brit. 440916) in making—  
Products useful as lubricating oils or as pour-point depressors for paraffin base lubricating oils by condensation with halogenated derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as paraffin oils, paraffin, petrolatum, ceresin, ozokerite, or others contained in the middle to higher fractions of petroleum.

**Cyclohexylresorcinol****Chemical**

**Starting point** (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble or water-insoluble acids, and the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Cyclohexyl Thiocyanate****Insecticide**

**As an insecticide.**  
**Ingredient** (Brit. 361900) of—  
Insecticidal and germicidal compositions containing soaps and organic solvents.

**Cyclohexyl Xanthate****Metallurgical**

**Reagent** (U. S. 1823316) in recovering—  
Mineral from ores by broth flotation.

**Cyclopentadene**

**French:** Cyclopentadiene.  
**German:** Cyclopentaden, Zyklopentaden.

**Chemical**

**Starting point in making—**  
Derivatives by condensation with the sodium compound of a suitable malonic acid derivative (Brit. 400452).  
5:5-Dideltacyclopentylallylbarbituric acid.  
Methyl bicyclopentenylacetate.  
Terpineol cyclopentenylacetate.  
Thymol cyclopentenylacetate.

**Cyclopentanone**

**German:** Zyklopentanon.

**Chemical**

**Starting point in making—**  
Piperidinomethylcyclohexanone hydrochloride (German 422916).

**Cyclopentanoneoxime****Fuel**

**Primer** (Brit. 429763) for—  
Diesel engine fuel oils produced by the hydrogenation of coal.

**Petroleum**

**Primer** (Brit. 429763) for—  
Diesel oils containing a high proportion of aromatic bodies.

**Cymene Sulphonylchloride****Miscellaneous**

**Viscosity increaser** (Brit. 438413 and 438415) for—  
Tars.

**Dammar**

**Synonyms:** Gum dammar, Resin dammar.  
**Latin:** Dammargummi.  
**French:** Gomme dammar, Résine dammar.  
**German:** Dammarharz.

**Adhesives**

**Ingredients of special products.**

**Dammar (Continued)****Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
Dry color preparations.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—  
Match head compositions, pyrotechnic compositions.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Printing inks, writing inks.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Plaster preparations, shoeblackings.

**Reagent in—**

Mounting microscopical specimens.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used in making coatings.

**Paint and Varnish**

Raw material in making—  
Lacquers, light-colored transparent varnishes, varnishes in general.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—  
Special coatings.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing**

Reagent in lithography and process engraving.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 303386) in making—  
Synthetic resins with glycerin, glycol, or glucose plus phthalic anhydride or other polybasic aromatic acids or anhydrides.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—  
Rubber batch.

**Soap**

Raw material in making—  
Special grades of soaps.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—  
Printing pastes.

**Deacetylated Chitin****Adhesives**

Adhesive (Brit. 458818 and 458839) for—  
Asbestos and its products, canvas, cement, cloth, cork and its products, furniture, glass, lacquered surfaces, laminated paper, leather and its products, mica and its products, painted surfaces, paper and its products, plaster, plywood surfaces, porcelain, regenerated cellulose, rubber, safety glass, veneers, wood surfaces.

**Deacetylated Chitin Acetate****Adhesives**

Adhesive (Brit. 458818 and 458839) for—  
Asbestos and its products, canvas, cement, cloth, cork and its products, furniture, glass, lacquered surfaces, laminated paper, leather and its products, mica and its products, painted surfaces, paper and its products, plaster, plywood surfaces, porcelain, regenerated cellulose, rubber, safety glass, veneers, wood surfaces.

**Deacetylated Chitin Formate****Adhesives**

Adhesive (Brit. 458818 and 458839) for—  
Asbestos and its products, canvas, cement, cloth, cork and its products, furniture, glass, lacquered surfaces, laminated paper, leather and its products, mica and its products, painted surfaces, paper and its products, plaster, plywood surfaces, porcelain, regenerated cellulose, rubber, safety glass, veneers, wood surfaces.

**Deacetylated Chitin Malate****Adhesives**

Adhesive (Brit. 458818 and 458839) for—  
Asbestos and its products, canvas, cement, cloth, cork and its products, furniture, glass, lacquered surfaces, laminated paper, leather and its products, mica and its products, painted surfaces, paper and its products, plaster, plywood surfaces, porcelain, regenerated cellulose, rubber, safety glass, veneers, wood surfaces.

**Decahydronaphthalene**

Synonyms: Decalin.

French: Décalin, Décahydronaphtalène.

German: Dekalin, Dekahydronaphtalin.

**Adhesives**

Solvent in—  
Casein glue compositions.

**Analysis**

As a solvent.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—  
Coating compositions for potteries and porcelains.

**Chemical**

As a solvent.

**Explosives**

Solvent in—  
Fireworks manufacture.

**Fats and Oils**

As a general solvent.

Solvent in making—

Belted greases, lubricating compositions.

**Germicide**

Solvent in—  
Germicidal compositions.

**Glass**

Solvent in—  
Waterproof mastics.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Lithographic inks, printing inks.

**Insecticide**

Vehicle in—  
Liquid insecticides (used in place of turpentine).

**Leather**

Solvent in—  
Finishing and dressing compositions, leather cements, leather polishes, patent leather finishes, shoe polishes, waterproofing compositions and finishes.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Solvent in—  
Linoleum and oilcloth cements.

**Mechanical**

Cleansing agent for—  
Machinery.

**Metallurgical**

As a flotation agent (used in place of turpentine).

Solvent for—

Waterproof mastics in metal work.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions for transferring pictures and prints.  
Floor polishes, furniture polishes, glass cements.  
Pigment preparations used as drawing crayons.  
Stove polishes, waterproofing compositions.

Solvent in—

Compositions for cleansing firearms, ivory, substances attacked by chlorine.

Stain remover.

Substitute for—

Turpentine.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Auto top dressing.

Solvent and thinner in—

Coach finishes, driers, enamels, glazing putty, lacquers, paint removers, paints of all kinds, piano rubbing varnishes, resins, roofing cements, stain removers, stains, varnishes, varnish removers, wax color-binding compositions.

Substitute for—

Turpentine.

**Paper**

Cleansing agent for—  
Paper machine wires.

**Perfume**

Substitute for turpentine in—  
Cosmetics, emollients.

**Printing**

As a general solvent and cleanser.

Solvent in—

Color process printing.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—  
Resins, waxes.

**Decahydronaphthalene (Continued)**

Solvent in wax compositions for—

Grafting, modelling, sealing, various purposes.

**Rubber**

Solvent in—

General processing, rubber cements.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Detergent compositions, grease-removing soaps, household soaps, medicated soaps, washing compounds.

**Textile**

Solubilizing agent for various dyestuffs.

Solvent for—

Removing paint and oil stains from fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Impregnating agent.

Preservative agent.

Solvent and thinner in—

Fillers, polishes.

Waterproofing agent.

**1'-Decahydronaphthyl-2-methylcyclohexanol Sulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 449607).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**2'-Decahydronaphthyl-2-methylcyclohexanol Sulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 449607).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**1'-Decahydronaphthylmethylmethylcyclohexanol Sulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 449607).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Decyl Acetate**

Synonyms: Decylic acetate, Normal decylic acetate.

French: Acétate de décyle, Acétate décylrique, Acétate de N-décyle, Acétate de N-décylrique.

German: Decylacetat, Decylazetat, Essigsäuredecylester, Essigsäuredecyl, N-Decylacetat, N-Decylazetat.

**Food**

Base in making—

Fruit flavorings.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Fancy perfumes.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics, toilet waters.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Decyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'alcool décylrique, Chlorure de

décyle, Chlorure de décyle alcool.

German: Chlordecyl, decylchlorid.

**Chemical**

Agent in—

Recovering volatile solvents from gases.

Emulsifiable higher fatty alcohol derivative, more readily emulsifiable in water than the usual hydrocarbons.

Solvent for—

Aromatic hydrocarbons, coal tar constituents, fatty acids.

Reagent for—

Introducing long-chain alkyl residues into the most varied types of organic substances.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Fat-soluble colors.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for—

Fatty acids, oils.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide (potent in toxicity to lower organisms, but nontoxic to the human organism).

Carrier for—

Insecticides generally, nicotine, pyrethrum extracts.

**Leather**

Starting point in making—

Protective agents.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Shoe creams and polishes.

Solvent for—

Bitumens.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Resins, waxes.

**Textile**

Starting point in making—

Textile soaps.

**Decylene****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 360602).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Decylguanidin Chloride****Textile**

Assistant (Brit. 421862) in—

Aqueous baths for treating textiles.

Promoter (Brit. 421862) of—

Uniform dyeing with basic dyestuffs.

Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 421862) in—

Textile processes.

**Decylguanidin Hydrochloride****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 423461).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Decylpyrocatechol**

French: Pyrocatecholé décylrique.

German: Decylbrenzcatechin, Decylpyrocatechin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 330519) in making drugs with—

Betaine, hexamethylenetetramine, piperazine, sarcosine anhydride.

**Decylresorcinol**

French: Résorcinolé décylrique.

German: Decylresorcin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 330519) in making synthetic drugs with—

Betaine, hexamethylenetetramine, piperazine, sarcosine anhydride.

**Decyl Rhodanate, Sodium Salt****Insecticide**

Insecticide of high toxicity for use in sprays.

**Dehydrothioparatoluidin**

Synonyms: Aminobenzénylorthotoluidinthiocresol.

French: Aminobenzénylorthotoluidinthiocrésol.

German: Aminobenzénylorthotoluidinthiocresol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, dehydrothioparatoluidinsulphonic acid, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Azo dyestuffs, brilliant geranin, chlorophenin, chromin G, diamine rose, diamine rose extra R, dianil rose BD, dianil yellow, direct chloramine yellow, direct rose G, erica 2GN, flavin, geranin BB, geranin G, methylene yellow H, rhodulin yellow T, thiazol dyestuffs, thiazol yellow, thioflavin T, thiorubin.

Starting point (Brit. 306981) in making dyestuffs for dyeing cellulose acetate with the aid of—

2:3-Aminonaphthoic acid, betanaphthol, betanaphthylamine, 4-chlorophenol, 2:4-dichloronitrobenzene, dimethylanilin, 2:5-dinitrochlorobenzene, 2-ethoxy-1-naphthylamine, ethyl-1-naphthylamine, ethyl-2-naphthylamine, metatoluidin, metatolylenediamine, 2:3-oxynaphthoic acid.

**Dehydrothiitoluidinorthomonosulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de déhydrothiitoluidine-orthomonosulphonique.

German: Dehydrothiitoluidinorthomonosulfonsäure.

**Dehydrothiotoluidinorthomonosulphonic Acid (Cont'd)****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 306981) in making dyestuffs for dyeing cellulose acetate with the aid of—

2:3-Aminonaphthoic acid, betanaphthol, betanaphthylamine, 4-chlorophenol, 2:4-dichloronitrobenzene, dimethylanilin, 2:5-dinitrochlorobenzene, 2-ethoxy-1-naphthylamine, ethyl-1-naphthylamine, ethyl-2-naphthylamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, 2:3-oxynaphthoic acid.

Starting point (Brit. 310354) in making azo dyestuffs and lakes with the following acetoacetic compounds—

Alphanaphthalide, betanaphthalide, meta-anilide, meta-aniside, metachloroanilide, metanaphthalide, meta-phenetide, metatoluidide, metaxylidide, orthoanilide, orthoaniside, orthochloroanilide, orthonaphthalide, orthophenetide, orthotoluidide, orthoxylidide, para-anilide, para-aniside.

Starting point in making—

Alkali brown, alkali yellow, azidin yellow 5G, azo dyestuffs, benzamin fast yellow B, benzo brown 3R, benzo fast red AK, brilliant geranin, chloramin yellow, chlorophenin, chromin G, clayton cloth red, clayton yellow, chlorophosphin, columbia yellow, cotton yellow R, curcuphenin, diamine fast yellow, diamine rose, diamine rose extra R, dianil pure yellow HS, dianil rose BD, direct chloramin yellow, direct fast yellow, direct rose G, erica 2GN flavin, flavin, geranin BB, geranin G, methylene yellow H, mimosa, naphthamine yellow, naphthylamine pure yellow, oriol yellow, oriole yellow, oxydiamine yellow, oxyphenin gold, rhodulin yellow T, terra cotta F, thiazin red GN, thiazin red R, thiazol dyestuffs, thiazol yellow, titan rose 3B, thiazol yellow, thioflavin S, thioflavin T, thiophosphin, thiorubin, triazo fast yellow, vigoreux yellow.

**Dehydrothioxylidin**

Synonyms: Aminotolucenylorthoaminothioxylenol.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various dyestuffs and intermediates.

**Petroleum**

Reagent for—

Imparting fluorescence to hydrocarbon oils or liquids.

**Dekanaphthene**

German: Dekanaphten.

**Chemical**

Solvent (Brit. 269960) in various processes and for various purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Textile**

-, Dyeing and Printing

Solvent in making—

Dye liquor for textiles, paste for printing or stenciling.

**Delta-alpha-aminoalphaphenylbutyramide****Chemical**

Starting point (U. S. 1861458) in making—

Delta-5-phenyl-5-ethylhydantoin, suggested for use in hypnotics.

**Delta-alpha-aminoalphaphenylbutyric Acid****Chemical**

Starting point (U. S. 1861458) in making—

Delta-5-phenyl-5-ethylhydantoin.

Suggested for use as a hypnotic.

**Delta-alphacyanoalphaphenylbutyramide****Chemical**

Starting point (U. S. 1861458) in making—

Delta-5-phenyl-5-ethylhydantoin.

Suggested for use as a hypnotic.

**Deltacamphoroxime****Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

**4-Delta<sup>2</sup>-cyclohexenylamino-1-phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested (Brit. 433053) for use as—

Febrifuge, sedative.

**Dextrin**

Synonyms: Artificial gum, British gum, Dextrine,

Starch gum, Vegetable gum.

French: Dextrine, Gommeline, Léiocome, Léiogomme.

German: Starkegummi, Starkemehl gummi, Starkemehlschleim, Starkeschleim.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of clay batch for—

Bricks, porcelains, potteries, tiles.

Ingredient of decorative effects for—

Porcelains, potteries.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Emulsifying agents.

**Dye**

Thickener in—

Dye pastes.

**Explosives and Matches**

Absorbent in—

Explosives, matchhead compositions, pyrotechnic compositions.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Bakery products, confectionery, various food products.

Polishing agent for—

Barley, coffee, rice.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Silvering compounds.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Alone as an adhesive.

Ingredient of—

Adhesive preparations, envelope adhesives, glues, glues for leather and leather substitutes, label glues, library pastes, mucilages, postage stamp adhesives.

Substitute for—

Gum arabic, gum tragacanth, other gums.

**Gums**

Raw material in making—

Liquid gums.

Substitute for—

Gum arabic, gum tragacanth, other gums.

**Ink**

Thickener in—

Lithographic inks, marking inks, printing inks, stamping inks, writing inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Flesh pastes, leather finishes, tanning extracts (to increase viscosity), weighting preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

As a binder.

As a filler in many products.

Binder, filler, size, and stiffener in making—

Felt.

Ingredient of—

Briquetting composition (U. S. 1800875), emulsions, metal polishes, shoe polishes, solder (U. S. 1844287).

Stiffening agent in—

Preparation of fibrous materials.

Substitute for—

Gum arabic, gum tragacanth, other gums.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

As a binder.

**Paper**

Glossing agent for—

Cardboard, paper.

Ingredient of—

Color batch in wallpaper printing.

Stiffener for—

Paper and pulp (mixed with rye meal and slaked lime).

Sizing agent for—

Boxboard, cardboard, paper, wallpaper.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Excipients.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Pastes for mounting prints.



**Dextrin (Continued)**

Reagent in—  
Reproduction processes.

**Printing**

Ingredient of—  
Bookbinding adhesives (with alum and phenol).

**Reagent in—**

Process engraving and lithography.

**Textile****—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
General textile sizes, lacc-sizing compositions, tulle-sizing compositions, silk-sizing compositions, stiffening compositions for various fibers.

**—, Printing**

Ingredient—  
Color pastes for calicoes.

**Diacetic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Rubber.

**Diacetic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Rubber.

**Diacetone**

Synonyms: Diacetone alcohol.  
French: Alcoool de diacétone, Alcoool diacétonique.  
German: Diacetonalkohol.

**Chemical**

As a solvent.  
Solvent for—  
Cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose.

**Dye**

As a solvent.

**Electrical**

Solvent for—  
Cellulose acetate in the production of insulating coatings on wires and parts of electric machinery.

**Explosives**

Solvent for—  
Nitrocellulose.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for—  
Fats, oils.

**Glass**

Solvent for—  
Cellulose acetate in coating glass to prevent fogging by condensed moisture.

**Jewelry**

Solvent for—  
Cellulose acetate in heightening the luster of artificial pearls.

**Leather**

Solvent for—  
Cellulose acetate in rendering leather non-inflammable and impermeable.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—  
Hydraulic compression fluids.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Antifreeze solutions, preparations for removing ink from printers' rollers.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—  
Cellulose acetate lacquers, nitrocellulose lacquers, stains that do not raise grain of wood.

**Pharmaceutical**

As a preservative.

**Photographic**

Solvent for—  
Cellulose acetate in the production of noninflammable film.

**Plastics**

Sealing agent for—  
Transparent waterproof wrappings.  
Solvent for—  
Cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, resins.

**Resins and Waxes**

Intermediate in making—  
Synthetic resins.  
Solvent for various resins.

**Textile**

Ingredient of solvents in making—  
Cellulose acetate.  
Ingredient of—  
Stripping agents for cellulose ester fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—  
Wood preservatives.

**Diacetoneanil****Rubber**

Age-resisting agent (U. S. 1958928).

**3:5-Diacetoxymercuri-4-nitroguaiacol****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested (U. S. 1974506) for use as—  
Bactericide.

**3-Diacetoxymercuri-4-nitro-2-oxy-1-methylbenzene****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Alkali salts which are used as pharmaceuticals.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as a strong bactericide.

**Diacetyl**

Synonyms: Biacetyl, Butanedione, Diketobutane, Dimethyl diketone, Dimethylglyoxal.

**Dairying**

Odorant for—  
Butter, cream, milk.

**Fats and Oils**

Odorant for—  
Butter substitutes, such as hydrogenated fats and oils.

**Food**

Odorant for—  
Butter, butter substitutes, cheese, coffee.  
Confectionery of various kinds, such as the so-called "rum and butter" taffies.

Fats, honey, margarine, other food products, vinegar.

**Odorant in—**

Essences, flavoring agents.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Hardening agent (Brit. 444289) for—  
Gelatin (the hardening effect is greatest at a pH value of 8).

**Perfumery**

Odorant in—  
Blended perfumes, perfume materials.

**Photographic**

Hardening agent (Brit. 444289) for—  
Gelatin (the hardening effect is greatest at a pH value of 8).

**Soft Beverages and Ice Cream**

Odorant in—  
Essences, flavoring agents, ice cream mixes.

**Diacetylenethylenediamine***Chemical*

In organic syntheses.

*Electrical*

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—  
Transformer oils.

*Fats and Oils*

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—  
Vegetable oils.

*Fuel*

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—  
Coal-carbonization spirits.

*Lubricant*

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—  
Lubricants, lubricating oils.

*Petroleum*

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—  
Petroleum oils, shale oils.

**Diacetyltannin**

Synonyms: Acetannin, Tanacetin, Tanacetine, Tani-  
gen, Tanigene, Tannigen, Tannigene.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Pharmaceutical derivatives.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**1:1'-Diallyl-4:4'-tricarboxyanin Iodide***Photographic*

Sensitizer (Brit. 436941 and 437017) for—  
Photographic emulsions to infrared light with maxima  
at 800 to 1000 mu.

**1:2-Dialphanaphthylaminoethane***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Rubber*

Antioxidant (Brit. 314756) in—  
Vulcanizing.

**1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone**

German: 1:4-Diaminoanthrachinon.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Methylomegasulphonate derivatives (Brit. 252992).

*Dye*

Starting point in making anthraquinone dyestuffs with—  
Betanaphthoylchloride (German 432579).  
1:2-Chloronaphthoyl chloride (German 432579).  
Metabenzamidobenzoic acid (French 604347).  
Meta-m'-diphenyldicarboxylic acid (French 604347).  
Metamethoxybenzoyl chloride (French 604347).  
5-Methoxyisophthalic acid (French 604347).  
2:3-Methoxynaphthoyl chloride (German 432579).  
3-Methylthiolbenzoic acid (French 604347).

Starting point in making—

Algol red 5G, algol red R, various other dyestuffs.

**1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone**

German: 1:5-Diaminoanthrachinon.

*Dye*

Starting point (French 604347) in making anthraquinone  
dyestuffs with—  
Metabenzamidobenzoic acid, meta-m'-diphenyldicar-  
boxylic acid, metamethoxybenzoyl chloride, 5-meth-  
ylisophthalic benzoic acid, 3-methylthiolbenzoic acid.  
Starting point in making—  
Dianthraquinone carboxylaminoanthraquinone.  
Indanthrene bordeaux B, indanthrene maroon, various  
other dyestuffs.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—  
Stearic acid, tallow, waxes.

**1:8-Diaminoanthraquinone**

German: 1:8-Diaminoanthrachinon.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 282854) in making dyestuffs with—  
Acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, butyraldehyde, crotonalde-  
hyde, cinnamaldehyde, formaldehyde, heptaldehyde,  
hexaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, propionaldehyde,  
succinaldehyde.

Starting point in making—

Various synthetic dyestuffs.

**4:8-Diaminoanthrarufin***Dye*

Starting point (French 604347) in making anthraquinone  
vat dyestuffs with—  
Metamethoxybenzoyl chloride.  
Metabenzamidobenzoic acid.  
Meta-m'-diphenyldicarboxylic acid.  
5-Methylisophthalic acid.  
3-Methylthiolbenzoic acid.  
Starting point in making—  
Various synthetic dyestuffs.

**1:4-Diamino-5:8-dihydroxyanthraquinone***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 396976) in making—  
Triaminohydroxyanthraquinones.  
Starting point in making—  
Various synthetic dyestuffs.

**3:3'-Diamino-4:4'-dimethyldiphenylmethane***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Metallurgical*

Ingredient (Brit. 313134) of—  
Liquid soldering fluxes, pickling baths for metals.  
Reagent (Brit. 313134) in cleansing—  
Rust from metals.

**Diaminodiphenylmethane***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Metallurgical*

Ingredient (Brit. 313134) of—  
Liquid soldering fluxes, pickling baths for metals.  
Reagent (Brit. 313134) in cleansing—  
Rust from metals.

**1:5-Diamino-4:8-dinitroanthraquinone**

German: 1:5-Diamino-4:8-dinitroanthrachinon.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 282854) in making dyestuffs with—  
Acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, butyraldehyde, cinnamal-  
dehyde, crotonaldehyde, formaldehyde, hexaldehyde,  
heptaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, propionaldehyde,  
succinaldehyde.  
Starting point in making—  
Various synthetic dyestuffs.

**1:8-Diamino-4:5-dinitroanthraquinone**

German: 1:8-Diamino-4:5-dinitroanthrachinon.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 282854) in making dyestuffs with—  
Acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, butyraldehyde, cinnamal-  
dehyde, crotonaldehyde, formaldehyde, heptaldehyde,  
hexaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, propionaldehyde,  
succinaldehyde.  
Starting point in making—  
Various synthetic dyestuffs.

**4:4'-Diamino-3:3'-dinitrobenzophenone**

French: 4:4'-Diamino-3:3'-dinitrobenzophénone.

German: 4:4'-Diamino-3:3'-dinitrobenzophenon.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for  
rayons, with the aid of—  
Alkylaryl amines, allylaminophenol, allylnaphthyl-  
amine, alphanaphthylamine, aminonaphthoic acids,  
aminonaphthols, amylaminophenol, amynaphthyl-  
amine, betanaphthylamine, butylnaphthylamine, cre-  
sols and their derivatives, dimethylmeta-aminophe-  
nol, ethylaminophenol, ethylnaphthylamine, gamma-  
chlorobetaoxypropionynaphthylamine, meta-amino-  
phenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metaphenylene-  
diamine, metaphenetidin, metatoluidin, metaxylidin,  
methylnaphthylamine, methylnaphthylamine, naphthyl-  
amine ethers, orthoaminophenol, orthoanisidin, ortho-  
cresidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthophenetidin,  
orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-aminophenol, para-  
anisidin, paracresidin, paraphenylenediamine, para-

**4:4'-Diamino-3:3'-dinitrobenzophenone (Cont'd)**

nitrometaphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenols and their derivatives, resorcinol, omega-oxyethylalphanaphthylamine.

Starting point in making—  
Various synthetic dyestuffs.

**4:4'-Diamino-3:3'-dinitrodiphenylmethane****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for rayons, with the aid of—

Alkylaryl anilins, allylaminophenol, allylnaphthylamine, alphanaphthylamine, aminonaphthoic acids, aminonaphthols, amylaminonaphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, butylnaphthylamine, cresols and their derivatives, dimethylmeta-aminophenol, ethylaminophenol, ethylnaphthylamine, gammachlorobetaoxypropionyl-naphthylamine, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metaphenetidin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylaminophenol, methyl-naphthylamine, naphthylamine ethers, omega-oxyethylalphanaphthylamine, orthoaminophenol, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthophenetidin, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-aminophenol, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranitrometaphenylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenols and their derivatives, resorcinol.

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**2:4'-Diaminodiphenyl****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285504) in making nitro dyestuffs with—

Alphachloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.  
Alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene-6-sulphonic acid.  
Alphachloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.  
Potassium alphachloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.  
Potassium alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene-6-sulphonate.  
Potassium alphachloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**2:4'-Diaminodiphenylamine****Rubber**

Age-resisting agent (U. S. 1959110).

**4:4'-Diaminodiphenylamine-2-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 4:4'-diaminodiphénylamine-2-sulfonique.

German: 4:4'-Diaminodiphenylaminsulfonsaeure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 282111) in making dyestuffs for animal fibers, pelts, and acetate rayon with the aid of—

Alphanaphthol, alphanaphthylamine, betanaphthol, betanaphthylamine, 1:5-dioxynaphthalene, 2:7-dioxynaphthalene.

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**2:7-Diaminodiphenylene Oxide****Rubber**

Antilaging agent (Brit. 422191).

**Diaminodiphenylmethane****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 313134) of—

Liquid soldering fluxes, pickling baths for metals.

Reagent (Brit. 313134) in cleansing—

Rust from metals.

**3:3'-Diamino-4:4'-ditolyl Ketone****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making azo dyestuffs with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoicanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphtholbetanaphthalide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic-4-chloroanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic-3-phenetidine.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic-4-toluidide.

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Diaminoditolylmethane****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 313134) of—

Liquid soldering fluxes, pickling baths for metals.

Reagent (Brit. 313134) in cleansing—

Rust from metals.

**1:5-Diamino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone**

German: 1:5-Diamino-4-hydroxyanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (French 604347) in making anthraquinone dyestuffs with—

Metabenzamidobenzoic acid.  
Metamethoxybenzoyl chloride.  
Meta-diphenyldicarboxylic acid.  
5-Methylisophthalic acid.  
3-Methylthiobenzoic acid.

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Diamino-2-hydroxynaphthalene**

German: Diamino-2-hydroxynaphtalin.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in dyeing—

Furs, skins, hairs, and feathers (U. S. 1643246).

**Diaminodisopropanol****Chemical**

Absorbent (U. S. 1985885) for—

Acidic gases, such as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide, from gaseous mixtures.

**Metallurgical**

Absorbent (U. S. 1985885) for—

Acidic gases, such as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide, from gaseous mixtures.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent.

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**1:5-Diamino-4-methoxyanthraquinone**

German: 1:5-Diamino-4-methoxyanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (French 604347) in making anthraquinone dyestuffs with—

Metabenzamidobenzoic acid.  
Metamethoxybenzoyl chloride.  
Meta-m'-diphenyldicarboxylic acid.  
5-Methylisophthalicbenzoic acid.  
3-Methylthiobenzoic acid.

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**3:6-Diamino-10-methylacridinium Chloride****Veterinary Medicine**

Starting point (U. S. 1999750) in making—

Therapeutical products by dissolving in water in the presence of an excess of a sulphonated dyestuff of the group consisting of trypan blue, trypan red, and acid fuchsin (claimed especially useful for injections; for example, when treating certain infectious diseases of cattle and dogs).

**4:4'-Diamino-2-nitrodiphenyl****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285504) in making nitro dyestuffs with—

Alphachloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.  
Alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene-6-sulphonic acid.  
Alphachloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.  
Potassium salts of the above acids.

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**4:4'-Diamino-2-nitrodiphenylmethane**

French: 4:4'-Diamino-2-nitrodiphénylméthane.

German: 4:4'-Diamino-2-nitrodiphenylmethan.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for

dyeing and printing various rayons, with the aid of—  
Alkylaryl anilins, allylaminophenol, allylnaphthylamine, alphanaphthylamine, aminonaphthoic acids, aminonaphthols, amylaminophenol, amylnaphthylamine,

**4:4'-Diamino-2-nitrodiphenylmethane**

betanaphthylamine, butylaminophenol, butyl-naphthylamine, cresols and their derivatives, dimethylmetanaphenol, ethylaminophenol, ethyl-naphthylamine, gammachlorobetaoxypropionyl-naphthylamine, heptylaminophenol, heptyl-naphthylamine, hexylaminophenol, hexyl-naphthylamine, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metaphenylenediamine, metaphenetidin, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylaminophenol, methyl-naphthylamine, naphthylamine ethers, ortho-aminophenol, ortho-anisidin, orthocresidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthophenetidin, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-aminophenol, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, pentylaminophenol, pentylnaphthylamine, phenols and their derivatives, propylaminophenol, propyl-naphthylamine, resorcinol, omega-oxyethylalphanaphthylamine.

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**2:4-Diamino-4'-oxydiphenylsulfone-3'-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de 2:4-diamino-4'-oxydiphénylesulphone-3'-carbonique.

German: 2:4-Diamino-4'-oxydiphenylsulfone-3'-carbonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 262143) in making dyestuffs with—Diazotized sulphanilic acid, metanilic acid, naphthionic acid, paranitranilinorthosulphonic acid.

**Diaminopropanolamine Borate****Metallurgical**

Absorbent (U. S. 1964808) for—

Hydrogen sulphide and carbon dioxide in extracting these gases from air or flue gas.

**3:5-Diaminopyridin****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic synthesis.

**Disinfectant**

Starting point (Brit. 442190) in making—

Bactericidal azo dyestuffs by coupling with diazotized arylamines or their substitution products.

**Diammonium Undecate****Miscellaneous**

As a wetting agent.

For uses, see under: "Wetting agents."

**Diamylalphanaphthylaminesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de diamylealphanaphthylaminesulfonique.

German: Diamylalphanaphthylaminsulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 277048) in making—

Sulphur dispersions, soot dispersions.

**Dye**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 277048) in making—

Dispersions with indigoid dyestuffs.

Ingredient of various dyestuff preparations (Brit. 252392).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Washing and cleansing compositions (Brit. 278752).

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 277048) in making—

Fine dispersions of mineral pigments, barytes, and the like.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Ingredient of—

Dye liquors, to increase the absorption of the dyestuffs by the textile fiber (Brit. 278752).

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Finishing compositions (Brit. 278752).

**Diamylamine****Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Diamyl Phthalate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Resins**

Plasticizer for—

Resins.

**Diamyl Sulphide****Metallurgical**

Flotation reagent.

**Miscellaneous**

Stench-producing agent.

**2:5-Dianilidobenzochinone**

Synonyms: Quinonanilide.

German: 2:5-Dianilidobenzochinon.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Various vat dyestuffs (U. S. 1576678).

**1-Diazo-5-nitroanthraquinone-2-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de 1-diazo-5-nitroanthraquinone-2-carbonique.

German: 1-Diazo-5-nitroanthraquinone-2-carbonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Alphachloro-5-nitroanthrachinon-2-carboxylic acid (Brit. 262119).

**Dye**

Starting point in making various azo dyestuffs (Brit. 262119).

**Diazo-orthoanisole**

Synonyms: Azophor pink A.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Guaiacol (U. S. 1623949).

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Dyestuff for—

Betanaphtholated fabrics and yarns.

**1-Diazo-2-oxy-naphthalene-4-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate in making various dyestuffs.

Starting point (Brit. 404198) in making—

Dyestuffs (for coloring bones and bone objects rose tints) by nitrating and then reacting with 1-(32-sulphamido) phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone and a chromium salt.

Dyestuffs (for coloring bones and bone objects black tints) by nitrating and then reacting with betanaphthol and a chromium salt.

**1:2:5:6-Dibenzanthracene****Miscellaneous**

Reagent for—

Promoting cancerous growths on animals in pathologic research.

**1:1'-Dibenzanthronyl Diselenide****Chemical**

Starting point (U. S. 1999996) in making—

1-anthraquinonyl-1'-benzanthronyl selenide by reacting with 1-chloroanthraquinone, sodium acetate, and naphthalene.

Various seleno ethers by reacting with 2-bromoanthraquinone, 1-chlor-2-aminoanthraquinone, 6-chlor-1-aminoanthraquinone, and 2-brom-1-aminoanthraquinone respectively.

**5:6-Dibenzothiazole-1-carboxylic Chloride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 441915) in making—

Greenish-yellow vat dyes of good fastness to light, chlorine, and alkali, by condensing with an ortho-aminothiol of the benzene, naphthalene, or anthraquinone series.

Greenish-yellow vat dyes of good fastness to light, chlorine, and alkali, by condensing with an arylamine and the orthothiol group subsequently introduced and the product cyclized.

**Dibenzoyl****Glue and Adhesives**

Hardening agent (Brit. 444289) for—

Gelatin (the hardening effect is greatest at a pH value of 8).

**Photographic**

Hardening agent (Brit. 444289) for—

Gelatin (the hardening effect is greatest at a pH value of 8).

**1:5-Dibenzoyl-2:6-dioxynaphthalene**

German: 1:5-Dibenzoyl-2:6-dioxynaphthalin.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 249147) in making halogenated dibenzopyrenequinones with—  
Phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus pentabromide, phosphorus pentachloride.

**3:9-Dibenzoylperylene****Petroleum****Reagent for—**

Imparting fluorescence to hydrocarbon oils or liquids.

**Dibenzoyl-1:4:5:8-tetraaminoanthraquinone**

German: Dibenzoyl-1:4:5:8-tetraaminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 282854) in making dyestuffs with—  
Acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, butyraldehyde, cinnamaldehyde, crotonaldehyde, heptaldehyde, hexaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, propionaldehyde, succinaldehyde.

**Dibenzthiazyl Disulphide****Rubber****Accelerator in—**

Vulcanization processes.

**Starting point in making—**

Delayed-action accelerators by reaction with accelerators of the amine type, such as diphenylguanidine, the constituents of which, on fission, can give rise to the "two-accelerator effect."

**Dibenzylanilin**

French: Dibenzylaniline.

German: Dibenzylanilin.

Spanish: Dibenzylanilina.

Italian: Dibenzylanilina.

**Ceramics****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of protective and decorative coatings on ceramic products.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, other derivatives.

**Dye****Starting point in making various dyestuffs.****Glass****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on glassware.

**Leather****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as benzylcellulose, butylcellulose, and the like, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on leather goods.

**Metallurgical****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on metal ware.

**Miscellaneous****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of protective and decorative coating on miscellaneous compositions of matter.

**Paint and Varnish****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in making—**

Paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers, and dopes containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as benzylcellulose, butylcellulose, and the like.

**Paper****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used in making coated paper and for the production of decorative and protective finishes on paper and pulp products.

**Plastics****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in making—**

Plastic compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as butylcellulose, benzylcellulose, and the like.

**Rubber****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as butylcellulose, benzylcellulose and the like, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on rubber goods.

**Stone****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on artificial and natural stone.

**Textile****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as butylcellulose, benzylcellulose, and the like, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on woodwork.

**Woodworking****Stabilizing agent (Brit. 342288) in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as butylcellulose, benzylcellulose, and the like, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on woodwork.

**Dibenzylanilinsulphonic Acid**

French: Acide dibenzylanilinesulphonique.

German: Dibenzylanilinsulfonsäure.

Spanish: Acido dibenzylanilinasolfonico.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters, synthetic aromatic chemicals.

**Dye****Starting point in making—**

Eriocyanin.

**Dibenzylidiphenylethylenediamine**

German: Dibenzylidiphenyläthylendiamin.

**Dye****Condensing agent in making—**

Triarylmethane series dyestuffs (Brit. 249160).

**Dibenzyl Disulphide****Paper****Stabilizing agent (U. S. 1963489) for—**

Paraffin wax in papercoating.

**Dibenzyl Ether****Textile****Delustering agent (Brit. 419177) for—**

Viscose rayon.

**Dibenzylmethylether****Electrical****Starting point (Brit. 399868) in making—**

Plastic materials with benzyl or ethyl cellulose, fillers, and coloring matter used as a component of insulated conductors.

**Dibenzynaphthalene****Chemical****Ingredient (U. S. 1897773) of—**

Colloidal suspension used in tanning.

**Dibenzylphenol****Chemical****In organic syntheses.****Dibetabutoxyethyl Sebacate****Cellulose Products****Plasticizer (U. S. 1991391) for—**

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dibeta-9-carbazolyldiethyl Sulphide****Chemical****Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—**

Organic syntheses.

**Pharmaceutical****Claimed (Brit. 444262 and 444501) to have—**

Value for pharmaceutical purposes.

**Rubber****Accelerator (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—**

Vulcanizing.

**Dibetaethoxyethyl Adipate****Cellulose Products****Solvent and plasticizer (U. S. 1991391) for—**

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Di(betahydroxyethyl)metatoluidin***Chemical*

Reagent in—  
Organic synthesis.

*Dye*

Coupling agent (Brit. 421975) in making—  
Light-fast and readily discharged violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon with diazotised 6-bromo-2:4-dinitroanilin or 6-chloro-2:4-dinitroanilin.

**4-Di(betahydroxyethyl)paraphenylenediamine-2-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—  
Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**Dibeta-1-indolyldiethyl Sulphide***Chemical*

Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Organic syntheses.

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 444262 and 444501) to have—  
Value for pharmaceutical purposes.

*Rubber*

Accelerator (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Vulcanizing.

**Di(beta)methylphenoxyethyl Phthalate**

French: Phthalate de dibétaméthylephénoxy-éthyle, Phthalate dibétaméthylephénoxy-éthylque.  
German: Dibetamethylphenoxyäthylphthalat, Phtalsäuredibetamethylphenoxyäthylester, Phtalsäuredibetamethylphenoxyäthyl.

*Leather*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in—  
Cellulose acetate compositions for coating artificial leather.

*Paint and Varnish*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in making—  
Cellulose acetate paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels.

*Photographic*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in making—  
Cellulose acetate films.

*Plastics*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in making—  
Cellulose acetate compositions.

*Textile*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in making—  
Cellulose acetate compositions for coating fabrics.

**2:7-Di(betanaphthylamino)diphenylene Oxide***Rubber*

Antiaing agent (Brit. 422191).

**Dibetanaphthylnitrosoamine**

German: Dibetanaphthylnitrosamin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Rubber*

Reagent (U. S. 1734633) in—  
Controlling the action of vulcanizing and accelerating agents.

**Dibetaparatoluenesulphonyldiethyl Sulphide***Chemical*

Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Organic syntheses.

*Insecticide*

Insecticide (Brit. 444262 and 444501) for—  
Animal pests, vegetable pests.

*Textile*

As a dyestuff (when employing suitable initial materials) (Brit. 444262 and 444501).  
Assistant (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Textile processing.

**Di(beta)phenoxyethyl Phthalate**

French: Phthalate de dibétophénoxy-éthyle, Phthalate dibétophénoxy-éthylque.  
German: Dibetaphenoxyäthylphthalat, Phtalsäuredibetaphenoxyäthylester, Phtalsäuredibetaphenoxyäthyl.

*Leather*

Softener and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in—  
Cellulose acetate compositions for coating artificial leather.

*Paint and Varnish*

Softener and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in making—  
Cellulose acetate paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels.

*Photographic*

Softener and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in making—  
Cellulose acetate films.

*Plastics*

Softener and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in making—  
Cellulose acetate compositions.

*Textile*

Softener and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in making—  
Cellulose acetate compositions for coating fabrics.

**Di-b'-ethoxybetaethoxyethyl Adipate***Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer (U. S. 1991391) for—  
Cellulose esters and ethers.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**2:6-Dibrom-1:5-bis-2'-methylalphanaphthylaminoanthraquinone***Chemical*

Starting point in—  
Organic syntheses.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 443958 and 443959) in making—  
Vat dyestuffs.

**Dibrom-1:2-chrysenequinone***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 438609) in making—  
Synthetic dyes.

**Dibrom-2:8-chrysenequinone***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 438609) in making—  
Synthetic dyes.

**5:7-Dibrom-7-methoxy-4-methylisatin Alphachloride***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 441548) in making—  
Dyestuffs by condensing with 4-chlor-2-hydroxy-6-methoxy-3-methylchloranaphthen.

**2:6-Dibrom-4-nitroanilin***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 429936 and 430079) in making—  
Orange-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with normal-ethylbetasulphatoethylanilin.  
Orange-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with normal-methylbetasulphatoethylanilin.  
Orange-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with normal-gammasulphato-normal-propylanilin.  
Red-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with 3-betasulphatoethylaminoparatolylmethyl ether.

**Dibromoacraldehyde***Photographic*

Hardening agent (Brit. 406750) for—  
Gelatin emulsions (reduces "fogging" tendency as compared with ordinary aldehydes).

**1:3-Dibromoanthraquinone***Dye*

In dye synthesis.  
Starting point (Brit. 399241, addition to Brit. 381920) in making—  
Vat dyes of the anthraquinone series.

**Dibromoflavanthrone**

German: Dibromflavanthron.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 325550) in making vat dyestuffs with—  
Alpha-aminoanthraquinone, aminodibenzanthrone, cyclohexamine.

**3:5-Dibromohydroxydiphenyl***Disinfectant*

As a bactericide (U. S. 1989081).

**5:7-Dibromo-8-hydroxyquinolin***Pharmaceutical*

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—  
Antiseptic.

**5:7-Dibromoisatin Anilide**

French: Anilide de 5:7-dibromoisatine, Anilide 5:7-dibromoisatinique.

German: 5:7-Dibromisatinanilid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various intermediates and other derivatives.

*Dye*

In dye synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making indigoid dyestuffs with—

- 4-Allylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Amylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Benzylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Butylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Ethylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Heptylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Hexylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isoallylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isoamylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isobutylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isopropylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Methylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Naphthylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- Paratolylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Pentylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Phenylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Tolylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Xylmercapto-1-naphthol.

**Dibromonitromethane***Fuel*

Primer (Brit. 461320) for—  
Diesel fuels.

**1:2-Dibromopropanol-3***Petroleum*

Solvent (Brit. 437573) in—  
Refining mineral oils.

**3:5-Dibromosalicylaldehyde***Photographic*

Purification agent (U. S. 1973472) for—  
Methylpara-aminophenol (developing agent).

**Dibutenylanilin, Normal***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide, alone and in compositions (Brit. 313934).

*Soap*

Ingredient (Brit. 313934) of—  
Insecticidal soaps.

**Dibutylamine***Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 252870) in making—  
Normal butyl para-aminobenzoate.  
Normal butyl paranitrobenzoate.

**Dibutylanilinsulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de dibutyleanilinsulfonique.  
German: Dibutylanilinsulfonsäure.

*Dye*

Ingredient of various dyestuff preparations (Brit. 252392).

*Soap*

Ingredient of—  
Detergents (Brit. 280110).

*Textile**—, Bleaching*

Ingredient of—  
Bleach liquors for wool (Brit. 280110).

*—, Dyeing*

Ingredient of—  
Dye liquors (Brit. 280110).

*—, Finishing*

Ingredient (Brit. 280110) of—

Fulling baths.

Wetting preparations for felt-like fabrics.

*—, Manufacturing*

Ingredient (Brit. 280110) of—

Wool-carbonizing preparations.

Wool-degreasing preparations.

**Dibutyl Ether**

French: Éther de butanole, Éther butilique, Éther de butyle.

German: Butanoläther, Butyläther.

*Chemical*

Solvent for—

Organic acids, such as acetic, propionic, benzoic, salicylic, stearic.

*Dye*

As a solvent.

*Fats and Oils*

Solvent for—

Essential oils, fatty oils.

*Food*

Solvent in making and purifying—

Flavoring materials.

*Gums*

As a solvent.

*Miscellaneous*

As a general solvent.

*Perfume*

Extractant for—

Perfume materials.

*Petroleum*

Solvent for—

Dewaxed petroleum oils.

*Resins and Waxes*

Solvent for—

Resins, rosin, waxes.

**Dibutyl Malate***Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer (U. S. 1942843) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dibutyl Mesotartrate***Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer (U. S. 1659906) for—

Cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dibutylphthalenesulphonic Acid***Agriculture*

Wetting agent (Brit. 422350) for—

Green fodder preservatives, such as dilute solution of formic or hydrochloric acid, added to the fodder before placing in silos.

**Di-2-butyloctyl Phthalate***Gums and Resins*

Plasticizer (Brit. 442643) for—

Natural and artificial gums and resins.

**Di-2-butyloctyl Succinate***Gums and Resins*

Plasticizer (Brit. 442643) for—

Natural and artificial gums and resins.

**Dibutyl Phthalate**

Synonyms: Butyl phthalate.

French: Phthalate de butyle, Phthalate butylique,

Phthalate de dibutyle, Phthalate dibutylique.

German: Butylphthalat, Dibutylphthalat, Phthalsäurebutylester, Phthalsäuredibutylester, Phthalsäuresbutyl, Phthalsäuresdibutyl.

*Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer and solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dibutyl Ricinoleic sulphonate***Miscellaneous*

As a dispersing agent (Brit. 362195).

For uses, see under general heading: "Dispersing agents."

**Dibutyl Selenide***Lubricant*

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by mixing and reacting with organo-metallic compounds.

**Dibutylstearamide***Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer (U. S. 1986854) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dibutyl Succinate***Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dibutyl Tartrate**

Synonyms: Butyl tartrate.

French: Tartrate de butyle, Tartrate dibutylque.

German: Weinsaeurebutylester, Weinsaeuredibutyl.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Butyl stearate.

*Miscellaneous*

See also "Plasticizers."

*Paint and Varnish*

Plasticizer in making—

Cellulose ester and ether lacquers.

*Photographic*

Substitute for camphor in making films.

*Plastics*

Substitute for camphor as a plasticizer.

**Dicalcium Phosphate**

Synonyms: Bibasic calcium phosphate, Bicalcic phosphate, Dibasic calcium phosphate, Dicalcium orthophosphate, Secondary calcium phosphate.

*Ceramics*

Raw material in making—

Bone china.

*Cosmetic*

Polishing agent in—

Dentifrices.

*Fertilizer*

As a fertilizer (has two-fold action: [a] source of phosphoric acid, [b] soil sweetener).

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer mixtures.

*Food*

Ingredient of—

Baking powder (usually present as an impurity in the monobasic phosphate used as a leavening agent; the presence of the dibasic salt is advantageous in that it insures the absence of free phosphoric acid).

*Miscellaneous*

As a relatively soft abrasive.

**4-(2'-4'-Dicarboxyphenyl)-7-8-phthaloyl-2-acridone Acid Chloride***Chemical*

In organic syntheses.

*Dye*

In dye syntheses.

Starting point (Brit. 449263) in making—

Yellow vat dyes with 1-amino-5-benzamidoanthraquinone.

**Dicetylperidinium Bromide***Dry-Cleaning*

Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—

Solvents, such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene.

*Textile*

Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—

Solvents, such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene.

**2:5-Dichlor-3-aminobenzotrifluoride-6-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.

**4:6-Dichlor-3-aminobenzotrifluoride-2-sulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making dyestuffs.

**2:4-Dichlor-2'-amino-4'-methoxy-5-methylazobenzene***Dye*

Coupling agent (Brit. 434416) in making—

Red-brown, water-insoluble dyestuffs with anilides.

**2:4-Dichlor-2'-amino-4'-methylazobenzene***Dye*

Coupling agent (Brit. 434416) in making—

Bordeaux red, water-insoluble dyestuffs with 5-chloro-orthotoluidide.

**6:9-Dichlor-2-butylthiolacridin***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**Dichlor-2:8-chrysenequinone***Dye*

Intermediate (Brit. 438609) in making—

Synthetic dyes.

**Dichlordifluoromethane**

French: Dichlorure et difluorure de méthane.

German: Dichlordifluormethan.

*Refrigeration*

Refrigerant for—

Use in freezing machines, particularly in small domestic machines and in all units where it is vital that the refrigerant does not attack metals.

**4:6-Dichlor-1:2-diketo-3-methylidihydrothionaphthen-1-paradimethylaminoanil***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 441548) in making—

Dyestuffs by condensing with 4-chlor-2-hydroxy-6-methoxy-3-methylthionaphthen.

**6:9-Dichlor-2-ethylthiolacridin***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**Dichlorhydrin**

Synonyms: Dichloroisopropyl alcohol, 1:3-Dichloropropanol-2.

French: Dichlorhydrine.

German: Alphapropenyldichlorhydrin, Glyceroldichlorhydrin.

(The commercial product is a mixture of the two isomers 1:3-dichlor-2-hydroxypropane and 1:2-dichlor-3-hydroxypropane, of which the former is in a dominant amount.)

*Cellulose Products*

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose.

*Ceramic*

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

*Chemical*

Intermediate in—

Organic syntheses.

Solvent miscible with—

Most organic solvents, vegetable oils.

*Cosmetic*

Solvent in—

Nail enamels and lacquers containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers as base material.

*Electrical*

Solvent in—

Insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

*Glass*

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.



**Dichlorhydrin (Continued)****Glue and Adhesives****Solvent in—**

Adhesive compositions containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Gums****Solvent for—**

Copal, copal-ester, dammar, elemi, manila, mastic, other gums.

**Leather****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

**Metal Fabricating****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous****Solvent miscible with—**

Most organic solvents, vegetable oils.

**Solvent in—**

Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various articles.

**Paint and Varnish****Binder for—**

Water colors.

**Solvent in—**

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Paper****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting products made of paper or pulp.

**Photographic****Solvent in making—**

Films from nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Plastics****Solvent in making—**

Plastics from or containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Resins****Solvent for—**

Benzyl abietate, cumar resins, ester gums, glyptal resins, shellac, resins in general.

**Rubber****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

**Stone****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

**6:9-Dichlor-2-iso-octylthiolacridin****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**Dichlor-1-ketotetrahydronaphthalene**

French: Dichlor-1-cétotétrahydronaphthalène.

German: Dichlor-1-ketotetrahydronaphthalin.

Spanish: Dichlor-1-cetotetrahidronaftoleno.

Italian: Dichlor-1-cetotetraidronaftalene.

**Chemical**

Intermediate (German 377587) in making—

Synthetic aromatics, synthetic chemicals, synthetic pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Intermediate (German 377587) in making—

Synthetic dyestuffs.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide (German 377587).

**5:7-Dichlor-7-methoxy-4-methylisatin Alphachloride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 441548) in making—

Dyestuffs by condensing with 4-chlor-2-hydroxy-6-methoxy-3-methylthionaphthen.

**5:7-Dichlor-4-methylindoxyl****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 443275) in making—

Blue dyestuffs by oxidation.

**5:7-Dichlor-4-methylisatin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 443275) in making—

Brown dyestuffs by condensation with 2:1-naphthathioindoxyl.

**5:7-Dichlor-4-methylisatin Alphachloride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 443275) in making—

Blue dyestuffs by condensation with 5-chlor-2-hydroxy-4-methoxyalphanaphthol.

Red-blue dyestuffs by condensation with 2-hydroxy-3-methylthionaphthen.

Violet dyestuffs by condensation with 5-chlor-2-hydroxy-3-methylthionaphthen.

**1:3-Dichlor-2-methylpropanol-2****Petroleum**

Solvent (Brit. 435096) in—

Refining mineral oils.

**6:9-Dichlor-2-methylthiolacridin****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**2:6-Dichlor-4-nitroanilin****Dye**

In dye synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 429936 and 430079) in making—

Orange-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with normal-ethylbetasulphatoethylanilin.

Orange-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with normal-methylbetasulphatoethylanilin.

Orange-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with normal-gammasulphato-normal-propylanilin.

Red-brown dyes for acetate rayon and animal fibers by diazotizing and coupling with 3-betasulphatoethylaminoparatolymethyl ether.

**Dichloroacetic Acid**

French: Acide acétique, dichloré; Acide dichloracétique, Dichlorure d'acide acétique.

German: Dichloressigsäure.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Aminoesters having saponaceous properties and used as addition agents to soaps and as bases for washing compounds (Brit. 403883).

Intermediates.

Organic thiosulphates used as wetting agents and as bases for washing compounds (Brit. 397445).

Pharmaceutical chemicals.

Synthetic organic chemicals.

**Dichloroacetic Acid Cyclohexylester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Dichloroacetic Acid Dodecylester***Detergent*

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—  
Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Dichloroacetic Acid Hexadecylester***Soap*

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—  
Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone, or with soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Dichloroacetic Acid Octadecylester***Detergent*

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—  
Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Dichloroacetic Acid Tetradecylester***Soap*

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—  
Saponaceous products by reaction with amines, such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone, or with soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**1:3-Dichloro-2-aminoanthraquinone**

German: 1:3-Dichlor-2-aminoanthrachinon.

*Dye*

In dye synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 278417) in making dyestuffs for wool, silk, and acetate rayon, with the aid of—

Allylamine, amylamine, anilin, benzylamine, butylamine, cresidin, diallylamine, diamylamine, dibenzylamine, dibutylamine, diethylamine, dimethylamine, diphenylamine, dipropylamine, ethylamine, ethylanilin, formylamine, isoallylamine, isoamylamine, isobutylamine, isopropylamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylamine, methylanilin, naphthylamine (alpha and beta), orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, propylamine, tolylamine.

**4:6-Dichloro-2-aminophenol***Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Azarin S.

**2:5-Dichloroanilin**

French: 2:5-Dichloroaniline.

German: 2:5-Dichloranilin.

Italian: 2:5-Dichloroanilino.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various other derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Chloramine black N, chloramine blue 3G, chloramine blue HW, chloramine green B, nigrophor BASF.

Various dyestuffs.

Starting point (Brit. 347113) in making azo dyestuffs right on the fiber, with the aid of—

7-Hydroxyalphanaphthothiocarbazol-6-carboxylic beta-anilide.  
7-Hydroxyalphanaphthothiocarbazol-6-carboxylic 5-chloro-orthoanisidide.  
7-Hydroxyalphanaphthothiocarbazol-6-carboxylic 2:5-dimethoxyanilide.  
7-Hydroxyalphanaphthothiocarbazol-6-carboxylic 3:4-dimethoxyanilide.  
7-Hydroxyalphanaphthothiocarbazol-6-carboxylic meta-nitranilide.  
7-Hydroxyalphanaphthothiocarbazol-6-carboxylic ortho-anisidide.  
7-Hydroxyalphanaphthothiocarbazol-6-carboxylic ortho-toluidide.  
7-Hydroxyalphanaphthothiocarbazol-6-carboxylic ortho-methylpara-anisidide.  
7-Hydroxyalphanaphthothiocarbazol-6-carboxylic para-anisidide.

**Dichloroazodicarbonamidin, Normal***Disinfectant*

As a bactericide (Brit. 436093).

**Dichlorobenzenesulphamide***Insecticide and Fungicide*

Essential ingredient (U. S. 1997918) of—  
Agent for destroying rust on cultivated plants.

**1:2-Dichlorobenzene-4-sulphanilide**

French: 4-Sulphanilide de 1:2-dichlorobenzène.

German: 1:2-Dichlorbenzol-4-sulphanilid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various dyestuffs.

*Miscellaneous**Reagent for—*

Treating furs, hair, and feathers in order to dye them simultaneously with mothproofing.

*Textile**Reagent for—*

Treating wool and felt in order to dye them simultaneously with mothproofing.

**2:4-Dichlorobenzoic Acid***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, salts, esters, and other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 353537) in making acridin derivatives with the aid of—

4-Anisidin, 4-cresidin, 4-phenetidin, 4-toluidin, 4-xylidin.

**4:4'-Dichlorobenzophenone***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 439815 and 417014) in making—

Blue dyestuffs by condensing with (1) ethylbutylmetatoluidin, (2) a primary 4-alkoxy- or 4-aryloxyarylamine and sulphonating the product.

Very greenish-blue dyestuffs by condensing with (1) dinormal-butylmetaxylidin, (2) a primary 4-alkoxy- or 4-aryloxyarylamine and sulphonating the product.

**1:4-Dichlorobutanol-2***Petroleum*

Solvent (Brit. 435096) in—  
Refining mineral oils.

**Dichloroethyl Alcohol***Petroleum*

Solvent (Brit. 435096) in—  
Refining mineral oils.

**Dichlorodiethylenediamino-Cobaltic Chloride***Miscellaneous*

Restrainer (Brit. 415672) of—

Corrosion of alkali-sensitive metals and alloys by alkaline cleansing compositions, such as mixtures of trisodium phosphate, soda ash, sodium metasilicate.

**Dichlorodiethylenediamino-Cobaltic Nitrate***Miscellaneous*

Restrainer (Brit. 415672) of—

Corrosion of alkali-sensitive metals and alloys by alkaline cleansing compositions, such as mixtures of trisodium phosphate, soda ash, sodium metasilicate.

**4:4'-Dichloro-2:2'-dimethyloxacarbocyanin Iodide***Photographic*

Sensitizing agent (Brit. 430357) for—  
Emulsions.

**5:5'-Dichloro-6:6'-dimethylthioindigo**

French: 5:5'-Dichloro-6:6'-diméthylethioindigo.

German: 5:5'-Dichlor-6:6'-dimethylthioindig.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 277398) in making soluble derivatives by treatment with chlorosulphonic acid, methylchlorosulphonate or sulphur trioxide in the presence of—

Acetyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, carbonyl chloride, chloroformic ester, paratoluenesulphonic chloride, phthalic anhydride, phthalimid.

**Dichlorodiphenylmethane****Electrical**

Cooling medium (Brit. 413596, 433070, 433071, and 433072) in—

Electrical apparatus, such as transformers, switches, capacitors, cables, bushings, and junction boxes (may be employed in admixture with trichlorobenzene, chlorinated diphenyl, and the like).

Dielectric (Brit. 413596, 433070, 433071, and 433072) in—

Electrical apparatus, such as transformers, switches, capacitors, cables, bushings, and junction boxes (may be employed in admixture with trichlorobenzene, chlorinated diphenyl, and the like).

**Dichloroethylene**

Synonyms: Dichlorethylene, Ethylene dichloride.

French: Chlorure d'éthylène, Éthylène, dichlorée.

German: Aethylenchlorid, Aethylendichlorid, Chlor-

aethylen, Dichloräthylen.

(Note: In some cases where dichloroethylene is used as a commercial solvent it is necessary to dilute, or mix it with other solvents.)

**Analysis**

Extracting medium for various purposes.

Solvent for the extraction and assay of—

Drugs.

Solvent in analyzing and testing—

Animal oils, ashes, breadstuffs, butter, cakes, cheese, chocolate, cocoa, essential oils, fats, flour, hops, meals, meat, milk, mineral phosphates, resins, rosin, rosin oil, rubber, soaps, vegetable oils.

**Automotive**

Degreasing agent for—

Automobile bodies, automobile parts.

Dewaxing agent in—

Manufacturing operations.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetates, or other esters of cellulose, as well as resins, waxes, and gums, used for protecting and decorating ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in—

Acetylation of cellulose in making cellulose acetate (U. S. 1823359).

Hydrolysis of an organic acid solution of cellulose acetate (U. S. 1857190).

Extractant for—

Alkaloids, drug principals.

Ingredient of solvent mixtures containing—

Acetone, alcohol, benzene, chlorinated hydrocarbons, turpentine.

Reagent for—

Introducing chlorine in the manufacture of inorganic and organic compounds.

Reagent in making—

Intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

Solvent for—

Acid in concentration of acetic acid (Brit. 400169).

Inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals.

Solvent (in admixture with alcohol) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate.

Solvent in—

Processes for separating isomers, particularly nitrophenols, dioxobenzenes, and the like.

Starting point in making—

Chlorinated fats, chlorinated chemical compounds.

Ethyleneglycol (by heating with a solution of an alkali carbonate or bicarbonate under pressure).

Ethyleneglycol (by heating with sodium formate in methanol solution).

Ethyleneglycol (German 574064).

Ethylidene chloride (U. S. 1900276).

**Construction**

Solvent for—

Washing tiles, tiled fronts of buildings.

**Dye**

Reagent and solvent in making—

Synthetic dyestuffs of various classes.

**Electrical**

Solvent for—

Cleaning electric motors and other electrical machinery.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and at times resins, gums and the like, used for insulating cables, wiring, and electrical machinery and equipment.

**Fats and Oils**

Extractant for—

Animal oils, essential oils, fats, greases, vegetable oils.

Solvent for—

Animal oils, essential oils, fats, greases, vegetable oils.

Solvent in—

Recovering oils from fuller's earth and other substances used in bleaching.

**Dry Cleaning**

Solvent.

Spotting agent.

**Fertilizer**

Solvent for—

Degreasing fish scrap.

**Food**

Extractant of soluble substances from—

Berries, fruits, seeds.

Solvent for—

Making food flavors, purifying foodstuffs.

**Glass**

Solvent for—

Degreasing glass.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and artificial or natural resins, waxes and gums, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Glues.

Special adhesive composition containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Reagent in—

Preparing gelatins.

Solvent for—

Degreasing bones and hides preparatory to the manufacture of glue and gelatin.

**Gums**

Solvent for various gums.

**Ink**

Solvent in making—

Printing inks.

**Insecticide**

As a general insecticide.

Extractant (U. S. 1915662) for—

Pyrethrum flowers in manufacture of a spray type insecticide.

Ingredient of—

Fumigant said to be very effective against fur, grain, and household insects and parasites (mixed with carbon tetrachloride, 25 percent).

Fumigating compositions, insecticidal compositions, preparations for exterminating parasites, vermicideal compositions.

**Leather**

Solvent for—

Cleansing spotted leathers.

Removing natural oils and greases from hides and skins before tanning so as to prevent staining thereafter and insure evenness of the leather finish and tan.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as artificial or natural resins, gums, and waxes, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the protection and decoration of leather goods.

**Mechanical**

Penetrating and softening agent (U. S. 1909200) in—

Carbon-removing agent.

Solvent for—

Cleansing and degreasing machinery of various sorts.

Cleansing drive wheels of compression pumps and other mechanical equipment.

Degreasing automobile brake bands.

Suggested ingredient of—

Motor fuel, now under test in France.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent for—

Cleansing and degreasing metallic surfaces preparatory to painting or coating.

Degreasing die castings, metal stampings, metals to be electroplated, nuts and bolts.

Preparing metals for pickling, plating, shellacking, sherardizing, varnishing.

**Dichloroethylene (Continued)****Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general solvent.

**Degreasing agent in treating—**

Furs (also acts as a parasiticide).

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing clay, for cleansing ivory, horn, and bone.

Polishing compositions of various sorts.

Preparations used for the removal of stains from celluloid articles.

Preparations used for cleansing typewriters.

**Solvent for—**

Degreasing dishes, kitchenware, hardware, metal furniture, safety razor blades.

**Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting various products.

**Preservative for—**

Biological products.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum****Solvent in making—**

Coating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish****Diluent (Brit. 395478) in—**

Lacquer composed of vinyl chloracetate and vinyl stearate, polymerized in acetone solution and the resulting solution diluted.

**Ingredient of—**

Paint, lacquer, and varnish removers.

**Solvent in making—**

Nitrocellulose composition (U. S. 1915163).

Nitrocellulose lacquers (Brit. 390867).

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels and dopes containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with waxes, gums and artificial or natural resins.

**Paper****Solvent for—**

Removing oil from paper.

**Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with gums, waxes, and natural or artificial resins, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for coating and decorating paper and pulp products.

**Perfume****Solvent for—**

Extracting aromatic principles from flowers, particularly those altered by heat.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Compounded solvent preparations containing petroleum distillates.

**Solvent for—**

Degreasing light mineral oils.

Extracting wax from mineral oil distillates.

**Photographic****Solvent for—**

Cleaning and degreasing motion picture film.

**Solvent in making—**

Motion picture film.

**Pharmaceutical****Extract for—**

Cocaine.

**Solvent in—**

Iodine solution used for disinfecting skin prior to surgical operations.

Pharmaceutical products.

**Plastics****Degreasing solvent.****Ingredient (U. S. 1896145) of—**

Solvent mixture (with methanol) used in making flexible films from cellulose acetate.

**Solvent and diluent in making—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with gums, waxes, and artificial or natural resins.

**Solvent (Brit. 390867) in making—**

Plastics containing nitrocellulose.

**Printing****Solvent for—**

Cleaning engraved plates, lithographic stones, printing machinery, type.

**Resins and Waxes****Solvent for various resins and waxes.****Rubber****Ingredient of—**

Rubber cements, rubber mastics.

Rubber compositions used in the manufacture of rubberized cloth.

**Solvent for—**

Rubber, chlorinated rubber.

**Solvent in—**

Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with gums, waxes, and artificial or natural resins, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

**Sanitation****Solvent for—**

Degreasing garbage.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Cleaning compositions, dry-cleaning compositions, spotting fluids.

**Solvent in making—**

Gelatinous water-soluble soaps from sulphonated oils and resins.

Paste soaps for removing grease stains.

Soaps with sodium ricinoleate.

Textile soaps from linseed oil or castor oil.

**Stone****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with artificial or natural resins, gums and waxes, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

**Sugar****Solvent for—**

Extracting waxes from filter press mud in refining.

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Ingredient of—**

Preparations, containing turkey red oil and chlorinated hydrocarbons, used for dyeing and wetting.

**—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Scouring compositions containing sulphonated oil soaps.

**Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other ethers or esters of cellulose.

**—, Manufacturing****Solvent for—**

Cleaning knitting machine needles, cleaning silk and silk hosiery, degreasing textiles, degreasing wool, degumming silk.

**Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for making coated textiles.

Scouring compositions.

**Tobacco****Solvent for—**

Extracting nicotine.

**Woodworking****Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting woodwork.

**Dichloroethyl Ether**

Synonyms: Beta-b'-dichlorethyl ether, Dichlordiethyl ether, 2:2'-Dichloroethyl ether, Symmetrical dichloroethyl ether.

French: Éther dichlordiéthylrique, Éther dichloréthylrique.

German: Dichloräthyläther, Doppeltchloräthyläther.

**Analysis**

Extracting medium for various purposes.

**Solvent in analyzing and testing—**

Animal oils, ashes, breadstuffs, butter, cakes, cheese, chocolate, cocoa, essential oils, fats, flour, hops, meals, meat, milk, mineral phosphates, resins, rosin, rosin oil, rubber, soaps, vegetable oils.

**Cellulose Products**

As a solvent which is soluble in organic solvents.

As a solvent which is very resistant to hydrolysis.

As a stable, high boiling-point solvent.

**Dichloroethyl Ether (Continued)**

Solvent, in conjunction with alcohol, for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters, cellulose ethers, nitro-cellulose.

**Ceramic**

Solvent or diluent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Activating medium in—

Chemical reactions, sulphonation.

As a stable, high boiling-point solvent.

As a solvent which is soluble in organic solvents.

As a solvent which is insoluble in water.

As a solvent which is very resistant to hydrolysis.

Intermediate in—

Syntheses.

**Cosmetic**

Solvent or diluent in—

Nail enamels and lacquers containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers as base material.

**Dry Cleaning**

Ingredient of—

Cleaning solutions, spotting agents.

Solvent for—

Fats, greases, gums, insoluble soap, oils, paint and varnish stains, tars, waxes.

**Dye**

Solvent in making various dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

Solvent or diluent in—

Insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Explosives and Matches**

Solvent, in conjunction with alcohol, for—

Nitrocellulose.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Essential oils, fats, greases, vegetable oils, waxes.

Solvent in—

Recovering oils from fuller's earth and other substances used in bleaching.

**Fertilizer**

Solvent in—

Degreasing fish scrap.

**Food**

Solvent for—

Edible oils, fats, pectin.

**Glass**

Solvent or diluent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Solvent or diluent in—

Adhesive compositions containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Gums**

Solvent for—

Gums.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Cleansing spotted leathers.

Removing natural oils and greases from hides and skins before tanning so as to prevent staining thereafter and insure evenness of the leather finish and tan.

Solvent or diluent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

**Metal Fabricating**

Solvent or diluent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent in—

Cleaning solutions, polishes.

Solvent or diluent in—

Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various articles.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a stable, high boiling-point solvent.

As a solvent which is soluble in organic solvents.

As a solvent which is very resistant to hydrolysis.

Ingredient of—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

Paint and varnish removers.

Solvent, in conjunction with alcohols, for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters, cellulose ethers, nitro-cellulose.

Solvent for—

Natural resins, synthetic resins.

**Paper**

Solvent or diluent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

**Plastics**

Solvent or diluent in making—

Laminated fiber products, molded products.

Solvent for plastics from or containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Petroleum**

Selective solvent in making—

High-grade lubricating oils from low-grade products.

High-grade lubricating oils from Mid-continent crudes by the "Chlorex" process.

**Resins**

Solvent for—

Natural resins, synthetic resins.

Solvent or diluent in making—

Artificial resins from or containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Rubber**

Solvent or diluent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions, dry-cleaning compositions, grease-removing soaps, penetrating agents, spotting agents, scouring agents, textile soaps, wetting agents.

**Stone**

Solvent or diluent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

As a conditioning agent.

As a desizing agent.

As a softening agent.

As a spotting agent.

Assist in—

Kier boiling, mercerizing, scouring operations.

Assister of—

Soap solutions where high temperatures are involved.

Compounding agent in making—

Dewaxing agents for cotton.

Penetrating agents with soaps and sulphonated oils.

Wetting agents with soaps and sulphonated oils.

Ingredient of—

Cleaning solutions, fulling preparations and soaps, scouring soaps, spotting preparations and soaps.

Penetrating agent in—

Peroxide bleaching, textile processes.

Scouring agent in removing—

Fat from raw wool, grease from raw wool, oil from raw wool, paint brands from raw wool, tar brands from raw wool.

Solvent for—

Fats, greases, oils, waxes.

**Dichloroethyl Ether (Continued)**

Substitute for—

Caustic alkalis.

Ethylene dichloride, especially where high temperatures are required.

Solvent or diluent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood**

Solvent or diluent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

**Dichlorofluoromethane**

German: Dichlorfluormethan.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

As medium for extinguishing fires.

**Refrigeration**

Active medium in industrial refrigerating systems.

**3:5-Dichlorohydroxydiphenyl****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (U. S. 1989081).

**5:7-Dichloroisatin Anilide**

French: Anilide de 5:7-dichloroisatine, Anilide 5:7-dichloroisatinique.

German: 5:7-Dichlorisatinanilid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making indigoid dyestuffs with—

- 4-Allylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Amylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Benzylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Butylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Ethylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Formylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Gallylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Heptylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Hexylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isoallylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isoamylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isobutylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isopropylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Lactylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Methylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Naphthylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Paracresylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Paratolylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Paraxylylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Pentylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Phenylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Propylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Tolylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Xylylmercapto-1-naphthol.

**5:7-Dichloroisatin Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 5:7-dichloroisatine, Chlorure 5:7-dichloroisatinique.

German: Chlor-5:7-dichlorisatin, 5:7-dichlorisatinchlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making indigoid dyestuffs with—

- 4-Allylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Amylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Benzylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Butylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Ethylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Heptylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Hexylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isoallylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isoamylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isobutylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Isopropylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Methylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Naphthylmercapto-1-naphthol.

- Paratolylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Pentylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Phenylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Propylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Tolylmercapto-1-naphthol.
- 4-Xylylmercapto-1-naphthol.

**Dichloroketoanthraquinone-2:1-dihydrothiazin**

German: Dichlorketoanthrachinon-2:1-dihydrothiazin.

**Dye**

Starting point (German 430901) in making anthraquinone vat dyestuffs with—

- 1-Amino-2-paratolylaminoanthraquinone.
- 1:2-Diaminoanthraquinone.
- 4:5-Diaminomethylxylene.
- Orthophenylenediamine.

**Dichloroketoparatolylidihydroparathiazin****Dye**

Starting point (German 430901) in making anthraquinone vat dyestuffs with—

- 1:2-Diaminoanthraquinone.
- 1:2-Diaminoanthraquinone and ethylation with ethyl-paratoluene sulphonate.

**Dichloromethane**

Synonyms: Methylene bichloride, Methylene chloride, Methylene dichloride.

French: Chlorure de méthylène, Dichlorure de méthane, Dichlorure de méthylène.

German: Chlormethylen, Dichlormethan, Dichlormethylen, Methandichlorid, Methylenchlorid, Methylen-dichlorid.

(Note: For cert.in uses as a solvent dichloromethane must be mixed with other solvents; for example, for dissolving cellulose acetate, dichloromethane must be mixed with methanol.)

**Analysis**

Extracting medium for various purposes.

Solvent in—

Extraction and assay of drugs.

Solvent in analyzing and testing—

Animal oils, ashes, breadstuffs, butter, cakes, cheese, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, essential oils, fats, flour, hops, meals, meat, milk, mineral phosphates, resins, rosin, rosin oil, rubber, soaps.

Various industrial products containing oils, fats, resins, waxes, rubber, cellulose derivatives.

Vegetable oils.

Solvent in making toxicological assays for—

Atropine, berberine, brucine, cocaine, codeine, corydaline, cryptopine, ecdonine, emetine, eucaine, hydrastine, hyoscyne (scopolamine), hyoscyamine, laudanum, laudanum, morphine, narcotine, narcotine, nicotine, protopine, quinine, strychnine, thebaine, tropinone.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as resins, waxes and gums, used for coating and decorating ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Extractant for—

Alkaloids, drug principles.

Ingredient of—

Solvent mixtures containing acetone, alcohol, benzene, chlorinated hydrocarbons, turpentine.

Reagent for—

Introducing chlorine in the manufacture of inorganic and organic compounds.

Reagent in making—

Acetic anhydride (Brit. 402462).

Intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals.

Solvent (Brit. 400169) in—

Concentration of acetic acid.

Starting point in making—

Chlorinated fats, chlorinated chemical compounds.

Solvent for—

Washing tiles, tiled fronts of buildings.

**Dye**

Reagent and solvent in making—

Synthetic dyestuffs of various classes.

**Electrical**

Solvent for—

Cleaning motors and other electrical machinery.

**Dichloromethane (Continued)****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and at times resins, gums, and the like, used for insulating cables, wiring, and electrical machinery and equipment.

**Fats and Oils****Extractant for—**

Animal oils, essential oils, fats, greases, vegetable oils.

**Solvent for—**

Animal oils, essential oils, fats, greases, vegetable oils.

**Solvent in—**

Recovering oils from fuller's earth and other substances used in bleaching.

**Fertilizer****Solvent in—**

Degreasing fish scrap.

**Food**

Extracting medium in obtaining soluble substances from—

Berries, fruits, seeds.

**Solvent in—**

Extracting caffeine from coffee (Brit. 404228).

Making food flavors, purification of foodstuffs.

**Glass****Solvent for—**

Degreasing glass.

**Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and artificial or natural resins and waxes and gums, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Glues.

Special adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Reagent in—**

Preparing gelatins.

**Solvent for—**

Degreasing bone and hide gluestocks.

**Gums**

Solvent for various gums.

**Ink**

Solvent in making—

Printing inks.

**Insecticide**

As a general insecticide.

**Ingredient of—**

Fumigating compositions.

Insecticidal compositions.

Preparations for the extermination of mosquitoes.

Preparations for exterminating parasites.

Preparations for combatting grape lice.

Vermicidal compositions.

**Leather****Solvent for—**

Cleansing spotted leathers.

Removing natural oils and greases from hides and skins before tanning, so as to prevent staining and insure evenness of the leather finish and tan.

**Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as artificial or natural resins, gums and waxes, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the protection and decoration of leather goods.

**Mechanical****Solvent for—**

Cleansing and degreasing machinery of various sorts.

Cleansing automobile engines and gears.

Cleansing drive wheels for compression pumps and other mechanical equipment.

Cleansing and degreasing metallic surfaces prior to painting and coating.

Degreasing automobile brakebands.

Recovering oil and grease from cotton and wool waste and rags from factory machinery, machine shops, pipe-fitting shops, engine and pumping stations, and similar mechanical departments.

Removing oils and greases from leather belting and the like.

**Metallurgical****Solvent for—**

Degreasing die castings, metal stampings, metals to be electroplated, nuts and bolts.

Preparing metals for pickling, plating, shellacking, sherardizing, varnishing.

**Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general solvent.

Cleansing agent for—

Furs.

Dry-cleaning solvent and spotting agent.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions containing clay, for cleansing ivory, horn, and bone.

Polishing compositions of various sorts.

Preparations used for the removal of stains from celluloid articles.

Preparations used for cleansing typewriters.

**Preservative for—**

Biological products.

**Solvent for—**

Degreasing dishes, kitchenware, hardware, metal furniture, safety-razor blades.

**Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting various products.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Solvent in making—

Coating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Paint, lacquer, and varnish removers.

**Solvent in making—**

Nitrocellulose lacquers (Brit. 390867).

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with waxes, gums, and artificial or natural resins.

**Paper****Solvent for—**

Removing oil from paperstock.

**Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with gums, waxes, and natural or artificial resins, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for coating and decorating paper and pulp products.

**Perfume****Solvent for—**

Extracting essential oils and other aromatic substances from flowers.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Compounded solvent preparations containing mineral oil distillates.

**Solvent for—**

Degreasing light mineral oils.

Extracting wax from mineral oil (acting simultaneously as a dewaxing solvent and refrigerant).

**Photographic****Solvent for—**

Degreasing and cleaning motion-picture film.

Making motion-picture film.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested as anesthetic in—

Dental work, general work.

**Solvent for—**

Atropine, berberine, brucine, cocaine, codeine, corydaline, cryptopine, ecgonine, emetine, eucaine, hydrastine, hyosine (scopolamine), hyoscyamine, laudanine, laudanosine, morphine, narcaine, narcotine, nicotine, protopine, quinine, strychnine, thebaine, tropinone.

**Plastics****Solvent for—**

Degreasing plastics.

**Solvent and diluent in making—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with gums, waxes, and artificial or natural resins.

Plastics containing nitrocellulose (Brit. 390867).

**Printing****Solvent for—**

Cleaning engraved plates, lithographic stones, printing machinery, type.

**Dichloromethane (Continued)****Refrigeration**

Refrigerant in—  
Air-conditioning machines.  
Low-pressure ice machines.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for various resins and waxes.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—  
Rubber cements, rubber mastics.  
Rubber compositions used in the manufacture of rubberized cloth.

Solvent for—

Rubber.

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with gums, waxes, and artificial or natural resins, used for decorating and coating rubber goods.

**Sanitation**

Solvent for—

Degreasing garbage.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions, dry-cleaning compositions, spotting fluids.

Solvent in making—

Gelatinous water-soluble soaps from sulphonated oils and resins.

Paste soaps for removing grease stains.

Soaps with sodium ricinoleate.

Textile soaps from linseed oil and castor oil.

**Stone**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with artificial or natural resins, gums, and waxes, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

**Sugar**

Solvent for—

Extracting waxes from filter press mud in sugar refinery.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Ingredient of—

Preparations containing turkey red oil and chlorinated hydrocarbons used for dyeing and wetting.

—, Finishing

Ingredient of—

Scouring compositions containing sulphonated-oil soaps.

Solvent in—

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other ethers or esters of cellulose.

Scouring compositions.

—, Manufacturing

Solvent for—

Cleaning knitting machine needles.

Cleaning silk and silk hosiery.

Degreasing textiles, degreasing wool, degumming silk.

Solvent, shrinking and softening agent (Brit. 403106) for—

Organic derivatives of cellulose used as rayon filaments, threads, ribbons.

**Tobacco**

Solvent for—

Extracting nicotine.

**Woodworking**

Solvent and diluent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting woodwork.

**1:4-Dichloronaphthalene**

German: 1:4-Dichloronaphthalin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Alphachloronaphthalene.

5:8-Dichloroalphanitronaphthalene.

**1:4-Dichloro-2-nitrobenzene**

Synonyms: 1:4-Dichloro-2-nitrobenzol.

German: 1:4-Dichlor-2-nitrobenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Chloronitroanisole (French 602977).

**2:5-Dichloroparaphenylenediamine****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 397034) in making—  
Tetrazo compounds.

**2:3-Dichloroparatoluidin****Dye**

As an intermediate.

Starting point (Brit. 397016) in making—  
Blue-red water-insoluble dyes.

**Dichloropentanes**

Note: Isomeric mixture of the dichlorides of the pentanes.

**Adhesives**

Solvent for—

Rubber in cements and other adhesives.

**Construction**

Solvent for—

Bituminous materials used in water-proofings for buildings and construction projects.

**Electrical**

Solvent for—

Rubber, resins, and bituminous materials used in electrical insulation.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—

Bituminous materials used in impregnating various compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent for—

Rubber, resins, and bituminous materials used in paints, lacquers, varnishes, enamels, roof cements, and other products.

**Paper**

Solvent for—

Bituminous materials used in impregnation of paper for roofing and insulating purposes.

**Plastics**

Solvent for—

Resins and bituminous materials.

**Rubber**

Solvent for—

Rubber.

**Stone**

Solvent for—

Rubber and bituminous materials in making paving materials, artificial stone, composition flavoring, and the like.

**2:6-Dichlorophenolindo-orthocresol****Analysis**

Indicator in—

Oxidation-reduction potential determinations (of particular interest to biologists and physiologists and in investigations of various materials, such as soils, wines, cheese, gasoline antiknock compounds).

**2:6-Dichlorophenolindophenol****Analysis**

Indicator in—

Oxidation-reduction potential determinations (of particular interest to biologists and physiologists and in investigations of various materials, such as soils, wines, cheese, gasoline antiknock compounds).

**3:6-Dichlorophthalic Acid****Cellulose Products**

Solvent (Brit. 390541) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**2:4-Dichloroquinazolin**

German: 2:4-Diclorchinazolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 309102) in making derivatives with—  
Alpha-aminoanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-4-benzoylaminoanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-5-benzoylaminoanthraquinone.

Alphanaphthol.

Aminoarylacetopyrazolones.

Aminoarylazopyrazolones.

Aminonaphtholsulphonic acid.

5-Aminosalicylic acid.

Benzyl alcohol.

Beta-aminoanthraquinone.

Betadimethylaminoethylethylamin.



**2:4-Dichloroquinazolin (Continued)**

Chloronaphthylamines.  
Cyclohexanol.  
2:7-Dihydronaphthalene.  
Dichthylglycol.  
G acid.  
H acid.  
Halogenated anilins.  
J acid.  
Metabenzic acid-5-azo-orthoanisidin.  
Metaphenylenediamine-4-sulphonic acid.  
Methanol.  
Naphthylamines.  
Nitranilins.  
Nitronaphthylamines.  
4-Nitronaphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.  
Para-aminoacetanilide-2-sulphonic acid.  
Para-aminobenzoic-5-salicylic acid.  
Paranitranilin-3-sulphonic acid.  
Parapara'-diaminodiphenylamineorthosulphonic acid.  
Paraphenylenediaminecarboxylic acid.  
Paraphenylenediaminesulphonic acid.  
Parathiocresol.  
Paratoluenesulphonic acid.  
Phenol.  
S acid.  
Salicylic-5-sulphonic acid.  
Toluidins.

**Dichlororetene****Petroleum**

Imparter (Brit. 431508) of—

High-film strength, adhesion power, and abrasion resistance to lubricants for use with extreme pressures (blended with mineral lubricating oil).

**3:5-Dichlorosalicylaldehyde****Photographic**

Purification agent (U. S. 1973472) for—

Methylpara-aminophenol (developing agent).

**Dichloro-tertiary-amyl Alcohol****Petroleum**

Solvent (Brit. 435096) in—

Refining mineral oils.

**Dichloro-tertiary-butyl Alcohol****Petroleum**

Solvent (Brit. 435096) in—

Refining mineral oils.

**Dichlorotetrafluorethane**

French: Dichlorure et tétrafluorure d'éthane.

German: Dichlorotetrafluoraethan.

**Refrigeration**

Refrigerant for—

Use in freezing machines, particularly in small domestic machines and in all units where it is vital that the refrigerant does not attack metals.

**Dicresoldithiophosphoric Acid**

See: Dicresyldithiophosphoric acid.

**Dicresyl Carbonate**

French: Carbonate, dicrésylique.

German: Dicresylcarbonat, Dikresylkarbonat.

Spanish: Carbonato dicresílico.

Italian: Carbonato dicresilico.

**Explosives and Matches**

Substitute (German 302361) for glycerin in making—

Explosives.

Low-freezing nitrated compounds for low-freezing dynamites.

**Fats and Oils**

As a lubricant (German 302361).

Ingredient (German 302361) of—

Lubricating compositions.

**Ink**

Substitute (German 302361) for glycerin in making—

Inks.

**Leather**

Substitute (German 302361) for glycerin in—

Finishing processes.

**Mechanical**

Substitute (German 302361) for glycerin as—

Lubricant for delicate machinery.

**Miscellaneous**

As a solvent (German. 302361).

As a waterproofing agent (German 302361).

Substitute (German 302361) for glycerin as—

Antimolding agent for cork stoppers.

Antishrinkage agent for wooden molds and vessels.

Ingredient of litharge cement and similar cements for pipe joints.

Ingredient of compositions for making rubber stamps.

Lubricant and plasticizer in clay modeling.

Lubricant and softening agent in shoe polishes.

Reagent in manufacture of felt.

Softening agent in millinery.

**Paint and Varnish**

Substitute (German 302361) for glycerin as—

Softening agent in artist's colors.

**Paper**

Substitute (German 302361) for glycerin in making—

Marbled papers, parchment papers, surface-coated papers, waterproofed paper.

**Perfume**

Substitute for glycerin (German 302361).

**Photographic**

Substitute for glycerin (German 302361).

**Plastics**

Substitute (German 302361) for glycerin in making—

Plastic compositions such as are used for making hectograph pads and printing rollers.

**Rubber**

Substitute for glycerin (German 302361).

**Textile**

Substitute (German 302361) for glycerin in

Dyeing and printing fabrics.

Sizing and lubricating fabrics.

**Dicresyldithiophosphoric Acid****Insecticide and Fungicide**

Wetting agent (U. S. 2019443) in—

Insecticidal compositions.

**Mining**

Flotation agent (Brit. 455224) in—

Froth flotation of minerals.

**Miscellaneous**

As a wetting agent (U. S. 2019443).

**Dicresyldithiophosphoric Acid, Ammonium Salt****Mining**

Flotation agent (Brit. 455224) in—

Froth flotation of minerals.

**Dicyandiamide**

German: Dicyandiamin, Dizyandiamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 311588) of—

Case-hardening preparations.

**Dicyan Diselenide**

French: Disélenure de dicyane.

German: Dicyandiselenid, Dizyandiselenid.

Spanish: Diselenuro de dician.

Italian: Diselenuro di diciano.

**Automotive**

Ingredient (U. S. 1920766) of—

Motorfuel compositions with high compression values.

**Dicyclohexylamine****Dye**

Starting point in making lakes with—

Alpha-amino-4-para-acetaminooanilidoanthraquinone-2-sulphonic acid.

Alphahydroxy-4-paratoluidoanthraquinonesulphonic acid.

Anthrapyrimidin-4-toluidosulphonic acid.

Azo dyestuffs.

1:4-Diamino-2-phenoxyanthraquinonesulphonic acid.

1:4-Dihydroxy-5:8-diparatoluidoanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

1:5-Dihydroxy-5:8-diparatoluidoanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

1:5-Diparatoluidoanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

4:8-Diparatoluidoanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

Dyestuffs derived from orthotoluidin and fluorescein anilide.

Methylanthyrapyridin-4-arylsulphonic acids.

Paranitrophenylazosalicylic acid.

Patent blue A.

Sodium alpha-amino-4-anilidoanthraquinone-2-sulpho-

nate.

**Dicyclohexylamine (Continued)****Glass**

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—  
Halogenated rubber derivatives used as cements for laminated glass.

**Miscellaneous**

Inhibitor (Brit. 437304) of—  
Photochemical action.

**Paper**

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—  
Halogenated rubber derivatives used for impregnating or coating wrapping paper.

**Rubber**

Promoter (Brit. 437304) of—  
Resistance to the deteriorating action of light on chlorinated rubber.

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

Coating and impregnating agents made from halogenated rubber derivatives and used for treating fabrics to be used as wrapping materials.  
Transparent films or sheets made from halogenated rubber derivatives.

**Dicyclohexylcyclohexanol Sulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 449607).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Dicyclohexyl Hexahydrophthalate****Cosmetic**

Fixative (U. S. 2015239) in—  
Perfumes.

**Dicyclohexyl Malate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 432404) for—  
Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**1:2-Dicyclohexyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested (Brit. 433053) for use as—  
Febrifuge, sedative.

**Didecahydrobetanaphthyl Tartrate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 432404) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**4-Delta<sup>2</sup>-cyclohexenylamino-1-phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested (Brit. 433053) for use as—  
Febrifuge, sedative.

**5:5-Deltatacyclopentenylallylbarbituric Acid****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed to have—  
Combined properties as analgesic, sedative, and hypnotic.

**Didimethylcyclohexanol Oxalate**

French: Oxalate de didiméthylcyclohexanol.

German: Didimethylcyclohexanoloxalat, Didimethylcyclohexanoloxalat, Oxalsäuredidimethylcyclohexanol-ester.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, nitrocellulose.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Didymium Oxide**

French: Oxyde de didymium.

German: Didymoxyd.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 254819) in making—  
Alcohols, aldehydes, amines, carboxylic acid esters, nitric acid, oxygenated organic compounds, sulphuric acid.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient in making—  
Incandescent mantles for gas-burning.

**Glass**

Pigment for coloring and decorating.

**Didymium Sulphate**

French: Sulfate de didyme, Sulfate didymique.

German: Didymsulfat.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in oxidizing—  
Sulphur trioxide to sulphuric acid.

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient of—  
Disinfectants and germicides.

**Glass**

Coloring matter in—  
Decorating fine glassware.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used in making gas mantles.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Diethanolamine Citrate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Diethanolamine Gallate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Diethanolamine Lactate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Diethanolamine Mucate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Diethanolamine Saccharate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Diethanolamine Salicylate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Diethanolamine Tannate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Diethanolamine Tartrate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Diethylacetylquinine Hydrochloride****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 433261) as—  
Water-soluble and practically tasteless form of quinine.

**Diethylamine**

German: Diaethylamin.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 252870) in making—  
Normal butyl paranitrobenzoate from sodium paranitrobenzoate and butyl bromide.

Reagent (Brit. 310534) in making rubber-vulcanization accelerators with the aid of—

Allylenethiourae, amylenethiourae, butylenethiourae, ethylenethiourae, heptylenethiourae, hexylenethiourae,

**Diethylamine (Continued)**

isobutylmethiourea, isomethylene thiourea, isobutylmethiourea, isopropylmethiourea, methylenethiourea, propylenethiourea.

**Starting point in making—**

Diethylbenzylamine, diethylphenylamine, symmetrical; diethylglycolgualacal hydrochloride (Guaiaisanol); nirvanine, methylenetetraethyldiamine, novocaine.

**Dye****Starting point in making—**

New phosphin G, tannin orange.

**4-Diethylaminobetahydroxyethylaminoanilin****Dye****Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—**

Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**Diethylaminoethanol Antimoniate****Disinfectant**

Germicide, claimed (U. S. 1988632) to be valuable against infectious diseases.

**Diethylaminoethyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de diéthyleaminoéthyle, Chlorure diéthyleaminoéthyle.

German: Chlordiäthylaminoäthyl, Diäthylaminoäthylchlorid.

**Chemical****Starting point (Brit. 274058) in making—**

3:4-Diethoxy-n-mono (diethylaminoethyl) anilin.

3:4-Diethoxy-n-di (diethylaminoethyl) anilin.

1-Di (diethylaminoethyl) amino-4-dimethylamino-2-methylthiophenol.

3-N (ethyldiethylaminoethyl) amino-4-methyl-1-oxybenzene.

Meta-amino-n-diethylaminoethylanilin.

Metaoxy-n-diethylaminoethylanilin.

Metaoxy-n-dimethylaminoethylanilin.

Paraoxy-n-methyldiethylaminoethylanilin.

**Diethylaminoethyleylamide Lactate****Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Dentifrice, containing also gum tragacanth, pectin, glycol, water, titanium, dioxide, pepsin, glycerin, and a flavoring material.

**Diethylaminoethyleylamide Salts**

Synonyms: Sapamine salts.

**Perfume****Detergents and wetting agents in—**

Shampoos (two such formulas are: (1) sapamine citrate, citronellic acid, saponin, glycerin, and alcohol; (2) sapamine acetate, boric acid, perfume, and water).

**Diethylaminoethyleyl Phosphate****Perfume****Emulsifying agent in—**

Cold cream, containing also glyceryl monostearate, beeswax; white petrolatum, lard, mineral oil, sweet almond oil, glycerin, and water.

**5-Diethylaminomethyl-1:3:2-xylene****Rubber****Anti-ager (Brit. 459045) for—**

Rubber mixes.

**5:5-Diethylbarbituric Acid**

Synonyms: Barbitol, Barbitolum, Barbitone, Diethylmalonylurea, Malonal, Malonurea, Veronal.

French: Acide de 5:5-diéthylebarbiturique.

German: 5:5-Diäthylbarbiturinsäure.

**Chemical****Starting point (Swiss 113251) in making synthetic drugs with—**

Allylamine, amylamine, butylamine, diallylamine, diethylamine, dibutylamine, diethylamine, dimethylamine, dipropylamine, ethylamine, isobutylamine, isomethylamine, isobutylamine, isopropylamine, methylamine, propylamine.

**Starting point (Brit. 255434) in making—**

Codine diethylbarbiturate, pyrazolone barbituric acid, quinine diethylbarbiturate (Chineonal), sodium diethylbarbiturate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Diethylbetanaphthylamine**

French: Diéthylbétanaphthylamine.

German: Diäthylbetanaphthylamin.

**Dye**

Reagent in making color lakes with—  
Alpha-amino-4-para-acetaminoanilidoanthraquinone-2-sulphonic acid.

Anthrapyrimidin-4-paratoluidosulphonic acid.

Azo dyestuffs.

1:4-Diamino-2-phenoxyanthraquinonesulphonic acid.

1:4-Dihydroxy-5:8-diparatoluidoanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

1:5-Dihydroxy-5:8-diparatoluidoanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

4:8-Diparatoluidoanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

1:5-Diparatoluidoanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

Dyes derived from orthotoluidin and fluorescein chloride.

1-Hydroxy-4-paratoluidoanthraquinonesulphonic acid.

Methylanthracyridone-4-arylsulphonic acids.

Paranitrophenylazosalicylic acid.

Patent blue A.

Sodium 1-amino-4-anilidoanthraquinone-2-sulphonic acid.

**2:2'-Diethyl-4:5:4':5'-bisethylenedioxy-selenadibocyanin Iodide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 425417) for—

Photographic emulsions.

**2:2'-Diethyl-4:5:4':5'-bisethylenedioxy-selenatridibocyanin Iodide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 425417) for—

Photographic emulsions.

**2:2'-Diethyl-4:5:4':5'-bismethylenedioxythiadibocyanin Iodide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 425417) for—

Photographic emulsions.

**2:2-Diethyl-4:5:4':5'-bismethylenedioxythiatridibocyanin Iodide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 425417) for—

Photographic emulsions.

**Diethyl Carbinol**

Synonyms: 3-Pentanol, Secondary normal amyl alcohol.

French: Carbinol de diéthyle, Carbinol diéthylique.

German: Diäthylchlorid.

**Chemical**

General solvent for various purposes.

Starting point in making—

Phenylmethane.

**Miscellaneous**

General solvent for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Cellulose ester and ether varnishes and lacquers.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Cellulose ester and ether compositions.

**Diethyl Carbonate**

English Synonym: Carbonic acid diethyl ester.

French: Carbonate de diéthyle, Carbonate diéthylique.

German: Diäthylcarbonat, Diäthylkarbonat, Kohlenstoffsäureäthylester, Kohlenstoffsäureäthyl.

Spanish: Carbonata dietilico.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose and/or resins.

**Chemical**

Absorbent (German 413037) for—

Acetylene.

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose.

**Fuel**

Absorbent (German 413037) for—

Acetylene.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the coating of glassware.

**Diethyl Carbonate (Continued)****Leather****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for coating leather and leather goods and in the manufacture of artificial leather.

**Metallurgical****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for coating metallic ware.

**Miscellaneous****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for various coating purposes.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent in making—**

Dopes, paints, varnishes, enamels, and lacquers containing nitrocellulose and/or resins, particularly products for coating the surfaces of woodwork and automobile bodies.

(Note: Diethyl carbonate gives nitrocellulose solutions of high viscosity; but, when nitrocellulose is dissolved in mixtures of diethyl carbonate and alcohol, the viscosity is lowered until it is almost twice as low as that of nitrocellulose dissolved in mixtures of amyl acetate and alcohol).

**Paper****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**Perfume****Solvent in—**

Nail-coating lacquers containing nitrocellulose.

**Petroleum****Ingredient (U. S. 1917910) of—**

Precipitating mixture, containing also benzene and ethyl or methyl formates, used in dewaxing lubricating oils.

**Pharmaceutical****Suggested for use as—**

External anesthetic in dental work.

**Photographic****Solvent in making—**

Films from nitrocellulose.

**Plastics****Solvent for—**

Celluloid.

**Solvent in making—**

Compositions containing nitrocellulose and/or resins.

**Resins and Waxes****Solvent for—**

Artificial and natural resins.

**Rubber****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**Stone****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**Textile****Degreasing agent (Brit. 282164) for—**

Raw wool.

**Solvent for—**

Nitrocellulose.

**Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**Woodworking****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**2:2'-Diethyl-8-cyclohexylselenacarbocyanin Iodide****Dye****Dye possessing (Brit. 439359)—**

Abnormally high solubility in organic solvents.

**2:2'-Diethyl-8-cyclohexylthiacarbocyanin Iodide****Dye****Dye possessing (Brit. 439359)—**

Abnormally high solubility in organic solvents.

**2:2'-Diethyl-4:4'-diethoxy-5:5'-dimethylthiadibocarbocyanin Iodide****Photographic****Sensitizer (Brit. 425417) for—**

Photographic emulsions.

**2:2'-Diethyl-4:4'-dimethoxy-5:5'-dimeththiothiacarbocyanin Iodide****Photographic****Sensitizer (Brit. 420971) in—**

Photographic emulsions.

**2:2'-Diethyl-4:4'-dimethoxy-5:5'-dimeththiothiadibocarbocyanin Iodide****Photographic****Sensitizer (Brit. 425417) for—**

Photographic emulsions.

**2:2'-Diethyl-4:4'-dimethoxy-5:5'-dimeththiothiatribocarbocyanin Iodide****Photographic****Sensitizer (Brit. 425417) for—**

Photographic emulsions.

**2:2'-Diethyl-5:5'-dimethselenothiacarbocyanin Bromide****Photographic****Sensitizer (Brit. 420971) in—**

Photographic emulsions.

**2:2'-Diethyl-5:5'-dimeththiacarbocyanin Bromide****Photographic****Sensitizer (Brit. 420971) in—**

Photographic emulsions.

**Diethyl-1:4-dioxane**

French: 1:4-Dioxane d'éthyle, 1:4-Dioxane diéthylique.

German: Diaethyl-1:4-dioxan.

**Ceramics****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Chemical****General solvent.****Solvent in making—**

Emulsions containing starches, dextrans, glues, resins, waxes, gelatin, casein, vegetable gums, and the like.

**Solvent for—**

Benzyl cellulose, cellulose acetate, ethyl cellulose, nitrocellulose.

**Dye****Solvent for—**

Oil-soluble dyestuffs.

**Solvent in making—**

Dyestuff preparations containing starches, dextrans, glues, casein, gelatin, vegetable gums, and the like.

**Fats and Oils****Solvent for—**

Certain vegetable oils.

**Glass****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating glassware and in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass.

**Glues and Adhesives****Solvent in making—**

Adhesive preparations containing glues, gelatins, casein, starches, dextrin, and vegetable gums.

**Ink****Solvent (Brit. 326824) in making—**

Printing inks.

**Leather****Solvent in making—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating leather goods and in the production of artificial leathers.

**Dressing compositions.**

Treating compositions containing starches, dextrans, gelatin, glue, casein, vegetable gums.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Dyeing and staining solutions, polishing compositions.

**Solvent for—**

Fats, oils, and greases.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent (Brit. 326824) in making—**

Paints, varnishes, enamels, dopes, lacquers, primers, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as oils, such as

**Diethyl-1:4-dioxane (Continued)**

perilla oil, and resins, such as sandarac, mastic, congo copal, kauri.  
Paint and varnish removers.

**Paper****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.  
Treating compositions containing starches, dextrins, casein, glue, vegetable gums.

**Petroleum****Solvent for—**

Mineral oils, paraffin.

**Plastics****Solvent (Brit. 326824) in making—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Resins and Waxes****General solvent.****Solvent for—**

Beeswax, carnauba wax, montan wax.

**Solvent in making—**

Emulsions of waxes and resins containing glues, gelatins, vegetable gums, casein, starches, and the like.

**Rubber****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.  
Emulsions containing starches, glues, gelatins, casein, vegetable gums, dextrins, and the like.

**Soap****Solvent in making—**

Detergent and cleansing preparations.

**Stone****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Ingredient of—**

Dye bath (as an assistant in dyeing and solvent for the dyestuff).  
Dye liquors containing starches, dextrins, vegetable gums, and the like.

**—, Finishing****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the finishing of textiles.

**Woodworking****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Diethyldiphenylethylenediamine**

German: Diaethyldiphenyläthylenediamin.

**Dye****Condensing agent in making—**

Triarylmethane series dyestuffs (Brit. 249160).

**Diethyldiphenylurea****Cellulose Products****Solvent for—**

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various other derivatives.

**Diethyleneglycol**

French: Glycole de diéthylène.

German: Diaethylenglykol, Glykoldiaethylen.

**Adhesives****Ingredient (U. S. 1786417) of—**

Adhesive, containing also starch and a water-soluble alkaline boron compound.

**Moistening and softening agent for—**

Adhesives, casein, gelatin, glues, pastes.

**Analysis**

Extracting medium for various purposes.

**Ceramics****Solvent for—**

Nitrocellulose and resins in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of solvent mixtures with—  
Acetone, ethyl alcohol, ethyleneglycol, water.

**Solvent for—**

Nitrocellulose, organic compounds.

**Starting point in making—**

Chemical derivatives, such as diethyleneglycol phthalate.

**Dyes****Solvent for—**

Dyestuffs of many types.

**Electrical****Solvent for—**

Nitrocellulose and resins in coating compositions used for insulating cables, wiring, and electrical machinery and equipment.

**Explosives and Matches****Starting point in making—**

Dinitrate derivative valued for its low freezing point and excellent solvent power for the nitrocellulose used in the manufacture of blasting gelatins.

**Fats and Oils****Extractant for—**

Oils.

**Solvent for—**

Oils.

**Fire Protection****Antifreeze in—**

Sprinkler systems.

**Food****Ingredient of—**

Plastic sealing composition for glass jars and the like.  
(This composition withstands the action of oils and fats and contains also edible glue, casein, talc, titanium dioxide, paraformaldehyde, ammonium hydroxide, and water.)

**Fuel****Antifreeze in—**

Water seals for gas tanks and the like.

**Moistening agent for—**

Jute or hemp joint-packing to prevent leakage in bell and spigot joints in low pressure gas distribution systems where "dry" gas is distributed.

**Leather****Solvent for—**

Nitrocellulose and resins in making artificial leather and protective and decorative coatings for leather goods.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Ingredient of—**

Linoleum backing cement, containing also ethyleneglycol, glycerin, phthalic anhydride, and drying oil acids, dissolved in ethyleneglycol monoethylether or similar low-boiling solvent.

**Miscellaneous****Moistening and softening agent for—**

Composition cork.

**Paint and Varnish****Starting point (Brit. 389914) in making—**

Condensation products with oleic acid or phthalic anhydride or its homologs, such products forming lacquers for flexible materials when formulated with (1) soluble polymerized vinyl compounds, such as polymerized vinyl chloride, polymerized mixture of vinyl chloride and vinyl acetate, mixture of polymerized vinyl chloride and polymerized vinyl acetate; (2) plasticizers, such as diethoxyphthalate, diethyl phthalate, diamyl phthalate, dibutyl phthalate; (3) waxes such as ozokerite, paraffin, spermaceti, ceresin, candelilla, beeswax, palm, synthetic waxes; (4) solvent consisting of a mixture of ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, toluene; (5) optional constituents, such as oleic acid, butyl oleate, other oleates, gums, resins, condensation products of fatty acids with phthalic anhydride; (6) nitrocellulose; (7) pigments.

**Paper****Moistening and softening agent for—**

Paper.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Plastic sealing composition for glass jars and the like.  
(This composition withstands the action of oils and fats and contains also edible glue, casein, talc, titanium dioxide, paraformaldehyde, ammonium hydroxide, and water.)

**Diethyleneglycol (Continued)****Pharmaceutical****Ingredient of—**

Plastic sealing composition for glass jars and the like. (This composition withstands the action of oils and fats and contains also edible glue, casein, talc, titanium dioxide, paraformaldehyde, ammonium hydroxide, and water.)

**Plastics****Solvent for—**

Nitrocellulose and resins.

**Printing****Antiwarping agent in—**

Bookbinding pastes, particularly those used in connection with artificial leather covers.

**Moistening and softening agent for—**

Bookbinding pastes, particularly those used in connection with artificial leather covers.

**Refrigeration****Antifreeze in—**

Refrigerators.

**Resins and Waxes****Process material in making—**

Synthetic resins.

**Solvent for—**

Resins.

**Starting point in making synthetic resins from—**

Coconut oil, glycerin, and phthalic anhydride (Brit. 397554).

Adipic and phthalic acids, with glycerin, mannitol, or pentaerythritol (Brit. 396354).

Azelaic and phthalic acids, with glycerin, mannitol, or pentaerythritol (Brit. 396354).

Fumaric and phthalic acids, with glycerin, mannitol, or pentaerythritol (Brit. 396354).

Glutaric and phthalic acids, with glycerin, mannitol, or pentaerythritol (Brit. 396354).

Maleic and phthalic acids, with glycerin, mannitol, or pentaerythritol (Brit. 396354).

Malic and phthalic acids, with glycerin, mannitol, or pentaerythritol (Brit. 396354).

Pimelic and phthalic acids, with glycerin, mannitol, or pentaerythritol (Brit. 396354).

Selaic and phthalic acids, with glycerin, mannitol, or pentaerythritol (Brit. 396354).

Suberic and phthalic acids, with glycerin, mannitol, or pentaerythritol (Brit. 396354).

Succinic and phthalic acids, with glycerin, mannitol, or pentaerythritol (Brit. 396354).

**Rubber****Solvent for—**

Nitrocellulose and resins in making decorative and protective coatings for rubber goods.

**Soap****Coupling agent in—**

Textile soaps.

**Ingredient of—**

Concentrated liquid soap, containing also caustic potash and oleic acid, for treating silk stockings and other silk goods.

Soaps for use with dry-cleaning solvents, especially carbon tetrachloride or trichloroethylene, consisting of a fatty acid soap (with a content of a polyglycol) with or without a chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbon (Brit. 407088).

**Textile****Agent for increasing stretching properties of—**

Cotton, mohair, rayon, silk, wool.

**Conditioning agent for—**

Yarns.

**Desizing agent in—**

Peroxide bleaching of cotton (dissolves natural wax).

**Flexibilizing agent for—**

Cotton, mohair, rayon, silk, wool.

**Ingredient (Brit. 401350) of—**

Discharge paste, containing also an alkali-formaldehyde sulphoxylate and zinc sulphocyanide.

**Lubricant for—**

Cotton, mohair, rayon, silk, wool.

**Moistening agent in making—**

Nondrying dye pastes.

**Plasticizing agent for—**

Warp sizes (used to overcome entangling of protruding fibers in weaving hairy and fuzzy worsted warps of "singles" yarn).

**Reagent for—**

Setting twist of yarns.

**Reagent in—**

Kier boiling.

**Softening agent for—**

Cotton, mohair, rayon, silk, wool.

**Solvent for dyes in—**

Dyeing and printing processes.

**Diethyleneglycol Monobutyl Ether**

French: Éther de diéthylèneglycolemonobutylque.

German: Diaethylenglykolmonobutyläther.

**Chemical****Solvent for—**

Cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, various oils.

**Solvent in making—**

Special textile oils.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**2:1'-Diethyl-4-ethseleno-6'-methylthiapsicyanin Iodide****Photographic****Sensitizer (Brit. 420971) in—**

Photographic emulsions.

**2:2'-Diethyl-8-furylselenacarbocyanin Iodide****Dye**

Dye possessing (Brit. 439359)—

Abnormally high solubility in organic solvents.

**2:2'-Diethyl-8-furylthiacarbocyanin Iodide****Dye**

Dye possessing (Brit. 439359)—

Abnormally high solubility in organic solvents.

**Diethylguanilythiourea**

Synonyms: Diethylguanylsulphourea.

French: Sulphourée de diéthylguanyle, Sulphourée diéthylqueguanilyque, Thiourée de diéthylguanyle, Thiorurée diéthylqueguanilyque.

German: Diaethylguanylsulfoharnstoff, Diaethylguanylthioharnstoff.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Starting point (Brit. 286749) in making vulcanization accelerators with—**

Butyl mercaptan, ethyl mercaptan, 2-mercaptobenzimidazole, mercaptobenzothiazole, mercaptobenzoxazole, 2-mercaptotriminazole, 2-mercaptothiazolin mercaptotolylthiazole, meta-aminothiophenol, naphthylthiazole, orthoaminothiophenol, para-aminothiophenol, thioamelin, thioamides, thioanilides, thiocresol, thioxindole, thiophenol.

**Diethylhydrazin****Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Tetraethyltetrazone, triethylazonium iodide.

**Diethyl Hydrophthalate**

French: Hydrophthalate de diéthyle, Hydrophthalate diéthylque.

German: Diaethylhydrophthalat, Hydrophthalsäurediäthyl, Hydrophthalsäurediäthylester.

**Cellulose Products****Plasticizer for—**

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Diethylsorosindulin-1:6:13-trisulphonic Acid****Dye****Starting point (Brit. 431708 and 431709) in making—**

Greenish-blue dyestuffs with 4-aminodiphenylamine-2-sulphonic acid.

**Diethyl Ketone Peroxide****Fuel**

Ignition improver (Brit. 444544) for—

Diesel engine fuels.

Reducer (Brit. 444544) of—

Inflammability hazards in diesel engine fuels.

**Diethylmalonic Acid****Chemical****Starting point (Brit. 410385) in making—**

Aliphatic esters by esterification in the presence of a neutral solvent, such as benzene, benzene hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, and ethers, and of an esterification catalyst, such as sulphuric, hydrochloric, phosphoric, or a sulphonic acid or an acid sulphuric acid ester.

**Diethylmeta-aminophenol****Chemical**

As an intermediate in organic syntheses.

**Dye**

As an intermediate.

**Rubber**

As an antioxidant (U. S. 1899120).

**Diethyloctadecylamine Hydrochloride****Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 390553) for—

Increasing fastness to water of cellulosic materials dyed with substantive colors.

**Diethyloctylamine Oxide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 460710) in making—

Cleansing, disinfecting, and wetting agents by reacting with alkylene oxides.

Emulsifying agents for soaps, glue, gelatin, gums, and mucilages.

Textile stripping agents for vat dyestuffs by reacting with alkylene oxides and mixing with hydrosulphites.

**Diethyloleamine Oxide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 460710) in making—

Cleansing, disinfecting, and wetting agents by reacting with alkylene oxides.

Emulsifying agents for soaps, glue, gelatin, gums, and mucilages.

Textile stripping agents for vat dyestuffs by reacting with alkylene oxides and mixing with hydrosulphites.

**Diethyl Oxalate****Cellulose Products**

Solvent and plasticizer for—

Cellulose esters or ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatic chemicals, ethylbenzyl malonate from benzyl acetate (German 427856), intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceutical chemicals, trimethylamine.

**Perfume**

As a solvent.

**2:2'-Diethyl-8-pentadecylselenacarbocyanin Iodide****Dye**

Dye possessing (Brit. 439359)—

Abnormally high solubility in organic solvents.

**2:2'-Diethyl-8-pentadecylthiacarbocyanin Iodide****Dye**

Dye possessing (Brit. 439359)—

Abnormally high solubility in organic solvents.

**Diethyl Phthalate**

Synonyms: Phthalic ether.

French: Phthalate de diéthyle, Phthalate diéthylique.

German: Diäthylphthalat, Phthalsäurediäthyläther.

Phthalsäurediäthylester.

**Abrasives**

Plasticizing agent in making—

Grinding wheels, whetstones, sand paper, emery paper, and cloth (Brit. 281711).

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Making various products and in various chemical processes, in which its high resistance to heat is of advantage.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of various mixtures.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Cellulose acetate dopes, varnishes, and lacquers.

**Perfumery**

Fixative in making—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

Solvent in making—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

Starting point in making—

Synthetic perfumes.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—

Moulding powders containing cellulose esters and ethers (Brit. 282723).

Substitute for camphor in making—

Celluloid and other plastics.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent in making—

Synthetic ester-condensation products (Brit. 252394).

**Textile**

—, Finishing

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in oiling fabrics.

**2:2'-Diethyl-8-propylselenacarbocyanin Iodide****Dye**

Dye possessing (Brit. 439359)—

Abnormally high solubility in organic solvents.

**2:2'-Diethyl-8-propylthiacarbocyanin Iodide****Dye**

Dye possessing (Brit. 439359)—

Abnormally high solubility in organic solvents.

**Diethyl Sebacate**

Synonyms: Diethyl sebacate, Ethyl sebacate, Ethyl sebacinate, Sebacic ether, Sebacinic ether.

French: Éther sébacique, Éther sébacinique, Sébacate de diéthyle, Sébacate diéthylique, Sébacate d'éthyle, Sébacate éthylique, Sébacinate de diéthyle, Sébacinate diéthylique, Sébacinate d'éthyle, Sébacinate éthylique.

German: Aethylsebacat, Aethylsebacinat, Diäthylsebacat, Diäthylsebacinat, Sebacinsäurediäthylester, Sebacinsäureäthylester, Sebacinsäurediäthyläther, Sebacinsäureäthylester.

Sebacinsäureäthylester, Sebacinsäurediäthyläther, Sebacinsäureäthylester.

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**2:2'-Diethyl-4:5:4':5'-tetraethoxyselenatricarbocyanin Iodide**

*Photographic*  
Sensitizer (Brit. 425417) for—  
Photographic emulsions.

**2:2'-Diethyl-4:5:4':5'-tetraethoxythiatricarbocyanin Iodide**

*Photographic*  
Sensitizer (Brit. 425417) for—  
Photographic emulsions.

**2:2'-Diethyl-4:5:4':5'-tetramethoxythiadicarbocyanin Iodide**

*Photographic*  
Sensitizer (Brit. 425417) for—  
Photographic emulsions.

**2:2'-Diethyl-4:5:4':5'-tetramethoxythiatricarbocyanin Iodide**

*Photographic*  
Sensitizer (Brit. 425417) for—  
Photographic emulsions.

**3:3'-Diethylthiazolotricarbocyanin Iodide**

*Photographic*  
Sensitizer (Brit. 436941 and 437017) for—  
Photographic emulsions to infrared light with maxima at 710 mμ.

**1:1'-Diethyl-4:4'-tricarboyanin Iodide**

*Photographic*  
Sensitizer (Brit. 436941 and 437017) for—  
Photographic emulsions to infrared light with maxima at 980 mμ.

**Diethyl-Zinc**

*Lubricant*  
Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—  
Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases, by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**4:4'-Difluorodiphenyl**

*Miscellaneous*  
Reagent (Brit. 333583) in—  
Mothproofing furs, feathers, hair.

*Textile*  
Reagent (Brit. 333583) in—  
Mothproofing wool and felt.

**Digammachlorobetahydroxypropylpiperidinium Chloride**

*Textile*  
Assistant (Brit. 454320) in—  
Textile processes.

**Digammaethylheptenylcarbinol Hydrogensulphate, Calcium Salt**

*Miscellaneous*  
As a general detergent (Brit. 440539).  
As a general emulsifying agent (Brit. 440539).  
As a general wetting agent (Brit. 440539).

*Textile*  
As a detergent (Brit. 440539).  
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 440539).  
As a textile assistant (Brit. 440539).  
As a wetting agent (Brit. 440539).

**Digammaethylheptenylcarbinol Hydrogensulphate, Magnesium Salt**

*Miscellaneous*  
As a general detergent (Brit. 440539).  
As a general emulsifying agent (Brit. 440539).  
As a general wetting agent (Brit. 440539).

*Textile*  
As a detergent (Brit. 440539).  
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 440539).  
As a textile assistant (Brit. 440539).  
As a wetting agent (Brit. 440539).

**Digammaethylheptenylcarbinol Hydrogensulphate, Sodium Salt**

*Miscellaneous*  
As a general detergent (Brit. 440539).  
As a general emulsifying agent (Brit. 440539).  
As a general wetting agent (Brit. 440539).

*Textile*  
As a detergent (Brit. 440539).  
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 440539).

As a textile assistant (Brit. 440539).  
As a wetting agent (Brit. 440539).

**Diglycerol Tetra-acetate**

*Ceramic*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

*Chemical*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) for—  
Cellulose esters or ethers.

*Cosmetic*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose esters or ethers as a base material.

*Electrical*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

*Glass*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

*Glues and Adhesives*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Adhesive compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.

*Leather*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods.

*Metallurgical*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

*Miscellaneous*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various articles.

*Paint and Varnish*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers.

*Paper*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp.

*Photographic*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in making—  
Films from cellulose esters or ethers.

*Plastics*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in making—  
Laminated fiber products.  
Molded products.  
Plastics from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

*Resins*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in making—  
Artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

*Rubber*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

*Stone*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

*Textile*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated textile fabrics.

*Woodworking*  
Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) in—  
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.



**Diglycerylamine**

French: Diglycérilamine.

German: Diglycerylamin.

**Soap**

Starting point in making—

Soaps, when warmed with fatty acids, soluble in organic liquids and suitable for making dry-cleaning preparations.

**Diglycol Laurate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent.

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Diguaicolisatin****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 278672) in making drugs with—

Benzyl bromide, benzyl iodide, butyl bromide, butyl iodide, dimethyl sulphate, ethyl bromide, ethyl iodide, methyl bromide, methyl iodide, phenyl bromide, phenyl iodide, propyl bromide, propyl iodide.

**Diheptoxybenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de diheptoxybenzoïque.

German: Diheptoxybenzoesäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 291361) in making thioindigoid dyes with—

Anthracene and derivatives.

Benzene and members of the benzene series.

Naphthalene and derivatives, such as the naphthalene and naphthol sulphonic acids.

**Diheptoxybenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de diheptoxybenzoïque.

German: Diheptoxybenzoesäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 291361) in making thioindigoid dyes with—

Anthracene and derivatives.

Benzene and members of the benzene series.

Naphthalene and naphthalene derivatives, such as the naphthalene and naphthol sulphonic acids.

**Dihydrobenzene**

Synonyms: Dihydrobenzol.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Aromatic hydrocarbon emulsions, terpene emulsions.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Emulsions.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Emulsified tanning compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Emulsified washing and cleansing compositions.

**Paper**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in treating—

Paper and cardboard to increase their absorbing and wetting capacities.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Mineral oil emulsions.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Emulsified compositions.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Emulsified dye liquors.

—, Finishing

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Emulsified washing and cleansing compositions.

—, Manufacturing

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Wool-carbonizing compositions.

**Dihydro-1:2:3:9-benzisotetrazole****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (U. S. 2008536) to have—

Valuable therapeutic properties and solubility in water.

**Dihydrocarveole**

Synonyms: Alphamethyl-4-isopropenylcyclohexanol-2,

Alphamethyl-4-isopropenylcyclohexanol-2, Dihydrocarveol.

**Food**

For giving food a caraway flavor.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Elder perfume preparations.

Hyacinth preparations.

Lily-of-the-valley preparations.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Dihydrocarveyl Acetate**

French: Acétate de dihydrocarveyle, Acétate dihydrocarveyllique.

German: Dihydrocarveylacetat, Dihydrocarveylazetat,

Essigsäuredihydrocarveylester, Essigsäuresdihydrocarveyl.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Flavoring compounds, fruit essences and extracts.

Flavoring agent in—

Food preparations.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Fancy perfumes.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics, toilet waters.

**Dihydrocarvone**

Synonyms: Alphamethyl-4-isopropenylcyclohexanone-2.

French: Dihydrocarvone.

German: Alphamethyl-4-isopropenylcyclohexanon-2,

Dihydrocarvon.

**Food**

As a flavoring.

Ingredient of—

Fruit essences and extracts.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfume preparations.

Perfuming and flavoring ingredient in making—

Cosmetics.

**Dihydrocuprein Ethyl Ether Hydrochloride**

French: Chlorohydrate de dihydrocupreine éthylique, Hydrochlorure d'éther dihydrocupreinéthylique.

German: Dihydrocupreinaethylätherchlorhydrat, Dihydrocupreinaethylätherhydrochlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282356) in making antiparasitic agents with the following acids or their sodium and potassium salts—

Apocholic, cholic, dehydrocholic, desoxycholic, glycocholic, taurocholic.

**Dihydrocupreinisoamyl Ether**

French: Éther de dihydrocupreinoisoamyle, Éther de dihydrocupreinoisamylique.

German: Dihydrocupreinoisamyläther.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282356) in making antiparasitic agents with the following acids or their sodium and potassium salts—

Apocholic, cholic, dehydrocholic, desoxycholic, glycocholic, taurocholic.

**Dihydrocupreinisoamyl Ether Hydrochloride**

French: Chlorohydrate d'éther de dihydrocupreinoisoamyle, Chlorohydrate d'éther dihydrocupreinoisamylique.

Hydrochlorure d'éther de dihydrocupreinoisoamyle, Hydrochlorure d'éther dihydrocupreinoisamylique.

German: Dihydrocupreinoisamylätherchlorhydrat,

Dihydrocupreinoisamylydrochlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282356) in making antiparasitic agents with the following acids or their sodium and potassium salts—

Apocholic, cholic, dehydrocholic, desoxycholic, glycocholic, taurocholic.

**Dihydrocuprein-normal-octyl Ether**

French: Éther de dihydrocupreine-N-octyle, Éther dihydrocupreine-N-octylique.

German: Dihydrocuprein-N-octyläther.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282356) in making antiparasitic agents with the following acids or their sodium and potassium salts—

Apocholic, cholic, dehydrocholic, desoxycholic, glycocholic, taurocholic.

**Dihydrocuprein-normal-octylether Hydrochloride**

French: Éther de dihydrocupreine-N-octylechlorhydrique, Éther de dihydrocupreine-N-octylehydrochlorique.

German: Chlorwasserstoffsäuresdihydrocupreine-N-octyläther, Dihydrocupreine-N-octylätherchlorhydrat, Dihydrocupreine-N-octylätherhydrochlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282356) in making antiparasitic agents with the following acids or their sodium and potassium salts—

Apocholic, cholic, dehydrocholic, desoxycholic, glycocholic, taurocholic.

**Dihydro-6:8-dimethyl-1:2:3:9-benzisotetrazole****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (U. S. 2008536) as having—

Valuable therapeutic properties and solubility in water.

**Dihydrodioxymorphine-D****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (U. S. 1980972) as—

Preparation having physiological properties of morphine, but less toxic.

**Dihydro-8-methyl-1:2:3:9-benzisotetrazole****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (U. S. 2008536) to have—

Valuable therapeutic properties and solubility in water.

**Dihydroquinone**

German: Dihydrochinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282356) in making parasiticides with—

Apocholic acid, cholic acid, dehydrocholic acid, desoxycholic acid, glycocholic acid, potassium salts of these acids, sodium salts of these acids, taurocholic acid.

**Dihydrothebaine****Chemical**

Starting point in making derivatives used as drugs (German 437451).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**2:4-Dihydroxybenzimidiothiophenylether Hydrochloride**

Synonyms: 2:4-Dihydroxybenzimidophenylsulphide-hydrochloride.

**Fungicide and Insecticide****Larvicide for—**

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**2:6-Dihydroxy-1:5-dibenzoylnaphthalene**

German: 2:6-Dihydroxy-1:5-dibenzoylnaphthalin.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Dyestuffs of the halogenated dibenzopyrenequinone type (Brit. 249147).

**5:5'-Dihydroxy-2:2'-dimethyloxacarboxyanin****Perchlorate****Photographic**

Sensitizing agent (Brit. 430357) for—

Emulsions.

**8:8'-Dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylamine-6:6'-disulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 8:8'-dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylamine-6:6'-disulphonique.

German: 8:8'-Dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylamin-6:6'-disulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 270446) in making azo dyestuffs for viscose rayon with—

Alphanaphthylamine, aminoazobenzene sulphonic acid, aminosalicylic acid, meta-aminobenzoic acid, metaxylidene, naphthionic acid, orthoanisidin, para-aminoacetanilide, parachloroanilin, paranitranilin.

**8:8'-Dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylaminetetrasulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 8:8-dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylamine-tétrasilphonique.

German: 8:8'-Dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylaminetetrasulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 270446) in making azo dyestuffs for

viscose rayon with—  
Dihydrothioparatoluidinsulphonic acid, metanitraniilin, metaxylidenesulphonic acid, para-aminoacetanilide, paranitranilinorthosulphonic acid, salicylicazoalphanaphthylamine.

**Dihydroxydiphenylpropane****Glass**

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

Halogenated rubber derivatives used as cements for laminated glass.

**Miscellaneous**

Inhibitor (Brit. 437304) of—

Photochemical action.

**Paper**

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

Halogenated rubber derivatives used for impregnating or coating wrapping paper.

**Rubber**

Promoter (Brit. 437304) of—

Resistance to the deteriorating action of light on chlorinated rubber.

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

Coating and impregnating agents made from halogenated rubber derivatives and used for treating fabrics to be used as wrapping materials.

Transparent films or sheets made from halogenated rubber derivatives.

**2:4'-Dihydroxydiphenyl Sulphide**

Synonyms: 2:4'-Dihydroxybisphenyl sulphide.

**Fungicide and Insecticide**

As a fungicide (Brit. 349004).

As an insecticide (Brit. 349004).

**Sanitation**

As a bactericide (Brit. 349004).

**Dihydroxymethylcetylamine Oxide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 460710) in making—

Cleansing, disinfecting, and wetting agents by reacting with alkylene oxides.

Emulsifying agents for soaps, glue, gelatin, gum, and mucilages.

Textile stripping agents for vat dyestuffs by reacting with alkylene oxides and mixing with hydrosulphites.

**1:2-Dihydroxynaphthalene****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Coaltar**

Inhibitor (Brit. 432121) of—

Gums or sludges in crude benzene.

Stabilizer (Brit. 432121) for—

Crude benzene.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Petroleum**

Inhibitor (Brit. 432121) of—

Formation of gummy, resinous products or sludge in liquid hydrocarbons, such as cracked gasoline, diesel oil, transformer oil.

Stabilizer (Brit. 432121) for—

Liquid hydrocarbons such as cracked gasoline, diesel oil, transformer oil.

**1:4-Dihydroxynaphthalene****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Coaltar**

Inhibitor (Brit. 432121) of—

Gums or sludges in crude benzene.

Stabilizer (Brit. 432121) for—

Crude benzene.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**1:4-Dihydroxynaphthalene (Continued)****Petroleum**

Inhibitor (Brit. 432121) of—

Formation of gummy, resinous products or sludge in liquid hydrocarbons, such as cracked gasoline, diesel oil, transformer oil, etc.

Stabilizer (Brit. 432121) for—

Liquid hydrocarbons such as cracked gasoline, diesel oil, transformer oil.

**1:5-Dihydroxynaphthalene**

German: 1:5-Dihydroxynaphtalin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Rubber**

Ingredient (Brit. 342502) of—

Rubber batch (added in admixture with the following chemicals, for the purpose of retarding the deterioration of the rubber):

Acetaldehyde, allylthiourea, alphanaphthylamine, butyraldehyde, dialphanaphthylurea, dianisidin, dibenzylamine, dibenzylanilin, diethanolamine, diethylenetriamine, dimethylalphanaphthylamine, dinaphthylbenzidin, diphenylamine, ethylalphanaphthylamine, ethylenediamine, formaldehyde, dicyandiamine, heptaldehyde, metanitromethylanilin, methylalphanaphthylamine, methylbenzylanilin, methylphenylhydrazin, monoethanolamine, naphthylidiaminodiphenylmethane, paraminodimethylanilin, paraphenylenediamine, pentamethyldiethylenetriamine, phenylalphanaphthylamine, polyethylenepolyamine, triethanolamine, triethylamine, triethyltrimethylenetetramine.

**1:7-Dihydroxynaphthalene****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Coal tar**

Inhibitor (Brit. 432121) of—

Gums or sludges in crude benzene.

Stabilizer (Brit. 432121) for—

Crude benzene.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Petroleum**

Inhibitor (Brit. 432121) of—

Formation of gummy or resinous products or sludge in liquid hydrocarbons, such as cracked gasoline, transformer oil, diesel oil.

Stabilizer (Brit. 432121) for—

Liquid hydrocarbons, such as cracked gasoline, diesel oil, transformer oil.

**2:3-Dihydroxynaphthalene****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Coal tar**

Inhibitor (Brit. 432121) of—

Gums or sludges in crude benzene.

Stabilizer (Brit. 432121) for—

Crude benzene.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Petroleum**

Inhibitor (Brit. 432121) of—

Formation of gummy or resinous products or sludge in liquid hydrocarbons, such as cracked gasoline, diesel oil, transformer oil.

Stabilizer (Brit. 432121) for—

Liquid hydrocarbons, such as cracked gasoline, diesel oil, transformer oil.

**2:8-Dihydroxynaphthalene-6-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Coupling agent (Brit. 421421) in making—

Red-grey colors (on wool) with orthoaminophenol-4-sulphonic acid chromium salt.

Blue-violet colors (on leather) with 6-nitro-orthoaminophenol-4-sulphonic acid copper salt.

Intermediate in—

Dye manufacture.

**3:4-Dihydroxyphenylalphanopropanolamine****Hydrochloride**

Synonyms: Hydrochloride of betaaminooalpa-3:4-dihydroxyphenyl-normal-propyl alcohol.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 439168) as—

Vaso-constrictor in conjunction with betadiethylaminoethyl para-aminobenzoate hydrochloride as anesthetic (greater stability and less toxicity than adrenalin are claimed).

**Dihydroxypropyl-N'-Butylthiourea, Normal****Textile**

Wetting agent (Brit. 436660) in—

Mercerizing processes (used in conjunction with phenols).

**Dihydroxystearic Acid**

French: Acide de dihydroxystearique, Acide de dioxyestearique.

German: Dihydroxystearinsäure, Dioxystearinsäure.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Emulsified preparations.

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, stearic acid compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Bleaching compositions, cleansing compositions.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Saponaceous cleansing and bleaching compositions.

**Textile**

—, Finishing

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Finishing, bowking, and softening baths.

—, Manufacturing

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Oiling compositions.

**2:4-Di-iodoanisole**

German: 2:4-Dijodanisole.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 275313) in making iodo derivatives

of cyanophenol ethers with—

Metallic salts of iodo-oxybenzo nitriles.

Metallic salts of iodophenol ethers.

**5:7-Di-iodo-8-hydroxyquinolin****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—

Antiseptic.

**2:6-Di-iodophenol-4-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Sozoiodolic acid.

French: Acide 2:6-di-iodophénol-4-sulphonique, Acide sozoiodolique.

German: 2:6-Dijodphenol-4-sulfonsäure, 2:6-Dijodphenol-4-sulfosäure, Sozojodolsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, pharmaceuticals, various salts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Di-iodoricinostearolic Acid**

Synonyms: Ricinostearolic di-iodide.

French: Acide di-iodoricinostearolique, Di-iodure ricinostearolique.

German: Dijodricinostearolinsäure, Ricinostearolindijodid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, pharmaceuticals, various salts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Di-iodosalicylic Acid**

Latin: Acidum di-iodosalicylicum.

French: Acide de di-iodosalicyle, Acide di-iodosalicylique.

German: Dijodsalicylsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, pharmaceuticals, various salts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Di-isobutylamine***Insecticide*

Suspension promoter for—  
Insoluble powdered insecticides.

**Di-isobutyl Phthalate**

French: Phthalate de di-isobutyle, Phthalate di-isobutylique.

German: Di-isobutylphthalat, Phtalsäuredi-isobutylester, Phtalsäuresdi-isobutyl.

*Cellulose Products**Plasticizer for—*

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Perfume*

As a fixative.

Solvent for—

Aromatic oils.

**Di-isopropylcarbazole***Resins*

Treating agent (German 578039) for—  
Raising softening point of natural resins.

**Di-isopropylidithiophosphoric Acid***Chemical*

Starting point (U. S. 1949629) in making—

Vulcanization accelerators by reaction with sulphur chloride.

**Di-isopropylidithiophosphoric Acid Sodium Salt***Chemical*

Starting point (U. S. 1949629) in making—

Vulcanization accelerators by reaction with sulphur chloride.

**Di-isopropyl Ketone Peroxide***Fuel*

Ignition improver (Brit. 444544) for—

Diesel engine fuels.

Reducer (Brit. 444544) of—

Inflammability hazards in diesel engine fuels.

**Di-isopropyl Sulphite**

French: Sulphite de di-isopropyle, Sulphite di-isopropylque.

German: Di-isopropylsulfid, Schwefeligsäuredi-isopropylester, Schwefeligsäuresdi-isopropyl.

*Agriculture*

Reagent (Brit. 340685) in destroying—

Grain weevils.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide.

Ingredient (Brit. 340685) of—

Insecticidal preparations.

**Dilauryl Dithiocarbamate***Fungicide and Insecticide*

As a fungicide (Brit. 436327).

As an insecticide (Brit. 436327).

**Dilauryl Dithiocarbonate***Insecticide and Fungicide*

As an anticyptogamic (Brit. 436327).

As an insecticide (Brit. 436327).

**Diluents**

See: "Solvents."

**Dimethyl Malate***Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer (Brit. 432404) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dimercaptodiphenyl***Petroleum*

Antioxidant (Brit. 425569) for—

Lubricating, transformer, and switch oils, particularly solvent-extracted oils and others of a paraffinic nature, in which the natural inhibitor content may have been reduced during refining.

**2:5-Dimethoxyanilide***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—

Yellowish-red water-insoluble dyestuffs by coupling (in substance or on the fiber) with meta-4-xylylidin-6-sulphondiethylamide.

**2:4-Dimethoxyanilin-5-sulphonbenzylmethanamide***Dye*

Coupling agent (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—

Water-insoluble bordeaux dyestuffs with 5-methoxyorthotoluidide.

**3:4'-Dimethoxydiphenylamine***Rubber*

As an antioxidant (Brit. 435024).

**6:6'-Dimethoxy-1:3:3:1':3':3'-hexamethylindocarbocyanin Chloride***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 448508) in making—

Color lakes which are especially fast to light, oil, and alcohols, and are claimed to be superior to the corresponding lakes from triarylmethane dyes.

**2:5-Dimethoxyparaphenylenediamine***Dye*

As an intermediate.

Starting point (Brit. 397034) in making—

Tetrazo compounds.

**Dimethoxyphenylguanadin***Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Dipara-anisylmonophenetylguanadin hydrochloride (a coin).

**Dimethoxystrychnine***Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Delta-5-phenyl-5-ethylhydantoin, used as a hypnotic. Hydrochloride, nitrate, and sulphate, used as paralyzants to the sensory nerves.

**Dimethylamine**

German: Dimethylamin.

*Agricultural*

Reagent for—

Attracting boll weevils in order to exterminate them.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with the aid of—

Allylenethiourea, amylethethiourea, butylenethiourea, ethylenethiourea, heptylenethiourea, hexylenethiourea, isoallylenethiourea, isoamylethethiourea, isobutylenethiourea, isopropylethethiourea, methylenethiourea, propylenethiourea.

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, dimethylamine hydrochloride, dimethylaminocarbinal, diphenylhydrazin, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 270334) in making pharmaceutical chemicals with the aid of—

Alphabromoquinolingammacarboxylic acid.

Alphachloroquinolingammacarboxylic acid.

Alphaiodoquinolingammacarboxylic acid.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

New methylene blue GG.

*Rubber*

Accelerator in—

Vulcanization.

**Dimethylaminebenzoylbenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de diméthyleaminebenzoylbenzoïque.

German: Dimethylamin-benzoylbenzolsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

3-Dimethylaminoanthraquinone.

**1:4-Di(methylamino)anthraquinone***Oils, Fats, Waxes*

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**Dimethylaminoantipyrin**

Synonyms: Amidopyrin, Aminopyrin, Pyramidon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Dimethylaminoantipyrin acetate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin benzoate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin borate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin camphorate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin citrate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin citrate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin glycolate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin glycerinate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin glycerophosphate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin lactate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin phosphate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin salicylate.  
Dimethylaminoantipyrin sulphate.  
Pyramidon butylchloral.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde****Analysis**

Reagent in testing for—

Salvarsan, tryptophan.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Derivative with paratoluidinsulphonic acid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Acid violet 6B, naphthalene green V.

**Insecticide**

Starting point in making—

Insecticidal compounds with 2:4:6-trimethoxypyridin chloride (German 438241).

**Dimethylaminobenzoyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de diméthyleaminobenzoyle, Chlorure diméthyleaminobenzoylique.

German: Dimethylaminobenzoylchlorid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Acid violet 7B.

**Dimethylaminobenzyl Alcohol**

French: Alcool de diméthyleaminobenzyle, Alcool diméthyleaminobenzylque.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde.

**1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-6-bromobenzene**

Synonyms: 1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-6-bromobenzol.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 274128) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthalide, betanaphthalide, 4-chloro-2-aniside, 4-chloro-2-toluidide.

**1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-4-bromobenzene**

French: 1:3-Diméthyle-5-amino-5-bromobenzène.

German: 1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-4-bromobenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, pharmaceuticals, intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 300504) in making azo dyestuffs with—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alpha-anilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthalide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic anthroxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic benzoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-toluidide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic cresoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic diacetoaceticanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2':5'-dimethoxy-1'-anilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-methoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic naphthoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 1-naphthylamide.

2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-naphthylamide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic orthotoluidide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic phenoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic tolonyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-2-bromo-4-chlorobenzene**

French: 1:3-Diméthyle-5-amino-2-bromo-4-chlorobenzène.

German: 1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-2-brom-4-chlorbenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 300504) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alpha-anilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthalide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic anthroxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic benzoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-toluidide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic cresoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic diacetoaceticanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2':5'-dimethoxy-1'-anilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-methoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic naphthoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic orthotoluidide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic phenoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic tolonyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-6-chlorobenzene**

Synonyms: 1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-6-chlorobenzol.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 274128) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthalide, betanaphthalide, 5-chloro-2-aniside, 4-chloro-2-toluidide.

**1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-2-chloro-4-bromobenzene**

German: 1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-2-chlor-4-brombenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 300504) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic alpha-anilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthalide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic anthroxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic benzoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2-aniside.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-toluidide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic cresoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic diacetoaceticanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2':5'-dimethoxy-1'-anilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-methoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic naphthoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic orthotoluidide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic phenoxyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic tolonyanilide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.  
2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-2:6-dibromobenzene**

German: 1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-2:6-dibrombenzol.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 274128) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthalide, betanaphthalide, 5-chloro-2-aniside, 4-chloro-2-toluidide.

**1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-2:6-dichlorobenzene**

German: 1:3-Dimethyl-4-amino-2:6-chlorbenzol.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 274128) in making azo dyestuffs with—  
 Alphanaphthalide, betanaphthalide, 5-chloro-2-anisidide, 4-chloro-2-toluidide.

**1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-2:4-dichlorobenzene**

French: 1:3-Diméthyle-5-amino-2:4-dichlorobenzène.

German: 1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-2-chlorbenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 300504) in making azo dyestuffs with—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic-4-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic-4'-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic-5'-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic diacetacetanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic-2':5'-dimethoxy-1'-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic-1-naphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic-2-naphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic-2'-toluidide.

**1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-4:6-dichlorobenzene**

French: 1:3-Diméthyle-5-amino-4:6-dichlorobenzène.

German: 1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-4:6-dichlorbenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 300504) in making azo dyestuffs with—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic alpha-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anthroxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic benzoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic cresoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic diacetacetanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2':5'-dimethoxy-1'-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-methoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic naphthoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 1-naphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-naphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic orthotoluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic phenoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic toloxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic xyloxyanilide.

**5-Dimethylaminomethyl-1:3:2-xyleneol****Rubber**

Anti-ager (Brit. 459045) for—

Rubber mixes.

**Dimethylaminonaphthophenazonium Chloride****Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 364046) of—

Preparations, containing substituted amide of a fatty acid, for sterilizing seeds.

Preparations for treating infected soils.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 364046) of—

Fungicidal and insecticidal compositions containing substituted amides of fatty acids.

**Miscellaneous**

Dyestuff for various products.

**Paper**

Dyestuff for paper and pulp.

**Textile**

Coloring for dyeing and printing yarns and fabrics.

**4-Dimethylamino-1-phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone****Chemical**

Starting point (U. S. 1881317) in making—

Medicinal products with para-aminobenzoic acid.

**Dimethylaminoquinaldin Ethiodide**

French: Éthiodure diméthyleaminoquinaldinique.

German: Aethioddimethylaminochinaldin, Dimethylaminochinaldinaethiodid.

**Insecticide**

Starting point in making—

Insecticidal compounds with cinnamaldehyde.

**1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-2:4:6-tribromobenzene**

French: 1:3-Diméthyle-5-amino-2:4:6-tribromobenzène.

German: 1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-2:4:6-tribrombenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 300504) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic alpha-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anthroxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic benzoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic cresoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic diacetacetanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2':5'-dimethoxy-1'-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-methoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic naphthoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic orthotoluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic phenoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic toloxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-2:4:6-trichlorobenzene**

Synonyms: 1:3-Dimethyl-5-amino-2:4:6-trichlorobenzol.

French: 1:3-Diméthyle-5-amino-2:4:6-trichlorobenzène.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 300504) in making azo dyestuffs with—

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic alpha-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic alphanaphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic anthroxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic benzoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthalide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic betanaphthylamide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2-chloroanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-chloro-2-anisidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4'-chloro-2'-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic cresoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic diacetacetanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2':5'-dimethoxy-1'-anilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-methoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic naphthoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic orthotoluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic phenoxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic toloxyanilide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 3-toluidide.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoic 4-toluidide.

**Dimethylanilin**

Synonyms: Dimethylaniline.

French: Aniline diméthyle, Aniline diméthyllique.

German: Dimethylanilin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Benzotrichloride, diaspirin, diethyl carbonate with ethyl alcohol and ethyl chloroformate, dimethylmetaminophenol, michler's ketone, nitrosodimethylanilin, novaspirin, paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde, paradimethylaminobenzene, tetramethylaminobenzophenone, tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane, thyresol, vanillin.

**Dimethylanilin (Continued)****Dye**

Catalyst (Brit. 251491) in—  
Conversion of vat colors into soluble form by means of chlorosulphonic acid.

**Reagent (Brit. 401137) in making—**

Lithium salts of acid disulphuric esters of leuco-vat dyes useful for printing purposes.

**Starting point in making—**

Auramine, benzal green 00, betadimethylsafranin, butter yellow, chrystal violet, dahlia B, ethylene blue, helianthin, indanthrene red BN, malachite green, methyl green, methyl red, methyl violet, methylene blue, new solid green 2B, patent blue, phenylauramine, safranin, tetramethylsafranin.

**Explosives****Starting point in making—**

Tetranitromethylanilin, trinitrophenylmethylnitramine.

**Fuel**

Washing agent (Brit. 371888) in—

Treating industrial gases for the recovery of sulphuric anhydride.

**Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406658) for—

Motor fuels (lowers the rate of gum formation).

**Plastics**

Reagent (Brit. 393914 and 342167) in—

Treating cellulose acetate (in conjunction with chloroform and cyanuric chloride) in making thread, films, insulating material, and other products.

Cellulose acetate (in conjunction with tetrachloropyrimidin and chloroform) in making threads, films, insulating material, and other products.

Ethyl cellulose (in conjunction with cyanuric chloride and benzene) in making threads, films, insulating material, and other products.

**Rubber****Accelerator in—**

Vulcanization process.

**Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 391435) in making—

Cleansing agents for textile use and other purposes from sulphuric esters of long-chain unsaturated alcohols prepared by treatment of the alcohols with a compound of a tertiary amine and sulphur trioxide in equimolecular proportions.

**Textile**

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 276100) in making—

Dye liquors and printing pastes containing acridin dyestuffs.

Aminoanthraquinones, reduced and unreduced.

Anthraquinone dyestuffs, azins, azo dyestuffs, basic diarylmethane dyestuffs, basic triarylmethane dyestuffs, benzoquinone anilides, chrome mordant dyestuffs, indigoids, naphthoquinones, reduced and unreduced, naphthoquinone anilides, nitroarylamines, nitroarylphenols, nitrodiarylamines, nitrodiarylphenols, oxazines, pyridin dyestuffs, quinolin dyestuffs, quinoneimides, reduced and unreduced, sulphur dyestuffs, thiazins, xanthenes.

**Dimethylanthrarin****Textile****—, Dyeing**

Pigment in dyeing various yarns and fabrics.

**—, Printing**

Pigment in dyeing various fabrics.

**2:3'-Dimethylazobenzene-4:6-disulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 2:3'-diméthylazobenzène-4:6-disulphonique.

German: 2:3'-Dimethylazobenzol-4:6-disulfosäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (U. S. 165550-1) in making—

Tetrakosazo dyestuffs, trisazo dyestuffs.

**6:8-Dimethyl-1:2:3:9-Benzisotetrazole****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (U. S. 2008536) to have—

Valuable therapeutic properties and solubility in water.

**2:4-Dimethylbenzylphthalimide**

German: 2:4-Dimethylbenzylphthalimid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 249883) in making—

2:4-Dimethyl-1:5-di(omega-phthalimidemethyl)benzene.

2:4-Dimethyl-1:5-di(omega-aminomethyl)benzene.

**Dimethylbetahydroxyethylododecylthiomethyl-Ammonium Chloride****Disinfectant**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—

Bactericide, disinfectant.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Fungicide.

**1:1-Dimethylbutadiene**

French: 1:1-Diméthylebutadiène.

German: 1:1-Dimethylbutadien.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 309911) in making synthetic per-

fumes with—

Acrolein, crotonaldehyde, tetrolic aldehyde.

**2:3-Dimethylbutadiene**

French: 2:3-Diméthylebutadiène.

German: 2:3-Dimethylbutadien.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 309911) in making synthetic per-

fumes with—

Acrolein, crotonaldehyde, propargylaldehyde.

**Dimethylcarbinol****Chemical**

Starting point in making pharmaceutical chemicals.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Dimethylcetylsulphonium Bromide****Textile**

Mordant (Brit. 436592) in—

Dyeing natural or regenerated cellulosic textile materials with chrome dyestuffs.

**1:4-Dimethyl-2-chlorobenzene**

French: 1:4-Diméthyle-2-chlorobenzène.

German: 1:4-Dimethyl-2-chlorbenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 281290) in making—

Dimethyl-2-chlorobenzene-5-mercaptan.

Dimethyl-2-chlorobenzene-5-sulphochloride.

Dimethyl-2-chlorobenzene-5-thioglycolic acid.

**4:7-Dimethyl-5-chloroxythionaphthene**

German: 4:7-Dimethyl-5-chloroxythionaphthen.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 274527) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with—

6-Chloro-7-methylisatin anhydride, 5:7-dibromoisatin arylide, 5:7-dibromoisatin chloride, 5:7-dichloroisatin arylide, 5:7-dichloroisatin chloride, isatin alpha-anilide.

**Dimethylcyclohexanol Phthalate**

French: Phthalate de diméthylcyclohexanole.

German: Dimethylcyklohexanolphthalat, Dimethylzyklohexanolphthalat, Phthalsäuredimethylcyklohexanol-ester, Phthalsäuredimethylzyklohexanol-ester, Phthalsäuresdimethylcyklohexanol, Phthalsäuresdimethylzyklohexanol.

**Cellulose Products****Plasticizer for—**

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dimethylcyclohexyldimethylcyclohexanol, Sulphonated****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 425239).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Dimethylcyclohexyl Tartrate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 432404) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**1:4-Dimethyldiaminoanthraquinone**

German: 1:4-Dimethyldiaminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 251139) in making dyestuffs with—

Dimethylanilin, pyridin, quinolin.

**Dimethyldibenzanthrone****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 277398) in making soluble vat dyes by treatment with sulphuric acid or sulphur trioxide, in the presence of—  
 Acetyl chloride, benzoyl chloride, carbonyl chloride, chloroformic ester, paratoluenesulphonic chloride, phthalic anhydride, phthalimide, succinic anhydride, succinimide.

**2:5-Dimethyl-4:5:4':5'-dibenzoxacarboyanin Bromide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 432969) for—  
 Silver halide emulsions (sensitizing maxima: 550 mμ).

**5:5-Dimethyl-1:1-dicarboxyhexane****Disinfectant**

Claimed (U. S. 2032159) as having—  
 High bactericidal action.

**Dimethyldicetyl-Ammonium Bromide****Dry-Cleaning**

Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—  
 Solvents, such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene.

**Textile**

Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—  
 Solvents, such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene.

**2:4-Dimethyldimethylene Dioxide****Cellulose Products**

Solvent and softener (Brit. 391769) for—  
 Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Dimethyl-1:4-dioxane**

French: 1:4-Dioxane de diméthyle, 1:4-Dioxane diméthylrique.

German: Dimethyl-1:4-dioxan.

**Ceramics****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Chemical****Solvent for—**

Cellulose esters, general use, organic and inorganic chemicals.

**Solvent in making—**

Emulsions containing starches, dextrans, glues, resins, waxes, gelatin, casein, vegetable gums, and the like.

**Dye****Solvent for—**

Oil-soluble dyestuffs.

**Solvent in making—**

Dyestuff preparations containing starches, dextrans, glues, casein, gelatin, vegetable gums, and the like.

**Fats and Oils****Solvent for—**

Certain vegetable oils.

**Glass****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating glassware and in the manufacture of non-scat-terable glass.

**Glues and Adhesives****Solvent in making—**

Preparations containing glues, gelatin, casein, starches, dextrin, or vegetable gums.

**Ink**

Solvent (Brit. 326824) in making—

Printing inks.

**Leather****Solvent in making—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating leather goods and in the production of artificial leathers.

**Dressing compositions.**

Treating compositions containing dextrans, gelatin, glue, starches, vegetable gum, casein, and the like.

**Miscellaneous****Solvent in—**

Dyeing and staining solutions, polishing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent in making—**

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, dopes and primers containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, together with oils, such as perilla oil, and resins, such as sandarac, mastic, copal, and kauri (Brit. 326824).

Paint and varnish removers, polishing compositions.

**Paper****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Sizing compositions containing starches, dextrans, vegetable gums, casein, and the like.

**Petroleum****Solvent for—**

Mineral oils, paraffin.

**Plastics****Solvent (Brit. 326824) in making—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Resins and Waxes****Solvent for—**

Beeswax, carnauba wax, general use, montan wax.

**Solvent in making—**

Emulsions containing glues, gelatin, vegetable gums, casein, starches, and the like.

**Rubber****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Emulsions containing starches, glues, gelatin, casein, vegetable gums, dextrans, and the like.

**Soap****Solvent in making—**

Detergent and cleansing preparations.

**Stone****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used on artificial and natural stones.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

As an assist.

**Ingredient of—**

Dye liquor containing starches, dextrans, vegetable gums, and the like.

Solvent for various dyestuffs.

**—, Finishing****Solvent in—**

Finishing compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Woodworking****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Dimethyldodecylamine Oxide****Chemical****Starting point (Brit. 460710) in making—**

Cleansing, disinfecting, and wetting agents by reacting with alkylene oxides.

Emulsifying agents for soaps, glue, gelatin, gum, and mucilages.

Textile stripping agents for vat dyestuffs by reacting with alkylene oxides and admixing with hydrosulphites.

**Dimethyldodecylthiomethyl-Ammonium Chloride****Disinfectant**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—

Bactericide, disinfectant.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—

Fungicide.

**2:7-Di(methyleneamino)diphenylene Oxide****Rubber**

Antianging agent (Brit. 422191).

**Dimethylene Dioxide****Cellulose Products**

Solvent and softener (Brit. 391769) for—

Cellulose esters or ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."



**Dimethyl Ether****Analysis**

Solvent and reaction medium in various laboratory processes.

**Chemical**

General extracting medium.

General reaction medium.

General solvent for various purposes.

Starting point in making compounds with—

Acetylene, aluminum chloride, ammonia, antimony tri-chloride, bismuth chloride, boron fluoride, calcium chloride, carbon dioxide, ethylene, ferric chloride, hydriodic acid, hydrobromic acid, hydrochloric acid, nitrogen monoxide, phosphoric acid, stannic chloride, sulphur dioxide, sulphuric acid, titanium tetrachloride, zinc chloride.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as an anesthetic.

**Refrigeration**

As a refrigerating medium.

**Dimethylether-anthraflavinic Acid**

German: Anthraflavinsäuresdimethylester.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

2:6-Dimethoxyanthracene (Brit. 260000).

**2:6'-Dimethyl-1'-ethyl-4:5-benzoxaisocyanin****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 432969) for—

Silver halide emulsions (sensitizing maxima: 515 mu).

**2:6'-Dimethyl-1'-ethyl-4:5-benzoxa-psi-cyanin****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 432969) for—

Silver halide emulsions (sensitizing maxima: 485 mu).

**2:6'-Dimethyl-1'-ethyl-3:4-benzoxa-psi-cyanin Iodide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 423827) for—

Photographic emulsions to blue-green light.

**2:6'-Dimethyl-1'-ethyl-5:6-benzoxa-psi-cyanin Iodide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 423827) for—

Photographic emulsions to blue-green light.

**1:5-Dimethyl-1'-ethyl-5':6'-benz-2:2'-pyrazinopyridocyanin Iodide****Photographic**

As a dyestuff (Brit. 435542).

**Dimethylethylcarbinol**

Synonyms: Amylene hydrate, Tertiary amyl alcohol.

French: Alcool d'amyle tertiaire, Alcool amylique tertiaire, Carbinole de diméthylethyle, Carbinole diméthyleéthylque, Hydrate d'amylène, Hydrate amylique.

German: Amylenhydrat, Dimethylethylcarbinol, Tertiaeramyalkohol.

**Chemical**

Solvent for various purposes.

Starting point in making—

Intermediates used in the synthesis of dyestuffs, drugs, and perfumes.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Fruit essences.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Dopes, lacquers, and varnishes containing cellulose esters and ethers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Cellulose ester and ether compounds.

**2:2'-Dimethyl-8-ethyl-4:5:4':5'-dibenzoacarbocyanin Bromide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 432969) for—

Silver halide emulsions (sensitizing maxima: 580 mu).

**2:2'-Dimethyl-8-ethyloxacarbocyanin Iodide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (U. S. 1962123, 1962124, and 1962133) for—

Blue-green light.

**2:6-Dimethyl-1'-ethyloxa-psi-cyanin Iodide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 423827) for—

Photographic emulsions to blue-green light.

**3:5-Dimethylfurodiazole****Chemical**

Starting point in making various triazoles with—

4-Amino-2-butoxypyridin, methylamine, phenylamine.

**Dimethylheptenol Acetate**

French: Acétate de diméthyleheptenol, Acétate diméthyleheptenolique.

German: Dimethylheptenolacetat, Dimethylheptenolazetat, Essigsäuredimethylheptenolester, Essigsäuresdimethylheptenol.

Spanish: Acetato de dimetilheptenol.

Italian: Acetato di dimetilheptenole.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Artificial perfumes.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Dimethylhydroquinone**

Synonyms: Hydroquinone dimethyl ether, Hydroquinone methyl ether.

French: Diméthylhydroquinone, Éther diméthylehydroquinone, Éther de diméthylhydroquinone, Éther méthylehydroquinone.

German: Dimethylhydrochinon, Hydrochinondimethylether, Hydrochinonmethylether.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics and other derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Perfume for various industrial and other purposes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of artificial essence of—

Clover, hawthorne, heliotrope, hyacinth, new mown hay, narcissus, ylang-ylang.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Dimethylmeta-aminophenol****Chemical**

As an intermediate.

**Dye**

As an intermediate.

**Rubber**

As an antioxidant (U. S. 1899120).

**Dimethylmetanilic Acid**

French: Acide diméthylemétanilique, Acide de diméthylemétanyle.

German: Dimethylmetanilsäure.

**Chemical**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 277048) in making—

Dispersion with sulphur, soot, and the like.

Starting point in making various organic compounds.

**Dye**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 277048) in making—

Indigoid dyestuff compositions.

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 277048) for—

Fine dispersion of mineral pigments, barytes, and the like.

**Dimethyloctylamine Oxide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 460710) in making—

Cleansing, disinfecting, and wetting agents by reacting with alkylene oxides.

Emulsifying agents for soaps, gluc, gelatin, gum, and mucilages.

Textile stripping agents for vat dyestuffs by reacting with alkylene oxides and admixing with hydrosulphites.

**Dimethyloleamine Oxide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 460710) in making—

Cleansing, disinfecting, and wetting agents by reacting with alkylene oxides.

Emulsifying agents for soaps, gluc, gelatin, gums, and mucilages.

Textile stripping agents for vat dyestuffs by reacting with alkylene oxides and admixing with hydrosulphites.

**2:6-Dimethylolparacresol****Resins**

Starting point (Brit. 434850) in making—

Synthetic resins with a phenol, which may be dihydric-dimuclear; the product may be modified with a vegetable oil or resin acids.

**Dimethylolthiourea**

Synonyms: Dimethylolsulphourea.

French: Sulphourée de diméthyle, Thiourée de diméthyle.

German: Dimethylolsulfharnstoff, Dimethylolthioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 338937) in making artificial resins with the aid of paraformaldehyde or trioxymethylene, in the presence of—

Dibromobenzyl alcohol, dichlorobenzyl alcohol, dioxane, ethyleneglycol bromophenyl ether, ethyleneglycol bromosalicylic ether, ethyleneglycol monoethyl ether, ethyleneglycol monomethyl ether, glycol monohalogen-aryl ethers, glycol monobromobenzoic ethers, meta-chlorobenzyl alcohol, monobromobenzyl alcohol, orthochlorobenzyl alcohol, parachlorobenzyl alcohol.

**Dimethylolurea**

French: Urée de diméthyle.

German: Dimethylolharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 338937) in making artificial resins with the aid of paraformaldehyde or trioxymethylene, in the presence of—

Dibromobenzyl alcohol, dichlorobenzyl alcohol, dioxane, ethyleneglycol bromophenyl ether, ethyleneglycol bromosalicylic ether, ethyleneglycol monoethyl ether, ethyleneglycol monomethyl ether, glycol monobromobenzoic ethers, glycol monohalogen-aryl ethers, meta-chlorobenzyl alcohol, monobromobenzyl alcohol, orthochlorobenzyl alcohol, parachlorobenzyl alcohol.

**Dimethyl Phthalate**

French: Phthalate de diméthyle, Phthalate diméthyl-ique.

German: Dimethylphthalat, Phthalsäuredimethylester, Phthalsäuredimethyl.

Italian: Ftalato-dimetilica.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent and Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dimethylpyrrolidene Methyliodide**

French: Méthyl iodure de diméthylpyrrolidène.

German: Dimethylpyrrolidenmethyljodid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Butadiene 1:3.

**1:1'-Dimethyl-4:4'-tricarboyanin Iodide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 436941 and 437017) for—

Photographic emulsions to infrared light with maxima at 980  $\mu$ .

**Dimethylurea**

French: Urée de diméthyle, Urée diméthillique.

German: Dimethylharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 338937) in making artificial resins with the aid of paraformaldehyde or trioxymethylene, in the presence of—

Dibromobenzyl alcohol, dichlorobenzyl alcohol, dioxane, ethyleneglycol bromophenyl ether, ethyleneglycol bromosalicylic ether, ethyleneglycol monoethyl ether, ethyleneglycol monomethyl ether, glycol monobromobenzoic ethers, meta-chlorobenzyl alcohol, monobromobenzyl alcohol, orthochlorobenzyl alcohol, para-chlorobenzyl alcohol.

**Dinaphthalene Dioxide**

French: Dioxyde dinaphthalonique.

German: Dinaphthalindioxyd.

**Dye**

Starting point (Swiss 114913) in making vat dyestuffs such as—

Brominated quinone derivative.

Nitrated and reduced quinone derivative.

Normal amyl derivative of aminoquinone.

Normal benzyl derivative of aminoquinone.

Normal benzoyl derivative of polyaminoquinone.

Normal butyl derivative of aminoquinone.

Normal ethyl derivative of aminoquinone.

Normal methyl derivative of aminoquinone.

Normal phenyl derivative of aminoquinone.

Normal propyl derivative of aminoquinone.

Normal tolyl derivative of aminoquinone.

Normal xylol derivative of aminoquinone.

**Dinaphthyl-Bismuth-Dicresyl-Arsenic Compound****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—

Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing and high-temperature work generally.

**Dinaphthylene Dioxide****Petroleum**

Fluorescence impartor (Brit. 420371) for—

Gasoline.

Gum inhibitor (Brit. 420371) for—

Gasoline.

**Dinaphthylene Oxide****Petroleum**

Fluorescence impartor (Brit. 420371) for—

Gasoline.

Gum inhibitor (Brit. 420371) for—

Gasoline.

**Dinaphthyl Ether****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic synthesis.

**Lubricant**

Starting point (Brit. 440916) in making—

Products useful as lubricating oils or as pour-point depressors for paraffin base lubricating oils by condensation with halogenated derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as paraffin oils, paraffin, petrolatum, ceresin, ozokerite, or others contained in the middle to high fractions of petroleum.

**Di-1-naphthylethylenediamine**

German: Di-1-naphthyläthylen-diamin.

**Dye**

Starting point in making triarylmethane dyestuffs with—

Tetra-amyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone.

Tetrabutyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone.

Tetraethyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone.

Tetraisoamyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone.

Tetraisobutyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone.

Tetraisopropyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone.

Tetramethyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone.

Tetrapropyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone.

**Dinaphthylthiourea**

German: Dinaphthylthioharnstoff, Dinaphthylthiourea.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 270883) in making dyestuffs for

viscose with—

Anilin, meta-aminobenzoic acid, para-aminoacetanilide.

**Dinaphthylurea**

French: Dinaphthylurée.

German: Dinaphthylharnstoff.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 270883) in making dyestuffs for viscose rayon with—

Anilin, meta-aminobenzoic acid, metaxylidin, naphthionic acid, orthoanisidin, para-aminoacetanilide, parachloroanilin, paranitranilin, sulphanilic acid.

**4:5-Dinitroalphanaphthylamine**

German: 4:5-Dinitroalphanaphthylamin.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 270428) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, 1:2-aminoaphthol, anilin, metatoluidin, paranitranilin, cresidin, 2:4-dinitranilin, metanitranilin, metaphenylenediamine, picramic acid.

Starting point (Brit. 252957) in making—Diaz dyestuffs.

**3:5-Dinitro-2-aminobenzylsulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 3:5-dinitro-2-aminobenzylsulphonique.

German: 3:5-Dinitro-2-amino-benzylsulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265767) in making monoazo dyestuffs with—

Beta-amino-8-naphthol.  
Beta-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.  
Betamethylaminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.  
Betamethylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.  
Betanaphthylamine-3-carboxylic acid.  
Betanaphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.  
Betaphenylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.  
Ethylbenzylanilin.  
Ethylbetanaphthylamine.  
Phenylbetanaphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.**3:5-Dinitro-5-aminobenzylsulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 3:5-dinitro-5-aminobenzylsulphonique.

German: 3:5-Dinitro-5-aminobenzylsulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265767) in making monoazo dyestuffs with—

Betamethylaminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.  
Betanaphthylamine.**2:4-Dinitro-3'-aminodiphenylamine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for rayons, with the aid of—

Alkyl-aryl anilins, allylaminophenol, allylnaphthylamine, alphanaphthylamine, aminonaphthoic acids, aminonaphthols, amylaminophenol, aminynaphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, butylaminophenol, butyl-naphthylamine, cresols and derivatives, dimethylmeta-aminophenol, ethylaminophenol, ethyl-naphthylamine, gammachlorobetaoxypropionynaphthylamine, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metaphenylenediamine, metaphenetidin, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylaminophenol, methyl-naphthylamine, naphthylamine ethers, orthoaminophenol, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthophenetidin, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-aminophenol, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paraphenylenediamine, paranitrometaphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenols and derivatives, resorcinol, omegaoxyethylalphanaphthylamine.

**2:4-Dinitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for various rayons with the aid of—

Alkyl-aryl anilins, allylaminophenol, allylnaphthylamine, alphanaphthylamine, aminonaphthoic acids, aminonaphthols, amylaminophenol, aminynaphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, butylaminophenol, butyl-naphthylamine, cresols and derivatives, dimethylmeta-aminophenol, ethylaminophenol, ethyl-naphthylamine, gammachlorobetaoxypropionynaphthylamine, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, meta-

phenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylaminophenol, methyl-naphthylamine, naphthylamine ethers, orthoaminophenol, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthophenetidin, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-aminophenol, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paraphenylenediamine, paranitrometaphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenols and derivatives, propylaminophenol, propyl-naphthylamine, resorcinol, omegaoxyethylalphanaphthylamine.

**3:5-Dinitro-4-chlorobenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de 3:5-dinitro-4-chlorobenzoïque.

German: 3:5-Dinitro-4-chlorbenzoesäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279133) in making dinitroarylamino-diarylamine dyestuffs with—

4-Amino-2-carboxy-4'-methoxydiphenylamine.  
4-Aminodiphenylamine.  
4-Amino-2-sulpho-2'-carboxyldiphenylamine.**Dinitrobenzylidisdulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de dinitrobenzylidisdulfonique.

German: Dinitrobenzylidisdulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Diphenyl citronin G, diphenyl fast yellow, mikado yellow, stilbene yellow.

**3:5-Dinitro-2:4-dimethyl-6-tertiarybutylacetophenone****Mechanical**

Improver (Brit. 404046) of—

Exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to fuels not derived from petroleum, either alone or in conjunction with (1) acetophenone, methylacetophenone, 4-methoxyacetophenone, 1-naphthylmethyl ketone, 2-naphthylmethyl ketone, or (2) any of the ketones listed under (1) and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 404046) for—

Improving exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to gasoline or diesel oil, either alone or in conjunction with (1) acetophenone methylacetophenone, 4-methoxyacetophenone, 1-naphthylmethyl ketone, 2-naphthylmethyl ketone, or (2) any of the ketones listed under (1) and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**2:5-Dinitrodiphenylamine-3':4-disulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 2:5-dinitrodiphénylamine-3':4-disulfonique.

German: 2:5-Dinitrodiphenylamin-3':4-disulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Agalma green B.

**Dinitrodiphenylethane****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1891601) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dinitrohydroquinone Acetate**

French: Acétate de dinitrohydroquinone.

German: Dinitrohydrochinonacetat, Dinitrohydrochinonazetat, Essigsäuredinitrohydrochinonester, Essigsäuresdinitrohydrochinon.

Spanish: Acetato de dinitrohidroquinona.

Italian: Acetato di dinitrodrochinone.

**Analysis**

Reagent in carrying out hydrogen ion determinations for pH 4 to 5 and 9 to 10.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**2:4-Dinitro-4'-hydroxydiphenylamine****Dye**

Starting point in making—

Immedial black, immedial dark brown A, immedial dark brown B, pyrogene blue, pyrogene direct blue.

**3:5-Dinitrometatoluidin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 319390) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

Acetoacetic alphanaphthylide, acetoacetic anilide, acetoacetic aniside, acetoacetic arylides, acetoacetic ester, acetoacetic naphthylide, acetoacetic phenetide, acetoacetic toluidide, acetoacetic xylidide, aliphatic derivatives of anilin, alkyl naphthylamines, allylanilin, allylnaphthylamine, alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene, alpha-aminonaphthol, alphanaphthylamine, amylanilin, amlynaphthylamine, anilin, butylanilin, butlynaphthylamine, ethylanilin, ethlynaphthylamine, methylanilin, methlynaphthylamine, 4-nitro-1:3-phenylenediamine, omegaoxoethylalphanaphthylamine, orthoaminophenol, para-aminophenol, parachlorobetaoxypropylalphanaphthylamine, propylanilin, propynaphthylamine, pyrazolones.

**3:5-Dinitro-orthoanisidin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 313390) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Acetoacetic alphanaphthylide, acetoacetic anilide, acetoacetic aniside, acetoacetic arylides, acetoacetic betanaphthylide, acetoacetic ester, acetoacetic phenetide, acetoacetic toluidide, acetoacetic xylidide, aliphatic derivatives of anilin, alkyl naphthylamines, allylanilin, allylnaphthylamine, alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene, alpha-aminonaphthol, alphanaphthylamine, amylanilin, amlynaphthylamine, anilin, butlynaphthylamine, ethylanilin, ethlynaphthylamine, 4-nitro-1:3-phenylenediamine, omegaoxoethylalphanaphthylamine, orthoaminophenol, para-aminophenol, parachlorobetaoxypropylalphanaphthylamine, propynaphthylamine, pyrazolones.

**6:6'-Dinitro-orthoanisidin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for rayons with the aid of—

Alkylaryl amines, allylaminophenol, allylnaphthylamine, alphanaphthylamine, aminonaphthoic acids, aminonaphthols, amylanilinophenol, amlynaphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, butylaminophenol, butlynaphthylamine, cresols and their derivatives, dimethylmeta-aminophenol, ethylaminophenol, ethlynaphthylamine, gammachlorobetaoxypropionylalphanaphthylamine, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, meta-phenylenediamine, metaphenetidin, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylaminophenol, methynaphthylamine, naphthylamine ethers, orthoaminophenol, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-aminophenol, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paraphenylenediamine, paranitrometaphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenols and their homologs, propylanilinophenol, propynaphthylamine, resorcinol, omegaoxoethylalphanaphthylamine.

**3:5-Dinitro-orthocresidin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 319390) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

Acetoacetic alphanaphthylide, acetoacetic anilide, acetoacetic aniside, acetoacetic arylides, acetoacetic ester, acetoacetic naphthylide, acetoacetic phenetide, acetoacetic toluidide, acetoacetic xylidide, aliphatic derivatives of anilin, alkyl naphthylamines, allylanilin, allylnaphthylamine, alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene, alpha-aminophenol, alphanaphthylamine, amylanilin, amlynaphthylamine, anilin, butylanilin, butlynaphthylamine, ethylanilin, ethlynaphthylamine, methylanilin, methlynaphthylamine, 4-nitro-1:3-phenylenediamine, heptylanilin, heptylnaphthylamine, hexylanilin, hexlynaphthylamine, isoallylanilin, isoallylnaphthylamine, isoamylanilin, isoamlynaphthylamine, isobutylanilin, isobutlynaphthylamine, isopropylanilin, isoproplynaphthylamine, omegaoxoethylalphanaphthylamine, orthoaminophenol, para-aminophenol, parachlorobetaoxypropylalphanaphthylamine, propylanilin, propynaphthylamine, pyrazolones.

mine, isobutylanilin, isobutlynaphthylamine, isopropylanilin, isoproplynaphthylamine, omegaoxoethylalphanaphthylamine, orthoaminophenol, para-aminophenol, parachlorobetaoxypropylalphanaphthylamine, propylanilin, propynaphthylamine, pyrazolones, meta-aminophenol.

**Dinitro-orthocresol****Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the preservation of wood (U. S. 1616468).

**3:5-Dinitro-orthotoluidin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 319390) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

Acetoacetic alphanaphthylide, acetoacetic anilide, acetoacetic aniside, acetoacetic arylides, acetoacetic ester, acetoacetic phenetide, acetoacetic toluidide, acetoacetic xylidide, aliphatic derivatives of anilin, alkyl naphthylamines, allylanilin, allylnaphthylamine, alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene, alpha-aminonaphthol, alphanaphthylamine, amylanilin, amlynaphthylamine, anilin, butlynaphthylamine, ethylanilin, ethlynaphthylamine, methylanilin, methlynaphthylamine, 4-nitro-1:3-phenylenediamine, omegaoxoethylalphanaphthylamine, orthoaminophenol, para-aminophenol, parachlorobetaoxypropylalphanaphthylamine, propynaphthylamine, pyrazolones.

**2:2-Di-3-nitro-4-oxyphenylpropane****Rubber**

Reagent (French 757442) for—

Restraining premature vulcanization of rubber at low temperatures (in the neighborhood of 127°).

**3:5-Dinitropara-anisidin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 319390) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

Acetoacetic alphanaphthylide, acetoacetic anilide, acetoacetic aniside, acetoacetic ester, acetoacetic naphthylide, acetoacetic phenetide, acetoacetic toluidide, acetoacetic xylidide, aliphatic derivatives of anilin, alkyl naphthylamines, allylanilin, allylnaphthylamine, alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene, alpha-aminonaphthol, alphanaphthylamine, amylanilin, amlynaphthylamine, anilin, butylanilin, butlynaphthylamine, ethylanilin, ethlynaphthylamine, methylanilin, methlynaphthylamine, 4-nitro-1:3-phenylenediamine, omegaoxoethylalphanaphthylamine, orthoaminophenol, para-aminophenol, parachlorobetaoxypropylalphanaphthylamine, propylanilin, propynaphthylamine, pyrazolones.

**3:5-Dinitroparatoluidin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 313390) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

Acetoacetic alphanaphthylide, acetoacetic anilide, acetoacetic aniside, acetoacetic arylides, acetoacetic betanaphthylide, acetoacetic ester, acetoacetic phenetide, acetoacetic toluidide, acetoacetic xylidide, aliphatic derivatives of anilin, alkyl naphthylamines, allylanilin, allylnaphthylamine, alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene, alpha-aminonaphthylamine, amylanilin, amlynaphthylamine, anilin, butlynaphthylamine, ethylanilin, ethlynaphthylamine, methylanilin, methlynaphthylamine, 4-nitro-1:3-phenylenediamine, omegaoxoethylalphanaphthylamine, orthoaminophenol, para-aminophenol, parachlorobetaoxypropylalphanaphthylamine, propynaphthylamine, pyrazolones.

**Dinitroresorcinol****Chemical**

Intermediate in—

Organic synthesis.

**Petroleum**

Inhibitor (U. S. 1982277, 1982267, and 1982618) of—

Gum formation in gasoline, particularly in vapor-phase cracked gasoline.

**Dinitrostilbenedisulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de dinitrostilbenedisulphonique.

German: Dinitrostilbendisulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various organic chemicals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 263192) in making dyestuffs with—

Metanilic acid azometa-amidocresol-methyl ether.

Sulphanilic acid azoalphanaphthylamine.

Starting point in making—

Azidin fast yellow G, curcumin S, diamine fast yellow A, diphenyl fast yellow, direct orange G, direct yellow G, direct yellow R, polychromin B, renol yellow G, stilbene yellow G, sun yellow G, sun yellow GG.

**Dinitrotertiarybutylparacymene****Mechanical**

Improver (Brit. 404046) for—

Exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to fuels not derived from petroleum, either alone or in conjunction with (1) acetophenone, methylacetophenone, 4-methoxyacetophenone, 1-naphthylmethyl ketone, 2-naphthylmethyl ketone, or (2) any of the ketones listed under (1) and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 404046) for—

Improving exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to gasoline or diesel oil, either alone or in conjunction with (1) acetophenone, methylacetophenone, 4-methoxyacetophenone, 1-naphthylmethyl ketone, 2-naphthylmethyl ketone, or (2) any of the ketones listed under (1) and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**Di-normal-butylmetaxyldin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 439815 and 417014) in making—

Blue dyestuffs by condensing with (1) a 4:4'-dihalogeno- or 4:4'-dialkoxybenzophenone, (2) a primary 4-alkoxy- or 4-aryloxyarylamine and sulphonating the product.

Greenish-blue dyestuffs by condensing with (1) a 4:4'-dihalogeno- or 4:4'-dialkoxybenzophenone, (2) a primary 4-alkoxy- or 4-aryloxyarylamine and sulphonating the product.

**Diethyl Sulphosuccinate****Miscellaneous**

As a wetting agent (Brit. 416568).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Diorthocresol****Dye**

Coupling agent.

Intermediate.

**Diorthoformylalkylaminodiphenyl Bisulphide****Photographic**

Antifogging agent (U. S. 1962123, 1962124, and 1962133) in—

Photographic emulsions.

**1:4-Dioxane**

Synonyms: Diethylene dioxide.

French: Dioxyde de diéthylène, Dioxyde diéthylénique.

German: Diäthylendioxyd.

**Chemical**

Reagent and solvent (Brit. 307079) in making—

Emulsions with starches, dextrins, glues, gelatin, casein, vegetable gums, and the like.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 307079) in making—

Dyestuff preparations containing starches, dextrins, glues, gelatin, vegetable gums, casein, and the like.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent and solvent (Brit. 307079) in making—

Adhesive preparations containing starches, dextrins, glues, gelatin, casein, vegetable gums, and the like.

**Leather**

Solvent (Brit. 307079) in making—

Compositions in emulsion form, containing starches, vegetable gums, glues, gelatins, casein, dextrins, for treating leather.

**Paper**

Solvent (Brit. 307079) in making—

Compositions containing starches, dextrins, glues, gelatins, casein, vegetable gums, for treating paper.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 307079) in making—

Emulsions of waxes or resins containing glues, gelatins, casein, starches, vegetable gums, dextrins, and the like.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 307079) in making—

Rubber emulsions containing starches, dextrins, vegetable gums, casein, glues, gelatins, and the like.

**Textile**

Solvent (Brit. 307079) in making—

Dye liquors containing glues, gelatins, casein, vegetable gums, starches, dextrins, and the like.

**2:4-Dioxybenzene-1-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de 2:4-dioxybenzène-1-carbonique,

Acide de 2:4-dioxybenzène-1-carbolique.

German: 2:4-Dioxybenzol-1-carbonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 306447) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alphahydroxy-2-amino-6-carboxybenzene-4-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4-sulphonic acid.

Aminoazobenzenedisulphonic acid.

Anilin, benzidin.

Betanaphthol-6:8-disulphonic acid.

Betanaphthylamine-3:6-disulphonic acid.

4-Chloroanilin-3-sulphonic acid.

1:5-Dioxynaphthalene.

1:5-Dioxynaphthalenesulphanilic acid.

Sulphanilic acid.

**1:5-Dioxy-4:8-diaminoanthraquinone****Oils, Fats, and Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**1:5-Dioxy-4:8-di(benzoylamino)anthraquinone****Oils, Fats, and Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**Dioxydiethylanilin**

German: Dioxydiäthylanilin.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 274823) in making dyestuffs for acetate rayon with—

Paranitranilindiazobenzene, 3:4:5-trichloroanilin.

**Dioxydiethylmetatoluidin****Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 274823) in making dyestuffs for acetate rayon from—

2:4-Dimethylanilin, diazotized paranitranilin.

**4:4'-Dioxydiphenyldimethylmethane-3:3'-disulphonic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 425037) in making—

Tanning agents by combination with urea-formaldehyde condensation products, used for removing the green shade of chrome leather and for tanning reptile hides.

**1:5-Dioxynaphthalene**

German: 1:5-Dioxynaphtalin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

1:5-Diaminonaphthalene.

**1:5-Dioxynaphthalene (Continued)****Dye**

Starting point in making—

Azin green, blue benzidin dyestuffs, chrome azo dyestuffs, diamond black PV.

Starting point (Brit. 282111) in making arylaminonaphthalene derivatives for dyeing acetate rayon, pelts and animal fibers with the aid of—

4:4'-Amino-oxydiphenylamine, 4:4'-diaminodiphenylamine-2-sulphonic acid, meta-aminophenol, metaphenylenediamine, orthoaminophenol, orthophenylenediamine, para-aminophenol, paraphenylenediamine, Sulphonic, carboxylic, and other substitution products of leucoindophenols and leucoindamines.

**2:7-Dioxynaphthalene**

German: 2:7-Dioxynaphtalin.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Dioxin, gambin G, muscarin.

Starting point in making arylaminonaphthalene derivatives for dyeing animal fibers, acetate rayon, and pelts with the aid of—

4:4'-Amino-oxydiphenylamine. Carboxylic, sulphonic, and other substitution products of leucoindophenols and leucoindamines. 4:4'-Diaminodiphenylamine-2-sulphonic acid, meta-aminophenol, metaphenylenediamine, orthoaminophenol, orthophenylenediamine, para-aminophenol, paraphenylenediamine.

**2:6-Dioxynaphthalene-3-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de 2:6-dioxynaphtalène-3-carbonique. German: 2:6-Dioxynaphtalin-3-carbonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 270308) in making azo dyestuffs with—

2-Aminochloro-6-nitrophenol. 4-Aminophenol-4-sulphonic acid. 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid. 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol. 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.

**1:3-Dioxyphenol Diacetate****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Synthetic tanning agents (Brit. 243694).

**1:3-Dioxyquinolin**

French: 1:3-Dioxyquinoline.

German: 1:3-Dioxychinolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 298518) in making azo dyestuffs with—

1-Amino-2:7-dimethoxynaphthalene. 1-Amino-2:7-dioxynaphthalene glycolate. 1-Amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid. 2-Amino-1-methoxy-4-sulphonic acid. 1-Amino-2-methoxynaphthalene. 1-Aminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid. 1-Aminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid. 1-Amino-2-naphthoxybetapropionic acid. 1-Amino-2-oxyethoxynaphthalene sulphonic acid. 2-Amino-5-sulphobenzoic acid. Anilin. Anilin-3-chloro-6-sulphonic acid. Anilin-2:4-disulphonic acid. Anilin-2:6-disulphonic acid. Anilin-4-nitro-2:5-disulphonic acid. Anilin-3-sulphonic acid.

**2:4-Dioxyquinolin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 431649) in making—

Dyestuffs with anilin or halogen anilins, toluidins, xyliidins, and the like, for coloring organic solvents, lacquers, fats, oils, resins, and waxes; in clear yellow, greenish-yellow, or reddish shades, fast to sublimation and other influences.

Starting point (Brit. 404198) in making—

Dyestuffs (for coloring bones and bone objects red tints) by reaction with 2-amino-1-phenol-4:6-disulphonic acid and a chromium salt.

**Dipara-anisylethylene****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 435449) in making—

Dyestuffs by coupling with paratranilin.

**1:4-Diparatoluidinoanthraquinone****Oils, Fats, Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**Petroleum**

Coloring agent (Brit. 420371) for—

Gasoline, transformer oils, and turbine oils.

**1:8-Diparatoluidinoanthraquinone****Oils, Fats, Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**1:4-Diparatolylaminoanthraquinone**

German: 1:4-Diparatolylaminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 261139) in making dyestuffs with—

Dimethylanilin, pyridin, quinolin.

**Diparatolylethylenediamine****Rubber**

Antioxidant (U. S. 1941012).

**Dipentamethylenethiuram Polysulphide****Rubber**

Accelerator (Brit. 443219).

**Dipentamethylenethiuram Sulphide****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (claimed effective against aphids) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Dipentene**

Synonyms: Cinen, Cinene, Cajeputene, Diamylene, Dipenten, Dipentin, Inactive limonene.

French: Cinène, Diamylène, Dipentène, Limonène inactif.

German: Cinen, Dipenten, Dipentin, Kautschin.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of synthetic mandarin orange oil.

Solvent in various processes.

**Fats and Oils**

Extracting medium in producing various fats and oils.

**Food**

Solvent in making—

Extracts of various sorts.

**Miscellaneous**

General solvent in various industries.

**Diphenolisatin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

0-0-Diacetyldiphenolisatin (U. S. 1624164).

**Diphenyl**

French: Diphényle.

German: Diphenyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates used in making organic chemicals, plastics, dyestuffs, and insecticides.

**Abrasives**

Plasticizing agent in making—

Grinding wheel compositions, sandpaper (Brit. 281711).

**Mechanical**

Heat transfer agent in—

Power plants and various heating and cooking operations in the process industries.

Ingredient of—

Heat transfer agent consisting of admixture with diphenyl oxide (U. S. 1,882,809).

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizing agent in making—

Cellulose ester and other paints, varnishes, lacquers, and dopes.

**Plastics**

Plasticizing agent in making—

Cellulose ester and other compounds.

**Diphenylamine Blue**

French: Bleu de diphénylamine.

German: Diphenylamin blau.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Anilin blue.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing and Printing*

In dyeing and printing silk and other textiles.

**Diphenylaminechlorarsin****Military**

As a chemical warfare gas.

**Diphenylamine Trichloroacetate**

French: Trichloroacétate de diphénylamine.

German: Diphenylamintrichloracetat, Diphenylamintrichlorazetat, Trichloressigsäurediphenylaminester, Trichloressigsäurediphenylamin.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making intermediates.

**Rubber**

Reagent (Brit. 282778) in making conversion products

with—

Alphanaphthol, betanaphthol, catechol, cresol, para-chlorophenol, phenol, resorcinol.

**1:2-Diphenylaminoethane****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Rubber**

Antioxidant (Brit. 314756) in—

Vulcanizing.

**Diphenylanthracene**

German: Diphenylanthracen.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

9:10:10-Triphenyl-9-hydroxydihydroanthracene.

**Diphenyl-Bismuth-Di-isopropylindiresyl-Arsenic Compound****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—

Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing, and high-temperature work generally.

**Diphenyl Bisulphide****Petroleum**

Antioxidant (Brit. 425569) for—

Lubricating, transformer, and switch oils, particularly solvent-extracted oils and others of a paraffinic nature, in which the natural inhibitor content may have been reduced during refining.

**Diphenylbromodiphenyl**

Spanish: Difenilbromodifenil.

Italian: Difenilebromodifenile.

**Chemical**

Reagent (U. S. 1853818) for treating—

Sulphur to render it fireproof.

Starting point in making—

Derivatives used as pharmaceuticals, etc.

Intermediates.

**Diphenyl Carbonate**

French: Carbonate de diphényle, Carbonate diphenylique.

German: Kohlensäurediphenyl, Kohlensäurediphenylester.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Diquinnicarboxylic acid ester (Aristochin).

**Plastics**

Substitute for camphor in making celluloid.

**Diphenyl Chlorinated**

French: Diphényle chlorée.

German: Chlordiphenyl.

**Paint and Varnish**

Base material (German 563080) in making—

Varnishes and lacquers.

**Paper**

Impregnating material (U. S. 1889088) (in admixture with sulphur) for—

Paper material.

**Textile**

Delustering agent (Brit. 409521 and 409625) for—

Rayons.

**Diphenyl-Chloroarsine****Military**

As a poison gas (blue cross gas).

**Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Diphenylchlorodiphenyl**

Spanish: Difenilclorodifenil.

Italian: Difenileclorodifenile.

**Chemical**

Reagent (U. S. 1853818) for treating—

Sulphur to render it fireproof.

Starting point in making—

Derivatives used as pharmaceuticals, etc. Intermediates.

**Diphenylcyanarsin**

German: Diphenylcyanarsin.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Nitro-starch explosive compositions used for filling gas shells (U. S. 1588277).

**Diphenyldisazo-orthoethoxyaminophenolorthoamino-benzoic Acid Sodium Salt****Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient (U. S. 2010512) of—

Antiseptic, consisting of admixture in equal parts with orthohydroxyquinolin sulphate.

**Diphenylene Oxide****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic synthesis.

**Lubricant**

As a high-temperature lubricant (U. S. 1867968).

Starting point (Brit. 440916) in making—

Products useful as lubricating oils or as pour-point depressors for paraffin base lubricating oils by condensation with halogenated derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons, such as paraffin oils, paraffin, petrolatum, ceresin, ozokerite, or others contained in the middle to high fractions of petroleum.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1874258) of—

Stabilized heating fluid, containing also diphenyl oxide.

**Diphenylethane****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1891601) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Diphenylethyl Phosphate**

French: Éthylediphényle phosphate, Phosphate de éthylediphényle.

German: Diphenyläthylphosphat, Phosphatischesdiphenyläther, Phosphoraetherdiphenyl.

**Photographic**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making film from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Film from cellulose derivatives.

**Plastics**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making plastics from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Plastics from cellulose derivatives.

**Textile**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making fibers from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Fibers from cellulose derivatives.

**Diphenylethylstibin**

French: Stibine de diphenyle et éthyle, Stibine diphenylique et éthylique.

German: Diphenyläthylstibin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) for treating—  
Furs and hair.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) for treating—  
Wool and felt.

**Diphenylguanidin****Chemical**

Stabilizer (Brit. 397914) for—

Chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Starting point in making—  
Derivatives.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 370699) of—

Lacquers applied as overcoats to protect main coating on metals or other materials.

**Paper**

Ingredient (U. S. 1911774) of—

Diphenyl-base impregnating or varnishing agents for protecting checks and the like against chemical erasure.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in—

Vulcanizing processes.

**Diphenylguanidin Oleate****Paper**

Ingredient (U. S. 1911774) of—

Diphenyl-base impregnating or varnishing agents for protecting checks and the like against chemical erasure.

**Diphenylguanidin Palmitate****Paper**

Ingredient (U. S. 1911774) of—

Diphenyl-base impregnating or varnishing agents for protecting checks and the like against chemical erasure.

**Diphenylguanidin Resinate****Paper**

Ingredient (U. S. 1911774) of—

Diphenyl-base impregnating or varnishing agents for protecting checks and the like against chemical erasure.

**Diphenylguanidin Stearate****Paper**

Ingredient (U. S. 1911774) of—

Diphenyl-base impregnating or varnishing agents for protecting checks and the like against chemical erasure.

**Diphenyliododiphenyl**

Spanish: Difenilyododifenil.

Italian: Difenileiododifenile.

**Chemical**

Reagent (U. S. 1853818) for treating—

Sulphur to render it fireproof.

Starting point in making—

Derivatives used as pharmaceuticals, etc.  
Intermediates.

**Diphenyl-Mercury****Lubricant**

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**Diphenylmeta-m'-dicarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de diphenylemeta-m'-dicarboxylique.

German: Diphenyl-meta-m'-dicarbonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 264561) in making vat dyestuffs with—

1-Aminoanthraquinone.

1-Benzylamino-4-aminoanthraquinone.

1-Benzylamino-5-aminoanthraquinone.

3-Bromo-1-aminoanthraquinone.

**Diphenylmethane**

Synonyms: Benzylbenzene.

French: Méthane de diphenyle.

German: Methandiphenyl.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

Solvent (U. S. 1467095) in—

Compositions based on ethyl cellulose.

**Dye**

Reagent in synthesis of—

Dyestuffs, intermediates.

**Perfume**

Reagent in making—

Synthetic perfumes.

**Diphenylmethyl-Aluminum****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Diphenylmethyl-Bismuthine****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Diphenylmethyl-Cadmium****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Diphenylmethylene Ether****Electrical**

Starting point (Brit. 399868) in making—

Plastic materials with benzyl or ethyl cellulose, fillers, and coloring matter used as a component of insulated conductors.

**3:3'-Di(2-phenyl-1-methylindolyl) Ketone****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 428468) in making—

Blue dyestuffs for wool or silk by condensing with 3'-ethoxy-4-methyldiphenylamine.  
Reddish-violet dyestuffs for wool, silk, and lacquers by condensing with trisulphonated 2-phenyl-1-methylindole.

**Diphenylmethyl-Mercury****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Diphenylmethyl Phosphate**

French: Méthyldiphenyle phosphate, Phosphate de méthyldiphenyle.

German: Diphenylmethylphosphat, Phosphatisches-methyldiphenyl, Phosphormethyldiphenyl.

**Photographic**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making film from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Film from cellulose derivatives.

**Plastics**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making plastics from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Plastics from cellulose derivatives.

**Textile**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making fibers from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Fibers from cellulose derivatives.



**Diphenylmethyl-Stibine****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Diphenylmethyl-Thallium****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Diphenylmethyl Thiophosphate****Miscellaneous**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1982903) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers, synthetic resins.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Diphenylmethyl-Zinc****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Diphenyl-2:6-naphthylenediamine, Normal-N'****Rubber**

Age resister (Brit. 427495).

**Diphenyl-2:7-naphthylenediamine, Normal-N'****Rubber**

Age resister (Brit. 427495).

**Diphenylnitrosoamine****Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Drying oil compositions, used to prevent rapid oxidation.

**Diphenylolbutane**

French: Butane de diphenyle, Butane diphenylique.

German: Diphenylolbutan.

**Miscellaneous**

Plasticizer (Brit. 313133) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers, natural resins, synthetic resins.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Diphenylolcyclohexane****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 342429) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Diphenylolpropane**

French: Propane de diphenyle, Propane diphenylique.

German: Diphenylolpropan.

**Miscellaneous**

Plasticizer (Brit. 313133) for cellulose esters and ethers, natural resins, synthetic resins.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Diphenyl Oxide**

French: Oxyde de diphenyle.

German: Diphenyloxyd.

**Chemical**

Reagent in organic synthesis.

**Dye**

Synthesis of dyestuffs.

**Mechanical**

Heat transfer agent in—

Power plants and various heating and cooking operations in the process industries.

Ingredient of—

Heat transfer medium consisting of admixture with diphenyl (U. S. 1,882,809).

Heat-energy transfer medium, containing also naphthalene, pyrene or parahydroxydiphenyl (U. S. 1893051).

Stabilized heating fluid, containing also diphenylene oxide (U. S. 1874258).

**Perfume**

Odorant in—

Cosmetics, synthetic perfumes, toilet waters.

**Soap**

Odorant in—

Toilet soaps.

**Diphenylpropane**

French: Diphenylepropane, Propane diphenylique.

German: Diphenylpropan.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 313133) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Resins**

Plasticizer (Brit. 313133) for—

Resins.

**Diphenyl Sulphide****Insecticide and Fungicide**

Fungicide (French 702703) for—

*Puccinia graminis* (wheat rust).

Ingredient (French 702703) of—

Dusting agent for destroying wheat rust, containing also a wetting agent or an adhesive and an inert material, such as prepared chalk, talc, or kieselsguhr.

**Paper**

Ingredient (U. S. 1911774) of—

Diphenyl-base impregnating or varnishing agents for protecting checks and the like against chemical erasure.

**Diphenylsulphone****Insecticide**

Exterminant for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Diphenyl Sulphoxide****Insecticide**

Exterminant for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**2:2-Diphenyltetramethylene 1:3-Disulphide****Insecticide**

Exterminant for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Diphenylthiourea**

French: Sulfourée de diphenyle, Sulfourée diphenylique, Thiourée de diphenyle, Thiourée diphenylique.

German: Diphenylsulfharnstoff, Diphenylthioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal preparations (used in conjunction with starch mixture) (U. S. 1734519).

**Diphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—

Alpha-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Alkoxyalphanaphthalenesulphonic acids.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthetrisulphonic acid.

Aminoarylcarboxylic acids.

Aminoheterocyclic-carboxylic acids.

1:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides.

Chloroalphanaphthalenesulphonic acids.

Chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides.

Iodonitrobenzoyl chloride.

Nitroanisoyl chlorides.

Nitrobenzene sulphochlorides.

Nitrobenzoyl chlorides.

2-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

3-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

4-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

1-Nitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride.

1:5-Nitronaphthoyl chloride.

2-Nitrophenylacetyl chloride.

4-Nitrophenylacetyl chloride.

Nitrotolyl chloride.

**Dipotassium Glutamate**

French: Glutamate dipotassique.

German: Dikaliumglutamat, Glutamsäuredikalium.

**Brewing**

Ingredient of—

Flavoring extracts used in making beer (Brit. 279985).

**Food**

Reagent (Brit. 279985) in making—

Flavoring extracts for foods and drinks.

Food preparations from fish, meat, starches, casein, egg yolk, wheat, maize, and the like.

**Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient of—

Flavored vehicles (Brit. 279985).

**Wine**

Ingredient of—

Flavoring extracts used in making wines (Brit. 279985).

**Dipropylamine Citrate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Dipropylamine Gallate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Dipropylamine Lactate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Dipropylamine Mucate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Dipropylamine Saccharate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Dipropylamine Salicylate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Dipropylamine Tannate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Dipropylamine Tartrate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Dipropargyl**

Synonyms: 1:5-Hexadine.

**Chemical**

Solvent (Brit. 398561) in making—

Benzophenylethyl alcohol from chlorobenzene, magnesium, and ethylene oxide.

**Miscellaneous**

See also: "Solvents."

**Petroleum**

Extractant (U. S. 1897979) in—

Removing solvents from mineral lubricating oils.

**Plastics**

Extraction agent (Brit. 394244) for—

Retained softeners and solvents in sheets and films made from polymerized polyvinyl chloride.

**Dipropylamine****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 252870) in making—

Normal butyl para-aminobenzoate.

Normal butyl paranitrobenzoate.

**Disilicon Hexachloride**

French: Hexachlorure de disilicium.

German: Disiliciumhexachlorid.

**Construction**

Hardening and preserving agent (Brit. 260031) in treating—

Concretes, stone, stuccos.

**Disodium Carbimide**

French: Carbimide disodique.

**Miscellaneous**

As a household cleansing agent (French 753038).

**Disodium Glutamate**

French: Glutamate disodique, Glutamate de soude.

German: Dinatriumglutamat, Glutaminsäuredinatrium.

**Brewing**

Ingredient of—

Beers and ales, added to improve the taste (Brit. 279985).

**Food**

Reagent (Brit. 279985) in making—

Flavoring extracts.

Food products from fish, meat, starches, casein, wheat, maize, egg yolk.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice (Brit. 279985).

**Wine**

Ingredient of—

Flavorings for wines (Brit. 279985).

**Disodium Phosphate**

Synonyms: Dibasic sodium phosphate, Disodium hydrogen phosphate, Disodium orthophosphate, Hydro-sodium phosphate, Phosphate of soda, dibasic.

Latin: Natrium phosphoricum, Phosphas natricus, Phosphas sodicus, Sal mirabile perlatum, Sodii phosphas.

French: Phosphate disodique, Phosphate de soude.

German: Dinatriumphosphat, Phosphorsäuredinatron.

Spanish: Fosfato sodico.

Italian: Fosfato bisodico.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Glazes for chinaware, potteries, and porcelains.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Aluminum phosphate from aluminum sulphate.

Ammonium phosphate from ammonia.

Calcium phosphate (dibasic) from a solution of a calcium salt.

Ferric phosphate.

Sodium resinate (U. S. 1881858).

Reagent in making—

Fireproof starches.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Dyes, such as Schnitzler's green.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Matchhead compositions.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer compositions.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Baking powders.

**Glass**

Substitute for—

Bone ash as an opacifying agent in opaque and translucent glasses.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Tanning processes.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Baths in galvanoplastic work, fluxes in soldering and tinning.

**Disodium Phosphate (Continued)****Miscellaneous****As a—**

- Boiler-scale removing agent.
- Boiler-water softening agent.
- Boiler water softening agent (U. S. 1247833, 1273857).
- Boiler-water softening agent, followed by adding a soluble soap and agitating to cause a froth which will hold the precipitated salts in suspension (U. S. 1333393).

**Ingredient of—**

- Boiler compounds.
- Boiler compounds containing also borax and sodium or calcium carbonate (U. S. 1162024).
- Fireproofing compositions.
- Fireproofing mixtures with boric acid (U. S. 1501895, 1501911).
- Fireproofing compositions for wood and metal, containing also sodium silicate, powdered asbestos, magnesium sulphate, saponified resin, glycerin, and water (U. S. 1397028).

**Paint and Varnish****Reagent in making—**

- Pigments, such as cobalt phosphate.

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Suggested for use as—**

- Mild purgative.

**Suggested for use in treating—**

- Constipation in children.
- Deficiency of phosphates in human system.
- Infantile diarrhea.
- Jaundice.

**Photographic****Ingredient of—**

- Photographic emulsion, containing also silver nitrate, potassium chlorate, citric acid, and chrome alum.

**Reagent in making—**

- Silver phosphate.

**Retarding agent in—**

- Developing solutions.

**Source of alkali in—**

- Gold toning baths for printing-out papers.

**Textile****Buffer (U. S. 1912345) in—**

- Extraction of tannin substances from tanner's wool prior to bleaching.

**Fireproofing agent for various textiles.****Impregnating agent in—**

- Dyeing, calico printing.

**Reagent (Brit. 388044) in—**

- Vat dye baths.

**Weighting agent for—**

- Silk (Brit. 403239, U. S. 1902226).

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

- Fireproofing compositions.

**Disodium Undecoate****Miscellaneous****As a wetting agent (U. S. 2020999).****For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."****Dispersing Agents****See: "Emulsifying agents."****Ditetrahydrofurfurylamine****Glass****Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—**

- Halogenated rubber derivatives used as cements for laminated glass.

**Miscellaneous****Inhibitor (Brit. 437304) of—**

- Photochemical action.

**Paper****Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—**

- Halogenated rubber derivatives used for impregnating or coating wrapping paper.

**Rubber****Promoter (Brit. 437304) of—**

- Resistance to the deteriorating action of light on chlorinated rubber used in the production of flexible, transparent films suitable for wrappings, paper-coatings, or the like, or in the manufacture of laminated glass.

**Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—**

Coating and impregnating agents made from halogenated rubber derivatives and used for treating fabrics to be used as wrapping materials.

Transparent films or sheets made from halogenated rubber derivatives.

**Dithiocarbazide****Chemical****Starting point in making various derivatives.****Metallurgical****Promoter (U. S. 1852109) in—**

Recovering minerals from ores by the froth flotation process.

**Dithioglycollic Acid Disulphide Dimethylester****Oils, Fats, and Waxes****Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—**

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases, by mixing and reacting with organo-metallic compounds.

**Dithymol Di-iodide**

Synonyms: Aristol, Dithymol bi-iodide, Thymol iodide.

German: Dithymol jodid.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Dental cements (U. S. 1613532).

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Ditolyl-Aluminum****Lubricant****Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—**

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Ditolyl-Bismuthine****Petroleum****Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—**

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Ditolyl-Cadmium****Petroleum****Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—**

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Ditolylethane****Cellulose Products****Plasticizer (U. S. 1891601) for—**

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Ditolyl-Mercury****Petroleum****Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—**

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Ditolyl-Mercury Sulphide****Petroleum****Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—**

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Ditolyl-Stibine****Lubricant****Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—**

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Ditolyl-Thallium****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—  
Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Ditolyl-Zinc****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Divi Divi**

Synonyms: Libidibi, Libidivi, Lilibidi.  
German: Gerbschotra.

**Leather**

Tanning agent.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Reagent in dyeing textiles in black shades.

**Dixylylethane**

French: Éthane de dixylyle, Éthane dixylylique.  
German: Dixylylaethan.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1891601) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, nitrocellulose.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dodecene****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 343872).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Dodecyl Alcohol**

French: Alcool de dodecyl, Alcool dodecylque.  
German: Dodecylalkohol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Activators for flotation reagents by reacting with pyridin and sulphuric acid (Brit. 410956).  
Dodecyl bromide (Brit. 401707).  
Dodecylbenzyl ether (Brit. 378454, 393937).  
Dodecylchloroacetic ester (Brit. 397445).  
Dodecylpyridinium bromide (Brit. 397553, 401969).  
Dodecylsulphobenzyl ether sodium salt (Brit. 378454).

**Dodecylbenzyl Ether**

French: Benzyle éther de dodecyl, Benzyle éther dodecylque, Éther benzilique de dodecyl.  
German: Dodecylbenzyläther.

**Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 378454) in making—  
Sulphonated derivatives used as cleansing agents.

**Dodecylbetagammadihydroxypropylamine****Soap**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 421490 and 411295) in—  
Shaving creams, superfatted soaps, and the like.

**Dodecylbetagammadihydroxypropylsulphone****Soap**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 421490 and 411295) in—  
Shaving creams, superfatted soaps, and the like.

**Dodecyl Bromide****Insecticide**

Reagent (Brit. 401707) in making—  
Insecticides, by reaction with nicotine or with its salts, such as nicotine hydrobromide and hydrochloride.

**Dodecylchloroacetic Ester****Textile**

Starting point (Brit. 397445) in making—  
Wetting agents by reacting with sodium thiosulphate.

**Dodecylchloromethyl Ether****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 434911) in making—  
Dodecyldecooxymethylpiperidinium chloride by reacting with normal dodecylpiperidin

**Dodecylcresol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Dodecyl dimethylamine****Firefighting**

Basic ingredient (Brit. 460649) in—  
Air-foaming compositions for fire-extinguishing purposes.

**Dodecyl dimethylamine Formate****Firefighting**

Basic ingredient (Brit. 460649) in—  
Air-foaming compositions for fire-extinguishing purposes.

**Dodecyl dimethylbetaine****Firefighting**

Basic ingredient (Brit. 460649) in—  
Air-foaming compositions for fire-extinguishing purposes.

**Dodecyldecooxymethylpiperidinium Chloride****Textile**

Increase (Brit. 434911) of—  
Fastness to water of dyes on textile fibers.  
Softener (Brit. 434911) of—  
Dyed textile fibers.

**Dodecylguanidin Chloride****Textile**

Assistant (Brit. 421862) in—  
Aqueous baths for treating textiles.  
Promoter (Brit. 421862) of—  
Uniform dyeing with basic dyestuffs.  
Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 421862) in—  
Textile processes.

**Dodecylguanidin Hydrochloride****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 422461).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Dodecylphenol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 414351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Dodecylpiperidin Normal Oxide****Miscellaneous**

As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566).

**Textile**

As a dyeing assistant (Brit. 437566).  
As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566).  
Wetting agent (Brit. 437566) in—  
Wool washing.

**Dodecylpyridinium Bromide**

French: Bromure de dodécylpyridinium.  
German: Bromdodecylpyridinium, Dodecylpyridiniumbromid.  
Spanish: Bromuro de dodecylpyridinium.  
Italian: Bromuro di dodecylpyridinium.

**Metallurgical**

Inhibitor (Brit. 397553) of—  
Corrosion of metal by sulphuric acid in pickling baths for steel.

**Miscellaneous**

Agent (Brit. 404969) for—  
Pretreating furs to be dyed by a chrome dye, a direct cotton dye, an acid dye, or a vat dye, or a mixture of such dyes.

**Dodecylresorcinol**

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids or water-insoluble acids, and the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Dodecylsulphobenzyl Ether Sodium Salt**

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 378454) of—

Cleansing composition, containing also sodium sulphate and sodium salt of cetylsulphobenzyl ether.

**Dodekanaphthene**

German: Dodekanaphten.

**Chemical**

As a general solvent (Brit. 269960).

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various substances (Brit. 269960).

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Solvent (Brit. 269960) in preparing—

Dye liquors and printing paste.

—, *Stenciling*

Solvent (Brit. 269960) in making—

Stenciling compositions.

**Dolomitic Magnesite**

French: Magnésite dolomitique.

German: Dolomitsch Magnesitpat.

**Construction**

For building purposes.

**Cement**

Raw material in making—

Rapid-setting magnesium oxychloride cement.

**Chemical**

Raw material in making—

Magnesium and calcium chemicals.

**Metallurgical**

Lining of furnaces.

**Paper**

Raw material in making—

Pulp digestion liquor.

**Refractories**

Raw material in making—

Refractory brick.

**Dragon's Blood**

Latin: Sanguis draconis.

French: Sang-dragon.

German: Drachenblut.

Spanish: Sangre de drago.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Pigment preparations for chinaware, porcelains, potteries, stoneware.

**Construction**

Pigment for—

Plasters, stuccoes.

**Jewelry**

Ingredient of—

Gold lacquering preparations.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Tanning compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for treating tobacco pipes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Red Pigment in—

Enamels, lacquers, fine paints, fine varnishes.

**Paper**

Pigment for—

Paper, pulp.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making photographic papers.

**Printing**

In process engraving and the litho trades.

**Stone**

Pigment for—

Artificial stones, marbles, natural stones.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Polishing compositions.

**Duodecylene**

**Chemical**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing, Printing and Stenciling*

Solvent in decorating or coloring acetate rayon (Brit. 269960).

**Dutch Pink**

French: Stil de grain.

German: Schuettgelb.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in making—

Paints, lacquers, varnishes.

**Elaidic Acid Chloride**

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 407956) in making pour-point improvers for machine oils, gear oils, and other lubricants by condensing with—

Anilin, anthracene oil.

Aromatics obtained by destructive hydrogenation or by dehydrogenation.

Benzene.

Cracking gases containing gaseous olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene).

Cyclic terpenes, ethylnaphthalene, liquid olefins, middle oil, naphthalene, naphthols, naphthylamines, nitrated aromatics, phenols, tars, toluene, xylene.

**Elemi Gum**

Synonyms: Manila elemi.

French: Gomme elemi.

German: Elemiharz, Oelbaumharz.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Elastic spirit adhesives.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Lithographic inks, printing inks.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of insecticidal and germicidal preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in processing felt materials.

Stiffening agent for felt hats.

**Oils and Fats**

Starting point in making—

Essential oil.

Ingredient of—

Essential oil compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Elastic varnishes, high-luster varnishes, lacquers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient of—

Special resinous compositions (Brit. 252656).

**Eleostearic Acid**

French: Acide d'éléostearique.

German: Eleostearinsäure.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point (Brit. 284389) in making—

Paint bases, varnish bases.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 284349) in making—

Synthetic resins.

**Emetine**

French: Émétine.

German: Emetin.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 283533) in making the following salts of emetine—

Apocholate, cholate, cholinate, dihydrocholate, disoxycholate, glycocholate, taurocholate.

**Miscellaneous**

In dental work.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in vulcanizing.

**Emulsifying Agents**

Also includes applications for products commonly referred to as "Dispersing agents" or "Suspending agents."

**Building and Construction**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsions of various chemicals.

Textile lubricants in emulsified form.

Wetting compositions in emulsified form.

**Cosmetic**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified cosmetics.

**Disinfectant**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified germicidal and disinfecting compositions.

**Dye**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified color lakes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified boring oils.

Emulsified drilling oils.

Emulsified fat-splitting preparations.

Emulsified fatty acids of animal or of vegetable origin.

Emulsified greasing compositions.

Emulsified greasing and lubricating compositions containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils.

Emulsified preparations of natural and synthetic waxes.

Emulsified sulphonated oils.

Emulsified wire-drawing oils.

Emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified adhesive preparations.

**Ink**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified printing and writing inks.

**Insecticide**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.

Horticultural sprays.

**Leather**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified compositions for softening hides.

Emulsified dressing compositions.

Emulsified fat-liquoring baths.

Emulsified finishing compositions.

Emulsified soaking compositions.

Emulsified tanning compositions containing formocresylic or coumarone resins.

Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

As a dispersing or emulsifying agent not precipitable by electrolytes and stable with respect to lime and magnesia.

Emulsifying agent in making—

Automobile polishes in emulsified form.

Emulsified cleansing compositions.

Emulsified compositions for cleansing painted and metallic surfaces.

Emulsified degreasing compositions.

Emulsified furniture polishes.

Emulsified greasing compositions.

Emulsified metal polishes.

Emulsions of various substances.

Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

**Paint and Varnish**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified shellac preparations.

Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

**Paper**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified compositions for sizing paper and pulp products.

Emulsified compositions for waterproofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard.

Waxing compositions in emulsified form.

**Petroleum**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified cutting oils for screwpress and lathe work.

Emulsified mineral oils.

Kerosene emulsions.

Naphtha emulsions.

Petroleum pitch emulsions.

Petroleum tar emulsions.

Textile oils in emulsified form, such as rayon oils.

Soluble greases in emulsified form.

Solubilized emulsified oils and distillates.

**Plastics**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified plastic compositions.

**Resins**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified preparations of natural and synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified rubber cements and compositions.

**Soap**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Dry-cleaning soaps.

Emulsified detergents, containing soaps, used for various purposes.

Emulsified hand-cleansing compositions containing soap.

Emulsified textile soaps.

Spotting fluids for the laundry and textile industries.

**Textile**—, *Bleaching*

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified bleaching baths.

—, *Dyeing*

Emulsifying agent in making—

Dye baths in emulsified form.

—, *Finishing*

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified coating compositions.

Emulsified scouring compositions.

Emulsified sizing compositions.

Emulsified washing compositions.

Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

Emulsified waxing compositions.

—, *Manufacturing*

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified baths for the carbonization of wool.

Emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off silk.

Emulsified baths for soaking silks.

Emulsified bowking baths.

Emulsified compositions used for degreasing raw wool.

Emulsified fulling baths.

Emulsified keir-boiling baths for cotton.

Emulsified mercerization baths.

Emulsified spinning compositions.

Oiling emulsions for various textile purposes.

—, *Printing*

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified printing pastes.

**Ephedrine Erucate****Pharmaceutical**

Stabilizer in making—

Colloidal solutions or organo-mercurials in mineral or vegetable oils.

**Ephedrine Oleate****Pharmaceutical**

Stabilizer in making—

Colloidal solutions or organo-mercurials in mineral or vegetable oils.

**Epichlorhydrin**

Synonyms: Chloropropylene oxide, Glycid hydrochloride.

French: Epichlorhydrine.

German: Epichlorhydrin, Glycidchlorhydrat, Salz-säuresglycid.

**Epichlorhydrin (Continued)****Cellulose Products**

As a solvent miscible with—

Alcohols, aliphatic halogen derivatives, esters, ethers, ketones, plasticizers.

As a solvent immiscible with—

Petroleum hydrocarbons, water.

Powerful solvent for—

Cellulose esters, cellulose ethers.

**Ceramic**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical \***

As a solvent miscible with—

Alcohols, aliphatic halogen derivatives, esters, ethers, ketones.

As a solvent immiscible with—

Petroleum hydrocarbons, water.

Starting point in making—

Allyl alcohol.

Betachlorolactic acid.

Chlorohydroxypropylmalonamide.

Condensation products with anilin.

Condensation products with prussic acid.

Condensation products with salicylic acid.

Glyceryl dialkylethers, glyceryl diarylethers, ketolactonic acids, trichlorohydroxypropylamine.

**Cosmetic**

Solvent in—

Nail enamels and lacquers containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers as base material.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—

Insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Solvent in—

Adhesive compositions containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers.

**Gums**

Solvent for—

Gums.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, or cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

**Metal Fabricating**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various articles.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers.

**Paper**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting products made of paper or pulp.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Plastics from or containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers.

**Resins**

Solvent for—

Natural resins, synthetic resins.

Solvent in making—

Artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

**Rubber**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

**Stone**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins or cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

**Epiethylin****Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Derivatives, especially amino-ethers, by the action of various bases.

**Gums**

Solvent for—

Artificial and natural gums of all sorts.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Copals, coumaroneresins, shellac.

**Epiphenylin****Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used to improve the water-resisting properties of coatings and decorations for ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Derivatives, especially amino derivatives.

Intermediates.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—

Insulating compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as gums and resins, used to improve the water-resisting properties of the covering on electrical wires and electrical equipment and machinery.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as benzylcellulose and nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Solvent in—

Adhesive compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as benzylcellulose and nitrocellulose, as well as gums and resins (added in order to increase the water-resisting properties of the product).

**Gums**

Solvent for—

Shellac, various gums.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as benzylcellulose and nitrocellulose, as well as gums and resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for decorating and protecting leather goods (added to increase the water-resisting properties of the film).

**Epiphenylin (Continued)****Metallurgical****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as benzylcellulose and nitrocellulose, as well as gums and resins, used for the decoration and protection of metallic ware (added for the purpose of increasing the water-resisting properties of the film).

**Miscellaneous****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as gums and resins, used for the decorations and protection of various compositions of matter (added to improve the water-resisting qualities of the film).

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent in making—**

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and enamels containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as benzylcellulose and nitrocellulose, as well as gums and resins (added to improve the water-resistance of the film).

**Paper****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as gums and resins, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp products (added to increase the water-resisting properties of the film).

**Plastics****Solvent in making—**

Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose nitrate and benzylcellulose, as well as gums and resins.

**Rubber****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as gums and resins, used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods (added to increase the water-resisting properties of the film).

**Stone****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as gums and resins, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone (added to improve the water-resistant properties of the film).

**Textile****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing various cellulose esters or ethers, such as nitrocellulose and benzylcellulose, used in making coated textile fabrics.

**Woodworking****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose nitrate and benzylcellulose, as well as gums and resins, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork (added for the purpose of increasing the water-resistant properties of the film).

**Ergothioneine****Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Trimethylhistidin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Erucic Acid Chloride****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 407956) in making pour-point improvers for machine oils, gear oils, and other lubricants by condensing with—

Anilin, anthracene oil.

Aromatics obtained by destructive hydrogenation or by d.

Benzene.

Cracking gases containing gaseous olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene).

Cyclic terpenes, ethylnaphthalene, liquid olefins, mid-dle oil, naphthalene, naphthols, naphthylamines, nitrated aromatics, phenols, tars, toluene, xylene.

**Erythritol Tetranitrate**

French: Tétranitrate de érythritole.

German: Erythritoltetranitrat, Erythritroerythritol.

**Explosives**

Ingredient (U. S. 1744693) of—

Detonating charges, together with fulminate of mercury, in blasting caps.

**Esculin**

Synonyms: Aesculin, Bicolarin, Polychrome.

French: Acide ésculinique.

German: Esculinsäure.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Ointments for protecting the skin against sunburn.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

Ingredient (Brit. 325312) of—

Rubber compositions.

**Ethanolamine**

Synonyms: 2-Hydroxyethylamine, Monoethanolamine.

German: Aethanolamin.

**Chemical**

Absorbent for—

Acid gases, carbon dioxide, hydrochloric acid in gaseous form, hydrogen sulphide, sulphur dioxide.

Absorbent in—

Recovering and purifying gases.

Amine useful as—

Moderately viscid liquid.

Base useful as—

Active chemically.

Somewhat stronger than ammonia.

Emulsifying agent (commonly used in the form of one of its soaps) with—

Fatty acids, oleic acid, stearic acid.

Solvent for—

Some organic substances.

Starting point in making—

Dispersing agents, emulsifying agents, soaps having valuable properties, various derivatives.

Substitute for—

Triethanolamine (q. s.) in applications where advantage can be taken of its lower combining weight.

**Gases**

Absorbent for—

Acid gases, carbon dioxide, hydrochloric acid in gaseous form, hydrogen sulphide, sulphur dioxide.

Absorbent in—

Recovering and purifying gases.

**Miscellaneous**

Emulsifying agent (commonly used in the form of one of its soaps).

Substitute for—

Triethanolamine in applications where advantage can be taken of its lower combining weight.

**Ethanolamine Borate****Metallurgical**

Absorbent (U. S. 1964808) for—

Hydrogen sulphide and carbon dioxide in extracting these gases from air or flue gas.

**Ethanolamine Oleate**

French: Oléate d'éthanolamine, Oléate éthanolaminique.

German: Aethanolaminoleat, Oelsäureaethanolamines-ter, Oelsäuresaethanolamin.

**Ceramics**

Stabilizing agent in making—

Aqueous suspensions of clay and finely divided mineral matter.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Stable emulsions.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Drilling oils, in emulsified form, containing mineral oils and fatty oils, such as linseed oil and other ingredients such as glycerin or alcohol.

Grinding and cutting oils, in emulsified form, containing rosin soaps, mineral oils, and fatty oils.

Reagent in making—

Emulsions of animal or vegetable oils.

Miscible compositions of animal or vegetable oils.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Preparations containing mineral oils, alkali soaps, calcium caseinate, glue, copper hydroxide, ferric hy-



**Ethanolamine Oleate (Continued)**

dioxide, miscible oils, vegetable oils, sulphonated mineral oils, phenol.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Spotting fluids containing mineral oils.

Special detergent compositions containing mineral oils and a solvent such as carbon tetrachloride or ethylene dichloride used for cleansing automobile bodies, parts of machinery and the like.

**Reagent in making—**

Stable emulsions of various substances.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Compositions containing mineral oils, and such solvents as carbon tetrachloride or dichloroethylene, used for cleansing walls.

**Stabilizer in making—**

Paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers (added for the purpose of obtaining a more stable suspension or emulsion of the pigment).

**Perfume**

Emulsifying agent and stabilizer in making—

Creams, lotions, ointments.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions, in stabilizing emulsified form, containing mineral oils.

**Reagent in making—**

Mineral oil preparations, such as paraffin oil, miscible in water.

**Reagent in refining—**

Mineral oils and mineral oil distillates (added for the purpose of eliminating colloidal materials and materials held in suspension).

**Resins and Waxes**

Emulsifying agent and stabilizer in making—

Emulsions.

**Soap**

Emulsifying agent and stabilizer in making—

Dry-cleaning agents, containing mineral oil and such solvents as carbon tetrachloride or dichloroethylene.

Shaving soap and creams.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Wetting agent in making—

Dye baths (added for the purpose of obtaining better penetration of the color into the fabric and yarn).

**—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Finishing preparations, impregnating compositions.

**—, Manufacturing****Ingredient of—**

Wool-oiling compositions containing mineral oils and such solvents as carbon tetrachloride or dichloroethylene.

**—, Printing**

Ingredient (Brit. 302252) of—

Printing paste (added for the purpose of securing better penetration of the color into the fabric).

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Cleansing compositions.

**Ethanolamine Palmitate**

French: Palmitate d'éthanolamine, Palmitate éthanolaminique.

German: Aethanolaminpalmoelat, Palmitinsäureaethanolaminester; Palmitinsäureaethanolamin.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent.

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Ethanolamine Stearate**

French: Stéarate éthanolaminique.

German: Aethanolaminstearat, Stearinsäureaethanolamin, Stearinsäureaethanolaminester.

**Ceramics**

Stabilizing agent in making—

Aqueous suspensions of clay and finely divided mineral matter.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Stable emulsions.

**Fats and Oils****Ingredient of—**

Drilling oils, in emulsified form, containing mineral oils and fatty oils, such as linseed oil, and other ingredients, such as glycerin or alcohol.

Grinding and cutting oils, in emulsified form, containing rosin soaps, mineral oils, and fatty oils.

**Reagent in making—**

Emulsions of animal or vegetable oils.

Miscible compositions of animal or vegetable oils.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Preparations containing mineral oils, alkali soaps, calcium caseinate, glue, copper hydroxide, ferric hydroxide, miscible oils, vegetable oils, sulphonated mineral oils, phenols.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Spotting fluids containing mineral oils.

Special detergent compositions containing mineral oils and a solvent, such as carbon tetrachloride or ethylene dichloride, used for cleansing automobile bodies, machine parts, and so on.

**Reagent in making—**

Stable emulsions of various substances.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Compositions containing mineral oils, and such solvents as carbon tetrachloride or dichloroethylene, used for cleansing walls.

**Stabilizer in making—**

Paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers, and the like (added for the purpose of obtaining a more stable suspension or emulsion of the pigment).

**Perfume**

Emulsifying agent and stabilizer in making—

Creams, lotions, ointments.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions (added for the purpose of obtaining stable emulsions).

**Reagent in making—**

Mineral oil preparations, such as paraffin oil, miscible with water.

**Reagent in refining—**

Mineral oils and mineral oil distillates (added for the purpose of eliminating colloidal matters and materials held in suspension).

**Resins and Waxes**

Emulsifying agent and stabilizer in making—

Emulsions.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Wetting agent in making—

Dye baths (added for the purpose of obtaining better penetration of the color into the fabric and yarn).

**—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Finishing preparations, impregnating preparations.

**—, Manufacturing****Ingredient of—**

Wool-oiling preparations, containing mineral oils, and such solvents as carbon tetrachloride and dichloroethylene.

**—, Printing**

Ingredient (Brit. 302252) of—

Printing pastes (added for the purpose of securing better penetration of the color into the fabric).

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Cleansing preparations.

**Ethenylphenylenediamine**

French: Éthénylephénylènediamine.

German: Aethenylphenylendiamin.

**Dye**

Starting point in making lakes with—

1-Amino-4-para-acetaminoacetanilidoanthraquinone-2-sulphonic acid.

Anthrapyrimidin-2-paratoluidoanthraquinone-2-sulphonic acid.

Azo dyestuffs.

1:4-Diamino-2-phenoxyanthraquinonesulphonic acid.

1:4-Dihydroxy-5:8-diparatoluidoanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

1:5-Dihydroxy-5:8-diparatoluidoanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

**Ethenylphenylenediamine (Continued)**

1:5-Diparatoluidioanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.  
 4:8-Diparatoluidioanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.  
 Dyestuffs derived from orthotoluidin and fluorescein chloride.  
 1-Hydroxy-5-paratoluidioanthraquinonesulphonic acid.  
 Methylanthrapyridin-2-arylsulphonic acids.  
 Parantitrophenylazosalicylic acid.  
 Patent blue A.  
 Sodium-1-amino-4-anilidoanthraquinone-2-sulphonate.

**Ether**

Synonyms: Ethoxyethane, Ethyl oxide, Ethylene hydrate, Hydric ether, Purified ether, Sulfuric ether.  
 Latin: Aether, Aether purificatus, Aether sulphuricus.  
 French: Ether hydrique, Ether officinal, Ether pur; Ether sulphurique, Ether vinique.  
 German: Aether, Reiner aether, Schwefeläther.  
 Spanish: Eter, Eter sulfurico.  
 Italian: Etere.

**Agriculture**

Stimulant for—  
 Plant growth.

**Analysis**

Extracting medium for various purposes in institutional, industrial research, and control work.

Solvent in the extraction and assay of—  
 Alkaloids, drugs.

Solvent in analyzing and testing—

Alkaloids, animal oils, breadstuffs, butter, cakes, cheese, chocolate, cocoa, essential oils, fats, flour, hops, meals, meat, milk, resins, rosin, rosin oil, soaps, vegetable oils.

Solvent in making—  
 Toxicological examinations.

**Automotive**

Degreasing agent for—  
 Automobile bodies, automobile parts.  
 Dewaxing agent in—  
 Manufacturing operations.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—  
 Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose as well as resins, waxes, and gums, used for protecting and decorating ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Denaturant in—  
 Industrial alcohol.  
 Extractant for—  
 Acetic acid from crude pyrolygneous acid, alkaloids, chemicals, drug principles.

Extractant in—  
 Purification of chemicals by extraction and crystallization.

Preparing catalysts for production of synthetic formic acid (Brit. 406244 and 406345).

Ingredient of solvent mixtures containing also—  
 Acetone, alcohol, benzene, turpentine.

Solvent for—  
 Nitrocellulose.

Solvent in making—  
 C. P. chemicals, drugs.  
 Emulsifying, wetting, and dispersing agents (French 750647).  
 Inorganic chemicals, intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, U. S. P. chemicals.

**Dry Cleaning**

Ingredient of—  
 Grease spot removing creams.

Solvent in—  
 Removing oils, fats, waxes, gums, resins, and other stains and impregnated substances.

Spotting agent for—  
 Textiles and hats.

**Dye**

Reagent and solvent in making synthetic dyestuffs of various classes.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—  
 Cleaning electric motors and other electrical machinery.  
 Compositions, containing nitrocellulose and, at times, resins, gums, and the like, used for insulating cables, wiring, and electrical machinery and equipment.

**Explosives**

Solvent for—  
 Nitrocellulose.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Extractant for—  
 Animal oils, essential oils, fats, greases, vegetable oils.  
 Solvent for—  
 Animal oils, essential oils, fats, greases, vegetable oils, waxes.

Solvent in—  
 Recovering oils from fuller's earth and other substances used in bleaching.

**Fertilizer**

Solvent in—  
 Degreasing fish scrap.

**Food**

Extractant of soluble substances from—  
 Berries, fruits, seeds.

Ingredient of—  
 Nonalcoholic vanilla flavor, containing also vanillin, coumarin, glycerin, syrup, color, and water.

Solvent for—  
 Fats, oils.

**Glass**

Solvent in—  
 Degreasing glass.  
 Compositions, containing nitrocellulose and artificial or natural resins, waxes, and gums, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
 Special adhesive compositions, containing also nitrocellulose, or gums, resins, oils, or waxes.

Solvent in—  
 Degreasing bones and hides preparatory to the manufacture of glue and gelatin.

**Gum**

Solvent for various gums.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (U. S. 1954517) of—  
 Insecticidal composition.

**Leather**

Solvent in—  
 Cleansing spotted leathers.  
 Removing natural oils and greases from hides and skins before tanning, so as to prevent staining thereafter and insure evenness of the leather finish and tan.  
 Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, as well as artificial or natural resins, gums, and waxes, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the protection and decoration of leather goods.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient (Brit. 411904) of—  
 Fuel-addition agent containing also acetone and ammonia.

Priming agent for—  
 Internal combustion motors.

Solvent in—  
 Cleansing and degreasing machinery of various sorts.  
 Cleansing drive wheels of compression pumps and other mechanical equipment.  
 Degreasing automobile brakebands.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent in—  
 Cleansing and degreasing metallic surfaces preparatory to painting or other coating.  
 Degreasing die-castings, metal stampings, metals to be electroplated, nuts and bolts.  
 Preparing metals for pickling, plating, shellacking, sherardizing, varnishing.  
 Solvent and diluent in—  
 Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, or gums, resins, or waxes, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general solvent.  
 Degreasing agent in treating—  
 Furs (also acts as parasiticide), hats.  
 Ingredient of—

Biological fixing fluids, compositions of clay, for cleansing ivory, horn, and bone.  
 Preparations used for the removal of stains from celluloid articles.

Preparations used for cleansing typewriters.

Solvent and diluent in—  
 Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, or gums, resins, or waxes, used for decorating and protecting various articles.

**Ether (Continued)****Oilcloth and Linoleum****Solvent in making—**

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose, gums, resins, or waxes.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent in—**

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing nitrocellulose, oils, waxes, gums, and resins.

**Paper****Solvent in—**

Removing oil from paper and paperstock.  
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose with gums, waxes, and natural or artificial resins, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for coating and decorating paper and pulp products.

**Perfume****Solvent in—**

Extracting aromatic principles from flowers, particularly those alterable by heat.

**Solvent in making—**

Nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as a base material.

**Petroleum****Solvent in—**

Degreasing light mineral oils.  
Extracting wax from mineral oil distillates.

**Pharmaceutical**

As an anesthetic.

**Ingredient of—**

Proprietary preparations.  
In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic****Solvent in—**

Cleansing and degreasing motion picture film.  
Preparing squeegee plates.

**Solvent in making—**

Films from nitrocellulose, photographic emulsions.

**Plastics**

As a degreasing solvent.

**Extractant (Brit. 394244) for—**

Retained softeners and solvents in sheets and films made from polymerized polyvinyl chlorides (mechanical properties of the sheets are improved by this extraction).

**Solvent and diluent in making—**

Compositions containing nitrocellulose with gums, waxes, and artificial or natural resins.  
Laminated fiber products, molded products.

**Printing****Solvent in—**

Photoengraver's collodion.

**Solvent in cleansing—**

Engraved plates, lithographic stones, printing machinery, type.

**Resins**

Solvent for resins of various kinds.

**Rubber****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, with gums and waxes, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Dry-cleaning compositions, spotting fluids.

**Solvent for—**

Fats, oils.

**Solvent (Brit. 388485) in making—**

Sulphonated cleansing and emulsifying agents from the unsaturated alcohols which are produced by removing water from 7:18-stearicglycol.

**Stone****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing nitrocellulose, with artificial or natural resins, gums, and waxes, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

**Sugar****Solvent in—**

Extracting waxes from filter press "mud" in refining.

**Textile****Finishing****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**—, Manufacturing****Solvent in—**

Cleaning knitting machine needles, cleaning silk and silk hosiery, degreasing textiles, degreasing wool, degumming silk, preparing nitrocellulose.

**Solvent and diluent in making—**

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for making coated textiles.

Scouring compositions.

**Tobacco****Solvent in—**

Extracting nicotine.

**Woodworking****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, gums, resins, and waxes, used for decorating and protecting wood-work.

Plastic compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

**1-Ethynylcyclohexanol**

German: 1-Aethinylcyclohexanol.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Cyclohexylideneacetaldehyde (Brit. 267954).

**Ethynyl dimethylcarbinol****Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Isopropyleneacetaldehyde (Brit. 267954).

**Ethynyl methyl ethylcarbinol**

German: Aethinylmethyläthylcarbinol.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Secondary butylideneacetaldehyde.

**Ethynyl methyl phenylcarbinol**

German: Aethinylmethylphenylcarbinol.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Betamethylcinnamic aldehyde (Brit. 267954).

**2-Ethoxy-5-acetylaminodiphenyl****Disinfectant**

Intermediate (U. S. 2073683) in making—

Bactericides.

**2-Ethoxybenzenazoalphanaphthylamine**

German: 2-Aethoxybenzozalphanaphthylamin.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 263164) in making azo dyestuffs

with sulphonated derivatives of—

Anilide, anilide 5-chlorotoluidide, anilide 5-chloro-2-anisidide, anilide betanaphthylamide, anilide 2:3-oxynaphthoic acid.

**Ethoxybenzidin**

German: Aethoxybenzidin.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Diamin blue B.

**2-Ethoxy-5-chlor-2':4'-diaminoazobenzene Hydrochloride****Disinfectant**

Claimed (U. S. 2009086) to be—

Bactericide.

**Ethoxynitrochloroacridin**

German: Aethoxynitrochloracridin.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 283510) in making bactericidal compositions with—

Alphabetadiethylaminoethylamine-2-hydroxy-3-para-aminophenylaminopropane.

Alphadiethylamino-2-hydroxy-3-(para-aminophenyl-amino)propane.

Gammadiethylaminobetahydroxypropylamine.

Normal diethyl-N'-(para-aminophenyl)ethylenediamine.

**4-Ethoxyphenylmalonic Acid**

French: Acide 4-éthoxyphénylmalonamique.

German: 4-Aethoxyphenylmalonaminsäure.

Spanish: Acido 4-etoxifenilomalónico.

Italian: Acido 4-etossifenilomalónico.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Pharmaceutical caffeine compounds soluble in water.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ethoxyquinaldin Ethiodide**

French: Éthiodure éthyloxyquinaldinique.

German: Aethoxychinaldinaethjodid.

**Insecticide**

Starting point (German 438241) in making—

Fungicide and bactericide from glyoxal for treating diseased seeds.

**Ethyl Abietate**

Synonyms: Ethyl resinat.

French: Abietate d'éthyle, Abietate éthylique, Résinate d'éthyle, Résinate éthylique.

German: Harzsäureäthylester, Harzsäureäthyl.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 313133) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Ethyl Acetate**

Synonyms: Acetic ester, Acetic ether, Vinegar naphtha.

Latin: Aether aceticus.

French: Acétate d'éthyle, Acétate éthylique, Ether acétique, Éther éthylacétique, Naphthe acétique.

German: Aethylacetat, Aethylazetat, Aethylaether, Essigsäther, Essignaphtha, Essigsäureäthylester, Essigsäureäthyl, Essigsäureäthyloxyd.

Spanish: Acetato de etil.

Italian: Acetato di etile.

**Analysis**

Solvent and reagent for laboratory use.

**Ceramic**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and protecting ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Concentrating acetic acid (French 665412).

Dehydrating alcohol by rectification (French 558875).

Extracting various organic acids from dilute solutions, to obtain concentrated products (used along with benzene in admixture for extracting acetic acid, butyric acid, propionic acid, and other aliphatic acids) (Brit. 302174).

Making catechin.

Solvent for—

Ihosgene, pyroxylin.

Various chemicals and chemical bodies.

Solvent in making—

Ketene.

Starting point in making—

Acetamide, acetoacetic ester, acetylenylamide, dimethyl ketone, intermediates, methylheptenone, organic chemicals, synthetic perfumes, synthetic pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various dyestuffs.

Solvent in separating various dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for insulating purposes and in the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment.

**Explosives**

Solvent in making—

Guncotton, smokeless powder, various explosive compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for various fats and oils.

**Food**

Flavoring in—

Bakery products, beverages, candies.

Ingredient of—

Apple flavoring compositions.

Artificial fruit essences and flavors.

Flavoring compositions.

Fruit essences (to produce aromatic odor and flavor).

Peach flavor, strawberry flavor, yellow plum flavor.

Reagent in extracting—

Caffeine from coffee.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Solvent in making—

Adhesive preparations containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 234456) of—

Insecticidal compositions containing carbon tetrachloride, used for the fumigation of wheat and destruction of weevils.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for coating and decorating leathers and leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting metallic articles.

**Military**

Waterproofing agent in—

Filling hand grenades.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in making—

Artificial bristles, artificial horsehair.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting various articles.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Brushing lacquers (U. S. 1744085).

Paint and varnish removers.

Solvent in making—

Lacquers and varnishes with synthetic resins of the vinyl ester type (Brit. 312049).

Lacquers, varnishes, paints, dopes, and enamels containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Paper**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and for decorating and protecting products made from paper or pulp.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Pharmaceutical**

As a solvent for various purposes.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Solvent in making—

Films from cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Colloidal cements.

Plastic products containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for various resins and waxes.

**Rubber**

Solvent for—

Removing resinous matters from balata gum and gutta-percha.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

**Stone**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Reagent (Brit. 308605) in preparing—

Woolen fabrics for dyeing.

—, Finishing

Solvent in—

Cleansing operations.

—, Manufacturing

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in making coated textiles.

**Ethyl Acetate (Continued)**

Solvent in making

Rayon yarns.

**Woodworking**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting woodwork.

**Ethyl Acetoacetate**

Synonyms: Acetoacetic ether, Diacetic ester, Diacetic ether.

French: Acétoacétate d'éthyle, Acétoacétate éthylique, Acétylacétate d'éthyle, Acétylacétate éthylique, Acide éthyldiacétique, Ether acétoacétique.

German: Acetessigester, Acetessigsäureäthylester, Acetessigsäuresäthyl.

Spanish: Acetilacetato de etil.

Italian: Acetilacetato di etile.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the decoration and protection of ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose.

Starting point in making—

Acetoacetic amide, acetoacetic anilide, acetoacetic naphthylide, acetoacetic phenylamide, acetoacetic toluidide, acetoacetic xylidide, acids with strong alkalis, amidopyrine, amino-acids with ammonia, antipyrine, chloro-acids with phosphorus pentachloride, dehydroacetic acid, diacetic succinic acid by hydrolysis, diethylmalonic ether, dimethylglyoxime, fatty acids, hydroxypropylidines with aldehydes and ammonia, hydroxy acids, ionone, jasmone, ketohydrobenzenes with aldehydes, ketones with dilute alkalis, methylheptenone, nitriles with hydrocyanic acid, organic chemicals, parasulphonphenyl-3-methylpyrazolone, pharmaceuticals, 1-phenyl-5-methyl-3-pyrazolone, ring compounds, salpyrin, uracels with urea, various aromatic chemicals, various derivatives by acetoacetic synthesis.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Anthracycline yellow, azo colors of the pyrazolone series, coumarins with phenols, coumarins with quinones, dianil yellow 3G, dianil yellow 2R, fast light yellow, flavazin L, pyrimidines with anisidins, pyridines, pyrones, quinolins.

Various dyestuffs of the phenylpyrazolone derivatives class.

Xylene light yellow, xylene yellow 3G.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Fruit essences.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the protection and decoration of leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the decoration and protection of metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the decoration and protection of various articles.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Lacquers, enamels, dopes, varnishes, and paints, containing nitrocellulose.

**Paper**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp products and in the manufacture of coated paper.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Eau de cologne, perfume compositions, toilet water (to lend a freshness to the odor).

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Plastic compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**Rubber**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods.

**Stone**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for the decoration and protection of natural and artificial stone.

**Textile**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Ethyl Acetylglycollate**

Synonyms: Acetylglycollic ether.

French: Acétylglycollate d'éthyle, Acétylglycollate éthylique, Éther d'acétylglycollique.

German: Acetyglykolsäureäthylester, Acetyglykolsäuresäthyl, Äthylacetylglykolat, Äthylazetylglycolat.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for certain fats and oils.

**Ethyl Acrylate**

Synonyms: Acrylic acid ethyl ester.

French: Acrylate d'éthyle, Acrylate éthylique, Éther acrylique.

German: Acrylsäureäthylester, Acrylsäuresäthyl, Äthylacrylat.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 321258) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, rubber.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Ethyl Adipate**

Synonyms: Ethyl adipinate.

French: Adipate d'éthyle, Adipate éthylique, Adipinate d'éthyle, Adipinate éthylique.

German: Adipinsäureäthylester, Adipinsäuresäthyl, Äthyladipat, Äthyladipinat.

Spanish: Adipato de etil.

Italian: Adipato di etile.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, salts.

**Ethyl Alphacrotonate**

Synonyms: Alphacrotonic ethyl ester.

French: Alphacrotonate d'éthyle, Alphacrotonate éthylique.

German: Alphacrotonäthylester, Alphacrotonsäureäthylester, Alphacrotonsäuresäthyl, Äthylalphacrotonat.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 321258) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, rubber.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Ethyl Aminoacetate**

French: Aminoacétate éthylique.

German: Äthylaminoacetat, Aminoessigsäuresäthylester.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Cellulose acetate lacquers and varnishes, added for stabilizing purposes (Brit. 243722).

**7-Ethylaminoalphanaphtholsulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 7-Éthylaminoalphanaphthole,  
7-Éthylaminoalphanaphtholique.

German: 7-Aethylaminoalphanaphtholsulfonsäure,  
Sulfonsäure-7-ethylaminoalphanaphthol ester.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Diphenyl blue black.

**4-Ethylaminobetahydroxyethylaminoanilin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—  
Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**Ethyl Aminoformate**

French: Aminoformiate éthylique.

German: Aethylaminoformat, Aminoameisensäuresäure-äthylester.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Cellulose acetate lacquers and varnishes, added for stabilizing purposes (Brit. 243722).

**Ethylanilinmetasulphonic Acid****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 341053).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**5-Ethyl-5-anilinobarbituric Acid Hydrochloride****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 414293) as—  
Hypnotic with low toxic properties.

**5-Ethylbarbituric Acid Hydrochloride****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 414293) as—  
Hypnotic with low toxic properties.

**Ethylbenzoylhydroquinone****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Ethylbenzoylphloroglucinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Ethylbenzoylpyrocatechol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Ethylbenzoylpyrogallol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Ethylbenzoylresorcinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Ethylbenzylanilin**

German: Aethylbenzylanilin.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265767) in making monoazo dyes with—  
Ammonium 5-nitro-2-aminobenzylsulphonate.  
3:5-Dinitro-2-aminobenzylsulphonic acid.  
Starting point in making—  
Acidol green, brilliant acid blue A, formyl violet.

**Ethylbenzylanilinsulphonic Acid**

French: Acide d'éthylbenzylanilinesulphonique.  
German: Aethylbenzylanilinsulfosäure.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Acid violet 5B, azo cardinal, benzyl green B, erioglaucine A, B, G, BB, JJ, RB extra, P. V. super X cone; formyl violet 5BN, Guinea green B, night green, patent green AGL.

**Ethylbeta-amybarbituric Acid****Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1928346) of—  
Anesthetic composition for rectal administration in obstetrics, containing also mineral oil and ethyl ether.

**Ethylbetabutoxyethyl Sebacate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1991391) for—  
Cellulose esters and ethers.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Ethylbetagammadihydroxypropylanilin, Normal****Chemical**

Reagent in—  
Organic synthesis.

**Dye**

Coupling agent (Brit. 421975) in making—  
Light-fast and readily discharged red-violet dyestuffs for acetate rayon with diazotised 6-bromo-2:4-dinitroanilin or 6-chloro-2:4-dinitroanilin.

**4-Ethylbetahydroxyethylaminoanilin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—  
Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**Ethylbetahydroxyethylparaphenylenediaminesulphonic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 447905, 447906, and 448016) in making—  
Monoazo dyes for leather, particularly chrome leather.

**Ethylbetanaphthylamine**

German: Aethylbetanaphthylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Developer B for primulin dyestuffs.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265767) in making monoazo dyes with—  
3:5-Dinitro-2-aminobenzylsulphonic acid.  
3:5-Dinitro-4-aminobenzylsulphonic acid.  
Starting point in making—  
Primulin bordeaux.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing  
Developing agent in dyeing with polychromin colors.

**Ethylbetaparatoluenesulphonylethyl Sulphide****Chemical**

Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Organic syntheses.

**Insecticide**

Insecticide (Brit. 444262 and 444501) for—  
Animal pests, vegetable pests.

**Textile**

As a dyestuff (when employing suitable initial materials) (Brit. 444262 and 444501).  
Assistant (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Textile processing.

**Ethyl Betaphenylmethylglycidate**

French: Bétaphényléméthyleglycidate d'éthyle, Bétaphényléméthyleglycidate éthylique.

German: Aethylbetaphenylmethylglycidat, Betaphenylmethylglycinsäureäthylester, Betaphenylmethylglycidinsäureäthyl.

Spanish: Betafenilmetilglicidato de etil.

Italian: Betafenilmetilglicidato di etile.

**Food**

Used in various food preparations and flavors to give them a strawberry taste.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Perfume compositions (added for the purpose of freshening the odor).

**Ethyl Borate**

French: Borate d'éthyle, Borate éthylique.

German: Aethylborat, Borsäureäthylester, Borsäuresäthyl.

Spanish: Borato de etil.

Italian: Borato di etile.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 334181) of—  
Motor fuels (added to prevent knock).

**Ethylbourbonal**

French: Bourbonale cl d'éthyle, Bourbonale éthylique.  
German: Aethylbourbonal.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Aromatic chemicals.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Artificial perfumes.  
Perfume in—  
Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—  
Toilet soaps.

**Ethyl Bromide**

Synonyms: Bromic ether, Hydrobromic ether.  
Latin: Aethylumbromatum.  
French: Bromure d'éthyle, Bromure éthylique.  
German: Aethylbromid, Bromäthyl.  
Spanish: Bromuro de etil.  
Italian: Bromuro di etile.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—  
Organic synthesis.  
Reagent in making—  
Pharmaceutical chemicals.  
Starting point (Brit. 207499) in making—  
Vulcanizing accelerators with ethyl iodide and hexamethylenetetramine.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—  
Dyestuffs.

**Miscellaneous**

Starting point (French 636714) in making—  
Chemical fire-extinguishers by admixture with carbon tetrachloride.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—  
Local anesthetic.

**Refrigeration**

As a refrigerant.

**Ethyl Bromoacetate**

French: Bromoacétate d'éthyle.  
German: Aethylbromoacétat, Bromessigsäuresäureäthyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Ethyl acetoacetate, ethyl acetosuccinate, ethyl citrate, ethyl gammabromoacetate, ethylphenylethylglycin, methyl duodecylaldehyde, methyl nonylaldehyde.

**Ethylbutenylanilin, Normal****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide, alone and in compositions (Brit. 313934).

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 313934) of—  
Insecticidal and germicidal soaps.

**5:5-Ethylbutylbarbituric Acid**

French: Acide de 5:5-éthylebutylebarbiturique.  
German: 5:5-Aethylbutylbarbiturinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Swiss 113251) in making synthetic drugs with—  
Allylamine, amylamine, butylamine, diallylamine, di-  
amylamine, dibutylamine, diethylamine, dimethyl-  
amine, dipropylamine, isoallylamine, isoamylamine,  
isobutylamine, isopropylamine.

**Ethylbutyl Carbonate**

Synonyms: Butylethyl carbonate.  
French: Carbonate de butyle et d'éthyle, Carbonate  
butylique-éthylique, Carbonate d'éthyle et de butyle,  
Carbonate éthylique-butylique.  
German: Aethylbutylkarbonat, Butyläthylkarbonat,  
Kohlenstoffsäureäthylbutylester, Kohlenstoffsäure-  
butyläthylester, Kohlenstoffsäureäthylbutyl, Kohl-  
enstoffsäuresäureäthylbutyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—  
Cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, natural  
resins, synthetic resins.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Ethylbutylmetatoluidin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 439815 and 417014) in making—  
Blue dyestuffs by condensing with (1) a 4:4'-dihalo-  
geno- or 4:4'-dialkoxybenzophenone (2) a primary  
4-alkoxy- or 4-aryloxyarylamine and sulphonating  
the product.  
Greenish-blue dyestuffs by condensing with (1) a 4:4'-  
dihalo- or 4:4'-dialkoxybenzophenone (2) a pri-  
mary 4-alkoxy- or 4-aryloxyarylamine and sulphonat-  
ing the product.

**Ethyl Butyrate**

Synonyms: Butyric ester, Butyric ether, Oil of pine-  
apple (artificial).  
French: Butyrate d'éthyle, Butyrate éthylique, Éther  
butyrique, Huile d'ananas artificielle.  
German: Aetherbutyl, Aethylbutyrat, Butylsäureäth-  
ylester, Butylsäuresäureäthyl, Synthetisches ananasöl,  
Synthetische fichtenapfelöl, Synthetisches fichtenzap-  
fenoel.

**Chemical**

As a starting point in making—  
Aromatics, intermediates, other organic chemicals.

**Food**

Flavoring agent in making—  
Candies, desserts.  
Ingredient of—  
Flavorings, liqueurs.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
Artificial odors.  
Perfume in—  
Cosmetics, mouth washes.

**Soap**

Perfume in—  
Toilet soaps.

**Ethylcellulose**

French: Cellulose de éthyle, Cellulose éthylique.  
German: Aethylzellulose.  
Spanish: Celulosa de etil.  
Italian: Cellulosa di etile.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
Heat-sealing adhesives.

**Ceramic**

Ingredient of—  
Coating compositions, containing artificial resins and  
used for the decoration and protection of ceramic  
products.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—  
Coating compositions, containing artificial resins and  
the like, used for the protection of brickwork and  
other construction.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—  
Coating compositions, containing artificial resins and  
the like, used for insulating electrical apparatus,  
wire, and other articles.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like,  
used in making nonscatterable glass and for coating  
glassware.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like,  
used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and  
for coating leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—  
Coating compositions, containing artificial resins and  
the like, used for decorating and protecting metal-  
ware.  
Thermoplastic coatings.

**Miscellaneous**

As a transparent wrapping film.  
As a waterproofing agent.  
Ingredient of—  
Moulding powders.

**Ethylcellulose (Continued)****Paper****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used in the manufacture of coated papers and in the coating of paper and pulp products for protective and decorative purposes.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient (used together with artificial resins and the like) of—**

Dopes, lacquers, enamels, paints, priming compositions, varnishes, wax finishes.

**Plastics****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like. Moulding powders.

**Rubber****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used for coating rubber goods.

**Stone****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used for coating artificial and natural stones.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used in making coated textiles.

**Waterproofing agent for—**

Fabrics.

**Wood****Ingredient of—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins and the like, used as coatings for decorating and protecting wood. Wax polishes.

**Ethyl Chloride**

Synonyms: Chloroethyl, Hydrochloric ether, Monochlorethane.

Latin: Aether chloratus, Aethylis chloridum, Ethyl chloridum, Ethylum chloratum.

French: Chlorure d'éthyle, Éther hydrochlorique.

German: Aethylchlorid, Chloräthyl, Chlorwasserstoffäther.

**Analysis****As a reagent.****Chemical****Reagent in making—**

Synthetic organic chemicals for pharmaceutical and other purposes.

**Solvent for—**

Phosphorus, sulphur, various products.

**Starting point (U. S. 1907701) in making—**

Tetraethyl lead.

**Dye****Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.****Fats, Oils and Waxes****Solvent for—**

Fats, mixed oils, volatile oils, waxes.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Insecticidal preparations.

**Miscellaneous****As a general solvent.****Pharmaceutical****Suggested for use as—**

General anesthetic, local anesthetic.

**Refrigeration****As a refrigerant.****Resins****As a solvent.****Ethyl Chloroacetate**

French: Chloroacétate d'éthyle.

German: Aethylchlorazetat, Chloressigsäuresäthyl.

**Dye****Reagent (Brit. 263898) in making vat dyestuffs from—**

Dibenzanthrone, dimethoxydibenzanthrone, flavanthrone, indanthrone, indigo.

**Ethylchloroformic Acid**

French: Acide d'éthylechloroformique.

German: Aethylchlorameisensäure.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Quinine ethylcarbonate.

**Ethyl Chlorosulphonate**

French: Chlorosulphonate éthylique.

German: Chlorsulfosäuresäthyl.

**Chemical****Reagent in making—**

Sodium compound of glutacetaldehyde (German 438009).

**Ethyl Cinnamate**

Synonyms: Cinnamic ether, Ethyl cinnamyl ester.

Latin: Aether cinnamylis.

French: Cinnamate de éthyle, Cinnamate éthylique.

German: Aethylcinnamat.

**Cellulose Products****Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 321258) for—**

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

**For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."****Food****Ingredient of—**

Cherry flavor, fruit essences.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient (Brit. 321258) of—**

Compositions, containing rubber and cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting various materials.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Eau de cologne, perfumes (used to produce a "sweet" effect).

**Perfume in—**

Cosmetics.

**Ethyl Cinnamate Bromonitrate Derivative****Petroleum****Primer (Brit. 436027) for—**

Diesel engine fuels (lowers ignition point).

**4-Ethyl-5:7-dichloro-oxynaphthene**

German: 4-Aethyl-5:7-dichlorhydroxynaphthen.

**Dye****Starting point (Brit. 274527) in making thioindigo dye-stuffs with—**

6-Chloro-7-methylisatin chloride.

5:7-Dibromoisatin arylide.

5:7-Dibromoisatin chloride.

5:7-Dichloroisatin arylide.

5:7-Dichloroisatin chloride.

Isatinalpha anilide.

**Ethyl Dicresylphosphate****Cellulose Products****Solvent for—**

Cellulose esters or ethers.

**For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."****Ethylidihydrocollidin Dicarboxylate****Photographic****Plate emulsions to the extreme ultra violet.****Ethylidihydrocuprein Ether**

French: Éther d'éthylidihydrocupreine.

German: Aethylidihydrocupreinaether.

**Chemical****Starting point (Brit. 282356) in making antiparasitic agents with—**

Apochohic acid, cholic acid, dehydrocholic acid, desoxycholic acid, glycocholic acid, taurocholic acid.

Sodium and potassium salts of the above acids.

**Ethyl Dimethylthiocarbamate****Disinfectant****As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).****Insecticide and Fungicide.****As a fungicide (claimed effective against barley spores) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).****As an insecticide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).****Ethyl Diphenylphosphate****Cellulose Products****Solvent for—**

Cellulose esters or ethers.

**For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."**



**Ethyldecylguanidin Chloride****Textile**

Assistant (Brit. 421862) in—

Aqueous baths for treating textiles.

Promoter (Brit. 421862) of—

Uniform dyeing with basic dyestuffs.

Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 421862) in—

Textile processes.

**Ethylene**

Synonyms: Bicarburetted hydrogen, Elayl, Ethene,

Etherin, Heavy carburetted hydrogen, Olefiant gas.

French: Éthylène.

German: Äthylen.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Mustard gas.

Starting point in making—

Acenaphthene, aldehyde, anthracene, chlorethyl chloroacetate, ethane, ethyl alcohol, ethylene bromide, ethylenebromhydrin, ethylene chloride, ethylene chlorolodide, ethylene iodide, ethylene nitrate, ethylene nitrosite, ethylsulphonic acid, formaldehyde, naphthalene, pyrazolon, styrol, sulphuric ether.

**Horticultural**

Ingredient of—

Gaseous mixtures, in combination with formaldehyde, for ripening and preserving citrous fruits (Australian 17327).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Refrigeration**

As a refrigerating medium.

**Ethylenechlorhydrin**

Synonyms: 2-Chloroethyl alcohol.

German: Glycolchlorhydrin.

**Agriculture**

Promoter of—

Early sprouting of dormant potatoes.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate (tolerates the addition of water at the same time).

Ethylcellulose (used in admixture with methanol).

**Chemical**

As a solvent miscible with—

Alcohol, benzene, methanol, water.

Intermediate in synthesis of—

Novacaine.

Introducer of—

Hydroxyethyl group in organic syntheses.

Reagent in making—

Malonic acid.

Starting point in making—

Glycol esters (used with salts of organic acids).

Phenylethyl alcohol.

**Dye**

Intermediate in making—

Synthetic indigo.

**Glass**

Suggested ingredient of—

Solvent mixtures for cellulose acetate or ethylcellulose in making safety glass.

**Leather**

Suggested ingredient of—

Solvent mixtures for cellulose acetate or ethylcellulose in making artificial leather or flexible coatings for leather.

**Paint and Varnish**

Suggested ingredient of—

Solvent mixtures for cellulose acetate.

Solvent mixtures for ethylcellulose.

**Paper**

Suggested ingredient of—

Solvent mixtures for cellulose acetate or ethylcellulose in making flexible coatings for paper.

**Textile**

Suggested ingredient of—

Solvent mixtures for cellulose acetate.

Solvent mixture for ethylcellulose.

**Ethylene Chlorobromide**

Synonyms: Symmetrical chlorobromoethane.

French: Chlorure et bromure d'éthylène, Chlorure et bromure éthylénique.

German: Äthylenchlorbromid, Chlorbromaethan, Chlorbromaethylen.

Spanish: Clorobromuro de etileno.

Italian: Clorobromuro di etilene.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Ethylenediamine**

Synonyms: Ethylenediamin.

French: Éthylènediamine, Diamine d'éthylène.

German: Äthylendiamin.

Spanish: Etilendiamine.

Italian: Etilenediamina.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Precipitating uranium salts.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

Reagent for—

Protecting dissolved albumen against coagulation.

Starting point in making—

Argentamine (with silver nitrate).

Camphor compound with camphoric acid anhydride (German 408183).

Compounds with various metallic salts.

Diethylenediamine.

Ethylenediamine-silver phosphate.

Ethylenediamine perchlorate.

Euphyllin (with theophyllin).

Lycetol (dimethylpiperazin tartrate).

Lysidine (ethylene-ethenyldiamine).

Mercury compounds (German 496801).

Pharmaceuticals for treating gout.

Pharmaceuticals with silver sulphate.

Sedative with alpha-bromoisovaleric acid (French 543912).

Sublamin.

Various mothproofing compounds, such as ethylenediamine selenite and ethylenediamine selenate (Brit. 340318).

Solvent for—

Albumen, casein, fibrin, sulphur.

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient of various disinfecting and germicidal compositions.

**Explosive**

Starting point in making—

Explosive compounds, such as ethylenediamine nitrate and ethylenediamine chlorate.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Dehairing hides.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in—

Dehairing fur skins.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in making—

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested as medicament in gout.

Suggested as noncorrosive solvent for dissolving false diphtheric membranes.

Suggested for use with 10 percent solution of calcium chloride for intravenous injection to stop hemorrhages.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in—

Vulcanization (U. S. 1503702 and 1592820).

**Ethylenediamine-Mercury Sulphate**

French: Sulfate éthylenediamine de mercure.

German: Äthylendiaminequecksilbersulfat.

**Miscellaneous**

Disinfectant for seeds.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Nonirritant germicide for—

Disinfecting hands and skin.

Suggested for use in treating—

Venerical diseases.

**Ethylenediamine Selenate**

French: Sélénate d'éthylènediamine.

German: Aethylendiaminselenat, Selensäuresäthylendiaminester, Selensäuresäthylendiamin.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 340318) in—

Mothproofing furs, feathers, and hair.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 340318) in—

Mothproofing wool and felt.

**Ethylene Dibromide**

Synonyms: 1,2-Dibromoethene, Ethylene bromide.

French: Bromoéthylène, Bromure d'éthylène, Bromure éthylénique, Dibromure d'éthylène, Dibromure éthylénique.

German: Aethylenbromid, Aethylendoppeltebromid, Bromäthylen, Dibromäthen, Doppeltebromäthylen.

Spanish: Bromuro de etileno, Dibromuro de etileno.

Italian: Bromuro di etilene, Dibromuro di etilene.

**Analysis**

Solvent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research work.

**Cellulose Products**

Ingredient of—

Solvents for cellulose esters and ethers.

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose.

**Chemical**

As a carrier for—

Tetraethyl lead in the manufacture of antiknock agents to be added to motor fuel.

Solvent miscible with most other solvents.

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, diethyleneglycol, diethylenetetramine, dioxyethylene, ethylene chlorobromide, ethylene cyanide, ethylene oxide, ethylenediamine, ethyleneglycol, ethylenemercaptan, intermediates, piperazin, pharmaceuticals, symmetrical diethylenediethylamine, synthetic organic chemicals, tetraethylenetriamine, triethylenetriamine.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various dyestuffs.

**Explosives**

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Gums**

Powerful solvent for—

Gums.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for waxes in—

Polishes, waterproofing preparations.

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose in miscellaneous coating agents.

Resins in miscellaneous coating agents.

Solvent miscible with most other solvents.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose, resins.

Solvent miscible with—

Most other solvents, thinners.

**Plastics**

Solvent for—

Cellon, celluloid, cellulose derivatives, resins.

**Petroleum**

As a carrier for—

Tetraethyl lead in the manufacture of antiknock agents to be added to motor fuel.

Solvent for gums and waxes in—

Lubricating gasolines.

**Resins**

Solvent for—

Resins.

**Rubber**

Reactant in making—

Elastic bodies resembling caoutchouc.

Starting point in making—

Elastic bodies resembling caoutchouc by polymerization.

**Ethylene Difluoride****Petroleum**

Solvent (Brit. 436044) in—

Flushing oil composition for internal-combustion engines; flushing oil is based on light lubricating oil of either paraffinic or naphthenic origin and contains various other products; naphtha, isopropyl alcohol, or acetone may be added to reduce the viscosity, practice is to flush (1) with oil containing a high proportion of solvent to remove most of the sludge, (2) with oil containing a lower proportion of solvent.

**Ethylenedinitroamine****Explosives**

As an explosive with high resistance to detonation by shock (U. S. 2011578).

As an explosive with relatively low ignition temperature (U. S. 2011578).

As an initiating explosive (U. S. 2011578).

Substitute (U. S. 2011578) for—

Nitroglycerin or nitrocellulose in propellant powders.

**Ethylenediphenylphosphonium Bromide**

French: Bromure d'éthylènediphénylphosphonium.

German: Aethylendiphenylphosphoniumbromid, Bromäethylendiphenylphosphonium.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Hair, fur, feathers, felt, and the like.

**Textile**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Wool and other products.

**Ethylene-Ferrous Chloride**

French: Chlorure éthylénique et ferreux, Chlorure d'éthylène et fer.

German: Aethylenferrochlorid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making various organic compounds.

**Ethyleneglycol**

Synonyms: Ethylene alcohol, Glycol, Glycol alcohol.

French: Alcool éthylénique, Éthanediol, Glycol d'éthylène, Glycol éthylénique.

German: Äthylenglycol, Glykol.

**Chemical**

Moistening agent in making—

Non-fermentable compositions and preparations.

Preservative in making—

Various chemical and pharmaceutical compositions.

Reagent in making—

Plasticizers and softening agents.

Solvent in making—

Pharmaceutical preparations.

Starting point in making—

Ethylenechlorohydrin, glycol diacetate, glycol diformate (Brit. 255887), glycol formate, quinaldin, spiroal (ethyleneglycol monosalicylate).

Substitute for glycerin in organic synthesis and for various chemical purposes.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—

Stable leuco compounds of indigo, thioindigo and anthraquinone dyestuffs (Brit. 260253).

Solvent in making dye preparations.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Low-freezing dynamite.

Starting point in making—

Ethyleneglycol dinitrate.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in purifying—

Fats and oils by esterification (German 315222).

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Canned goods, confectionery, food pastes, food preparations of various sorts, ketchups, mincemeats, salad dressings.

Preservative in making—

Concentrated fruit essences, flavoring extracts, soda fountain supplies.

**Gas**

Lubricant in gas meters.

**Ethleneglycol (Continued)****Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Stamping inks, writing inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used for preserving the softness and flexibility of leather during working.

**Mechanical**

Anti-freeze agent for filling—  
Exposed dashpots in Corliss engines and the like.  
Exposed gages and other instruments.  
Radiators of airplanes and automobiles.

Ingredient of—  
Lubricating compositions used in machinery employed for producing liquefied products, such as liquid air (Brit. 277378).

**Miscellaneous**

General solvent for various purposes.

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used in treating and preserving skins and furs, printers' rollers mass.

Preservative for treating—  
Anatomical and biological specimens.  
Substitute for glycerin for various purposes.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
Cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Refrigeration**

Ingredient of—  
Low-freezing solutions.  
Lubricant in ice machines.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for various resins and waxes.  
Solvent in making—  
Phenol-formaldehyde synthetic resins (Brit. 260253).

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Assist in making—  
Dye liquors for acetate rayon.  
Solubilizing or dispersing agent (Brit. 276100) in making dye liquors containing—

Acridines.  
Aminoanthraquinones, reduced or unreduced.  
Anthraquinones, reduced or unreduced.  
Azines, azo dyestuffs, basic diarylmethane dyestuffs, basic triarylmethane dyestuffs, benzoquinoneanilides, chrome mordant dyestuffs, indigoids.  
Naphthoquinones, reduced and unreduced.  
Naphthoquinoneanilides, nitroarylamines, nitroarylphe-nols, nitrodiarylamines, nitrodiarylphenols, oxazines, pyridines.  
Quinoneimides, reduced and unreduced.  
Quinolines, sulphur dyestuffs, thiazines, xanthenes.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
Finishing compositions for yarns and fabrics.  
Softening agent for hygroscopic salts in textiles.

**—, Printing**

Assist in making pastes.

**Tobacco**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions for moistening and treating tobacco.

**Ethleneglycol Chlorotolylether****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 416943) in making—  
Wetting, foaming, detergent, emulsifying, and dispersing agents by condensation with butyl alcohol and sulphonation with sulphuric acid.

**Ethleneglycol Diformate**

Synonyms: Ethylene glycol biformate.

French: Biformiate d'éthylène glycole, Biformiate éthyléneglycollique, Diformiate d'éthyléneglycole, Diformiate éthyléneglycollique.

German: Äthylenglykolbiformiat, Äthylenglykoldifor-miat, Biameisensaureäthylenglykolester, Biamei-sensaureäthylenglykol, Diameisensaureäthylenglykolester.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 311795) for—  
Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Dye**

Ingredient (Brit. 311795) of—  
Dye pastes.

**Ink**

Ingredient (Brit. 311795) of—  
Printing inks.

**Ethleneglycol Ditolylether****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 416943) in making—  
Wetting, foaming, detergent, emulsifying, and dispersing agents by condensation with butyl alcohol and sulphonation with sulphuric acid.

**Ethleneglycol Isopropylether****Petroleum**

Solvent (Brit. 436044) in—  
Flushing oil composition for internal-combustion engines; flushing oil is based on light lubricating oil of either paraffinic or naphthenic origin and contains various other products; naphtha, isopropyl alcohol, or acetone may be added to reduce the viscosity; practice is to flush (1) with oil containing a high proportion of solvent to remove most of the sludge, (2) with oil containing a lower proportion of solvent.

**Ethleneglycol Monoacetate**

Synonyms: Glycol monoacetate.

French: Monoacétate de glycole, Monoacétate gly-collique.

German: Glykolmonoacetat, Glykolmonoacetat, Mono-essigsäureglykolester, Monoessigsäureglykol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent and plasticizer in making—  
Products containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, and other cellulose esters and ethers.  
See also: "Solvents."

**Plastics**

Solvent and plasticizer in making—  
Artificial horn products from albuminous substances.  
Compounds of nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, and other cellulose esters and ethers.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—  
Formaldehyde condensation resins, glyptal resins, urea-formaldehyde resins.

**Ethleneglycol Monoamyl Ether**

French: Éther d'éthyléneglycole monoamylque.

German: Äthylenglykolmonoamylester.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—  
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, benzylcellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series.  
Emulsions of various chemicals, terpene emulsions.

**Solvent for—**

Cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose.

Starting point (Brit. 302258) in making—  
Cleansing agents, dispersive agents, dissolving compositions, emulsifiers, foam-producing compositions, lathering agents, textile lubricating and oiling compositions, washing agents, wetting agents.

**Dye**

Dispersive agent in making—  
Color lakes.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—  
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, benzylcellulose, cellulose butyrate, or other cellulose ethers or esters and also resins, used for insulating electrical wiring and equipment.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Boring oils, drilling oils, greasing compositions.  
Lubricating compositions of animal or vegetable oils.  
Solvent for fats (Brit. 302258).  
Stabilized emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils.  
Wire-drawing oils.

**Ethyleneglycol Monoamyl Ether (Continued)***Gas*

Solvent for—  
Bitumen.

*Germicide*

Dispersing agent (Brit. 302258) in making—  
Germicidal and deodorizing compositions.

*Glass*

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose and resins used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

*Insecticide*

Dispersing agent (Brit. 302258) in making—  
Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.

*Leather*

Dispersing agent (Brit. 302258) in making—  
Emulsified tanning preparations, emulsified leather dressings, emulsified fat-liquoring baths, emulsified soaking compositions, emulsified waterproofing compositions.

*Metallurgical*

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose and resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the decoration and protection of leather goods.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose and resins, used for the protection and decoration of metallic ware.

*Miscellaneous*

Dispersing agent in making—

Cleansing compositions of various types.  
Metal polishes and other polishing compositions.  
Scouring compositions.

Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Solvent in—

Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose and resins, used for the decoration and protection of fibrous compositions.

*Paint and Varnish*

Solvent in making—

Quick-drying paints, varnishes, enamels, dopes, and lacquers containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate, cellulose butyrate, nitrocellulose, benzylcellulose, and resins.

*Paper*

Dispersing agent in making—

Sizing compositions in emulsified form.  
Waterproofing compositions for paper and pulp compositions and paperboard.  
Waxing compositions for treating paper and paperboard.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, cellulose butyrate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, and resins, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the decoration and protection of pulp and paper compositions.

*Petroleum*

Ingredient of—

Emulsified cutting oils for lathe and screwpress work.  
Kerosene emulsions, naphtha emulsions, soluble greases, soluble lubricating oils, soluble oils for lubricating textile machinery, rayon oils, various textile oils.

*Plastics*

Solvent in making—

Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate, cellulose butyrate, nitrocellulose, benzylcellulose, and natural or artificial resins.

*Resins and Waxes*

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsions of natural and artificial resins.  
Emulsions of natural and artificial waxes.

*Rubber*

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose and resins, used for the decoration and protection of rubber products.

*Soap*

Dispersing agent (Brit. 302258) in making—  
Hand-cleansing compositions.

Various emulsified cleansing and lathering compositions.

*Stone*

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing various cellulose esters or ethers and resins, used for the decoration and protection of natural and artificial stone.

*Textile*

—, *Bleaching*

Dispersing agent (Brit. 302258) in—  
Emulsified bleaching baths.

—, *Dyeing*

Dispersing agent (Brit. 302258) in—  
Dye baths.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient (Brit. 302258) of—

Emulsified coating compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, benzylcellulose, or cellulose butyrate.  
Emulsified sizing compositions.  
Emulsified washing compositions.  
Emulsified compositions used for impregnation purposes.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient (Brit. 302258) of—

Emulsified carbonizing baths for wool.  
Emulsified degreasing compositions for treating raw wool.  
Emulsified mercerizing baths.  
Emulsified oiling compositions.  
Emulsified preparations for bast scouring silk.  
Emulsified preparations for fulling operations.  
Emulsified spinning preparations.

—, *Printing*

Ingredient (Brit. 302258) of—

Emulsified printing pastes.

*Woodworking*

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, and resins, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork.

**Ethyleneglycol Monobutyl Ether***Cellulose Products*

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

*Gas*

Solvent for—

Bitumen.

**Ethyleneglycol Monoethyl Ether**

Synonyms: Glycol monoethyl ether.

French: Ether de éthylène glycolemonoéthylrique.

German: Aethylenglykolmonoäthyläther.

*Paint and Varnish*

Plasticizer and solvent in making—

Products containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, and other cellulose esters and ethers.

See also: "Plasticizers."

*Plastics*

Plasticizer and solvent in making—

Compounds of nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, and other cellulose esters and ethers.

**Ethyleneglycol Monoformate**

French: Monoformiate d'éthyléneglycole, Monoformiate éthyléneglycollique.

German: Aethylenglykolmonoformiat, Monoameisensäureäthylenglykolester, Monoameisensäureäthylenglykol.

*Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer (Brit. 311795) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

*Dye*

Ingredient (Brit. 311795) of—

Dye pastes.

*Ink*

Ingredient (Brit. 311795) of—

Printing inks.

**Ethylene glycol Monomethyl Ether**

Synonyms: Glycol monomethyl ether.  
 French: Éther de éthylèneglycolemonométhyle.  
 German: Äthylenglykolmonomethyläther.

**Miscellaneous**

See also: "Plasticizers."

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer and solvent in making—  
 Products containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, and other cellulose esters and ethers.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer and solvent in making—  
 Compounds of nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, and other cellulose esters and ethers.

**Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether Acetate**

French: Monométhyle-éthéracétate d'éthylèneglycole.  
 German: Äthylenglykolmonomethylätheracetat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer in making—  
 Cellulose acetate varnishes and lacquers (Brit. 278735).

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—  
 Cellulose acetate compositions (Brit. 278735).

**Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether Formate**

French: Formiate d'éthylèneglycolemonométhylcéther.  
 German: Äthylenglykolmonomethylätherformiat.  
 Ameisensäureäthylenglykolmonomethyläther.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer in making—  
 Cellulose acetate varnishes and lacquers (Brit. 278735).

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—  
 Cellulose acetate compositions (Brit. 278735).

**Ethylene glycol Monotolylether****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 416943) in making—  
 Wetting, foaming, detergent, emulsifying, and dispersing agents by condensation with butyl alcohol and sulphonation with sulphuric acid.

**Ethylene Oxide**

French: Oxyde éthylénique, Oxyde d'éthylène.  
 German: Äthylenoxid.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 265233) in making—  
 Butyl alcohol, glycol monoacetate, glycol mononitrate, glycol monosulphate, glycol diacetate, glycol dinitrate, glycol disulphate.

**Ethylene Oxide, Polymerized****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 353926).  
 For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**1-Ethyleneoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone**

Synonyms: Alphaethylènehydroxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.

French: Alphaéthylènehydroxy-4-antraquinone,  
 1-Éthylèneoxy-4-antraquinone.

German: 1-Äthylenhydroxy-4-aminoanthrachinon,  
 1-Äthylenoxy-4-aminoanthrachinon, Alpha-äthylenhydroxy-4-aminoanthrachinon, Alpha-äthylenoxy-4-aminoanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285096) in making dyestuffs in the presence of dimethylanilin, nitrobenzene, orthodichlorobenzene, naphthalene, and the like, with the aid of—

Acetylparaphenylenediamine, 5-amino-2-methylbenzimidazole, benzidin and its derivatives and homologs, dimethylparaphenylenediamine, metanaphthylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylidenediamine, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylidenediamine, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidenediamine.

**Ethylthiodiglycol**

German: Äthylthiodiglykol.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 276023) in making—  
 Stable leuco compounds of indigo, thioindigo, and anthraquinone colors, and other vat dyestuffs.

**Ethylthiourea**

Synonyms: Ethylenesulphourea.

French: Éthylènesulphourée, Éthyléthiourée, Sulphourée d'éthylène, Sulphourée éthylénique, Thiourée d'éthylène, Thiourée éthylque.

German: Äthylensulfoharnstoff, Äthylenthioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making vulcanization accelerators with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, benzylamine, betanaphthylamine, cyclohexylanilin, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metanaphthylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylidenediamine, metaxylidin, monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylidenediamine, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidin, paraxylidenediamine.

**Ethylentriphenylphosphonium Bromide**

French: Bromure d'éthylentriphénylphosphonium.

German: Äthylentriphenylphosphoniumbromid, Bromäthylentriphenylphosphonium.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—  
 Hair, fur, feathers, felt, and the like.

**Textile**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—  
 Wool and other products.

**Ethyl Ethylisopropylmalonate**

French: Malonate d'éthyle éthylisopropyle.

German: Äthyläthylisopropylmalonat, Malonsäuresäthyläthylisopropylester.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 5:5-Ethylisopropylbarbituric acid (U. S. 1576014).

**Ethyl Formate**

French: Formiate d'éthyle, Formiate éthylée, Formiate éthylque.

German: Formiataethyl, Formylsäuresäthylester.

**Food**

Larvicide in—  
 Grain milling, packaged dried fruits.

Larvicide for treating—

Cereals.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a larvicide.

**Tobacco**

Larvicide for treating—

Tobacco.

**Ethylfuroil**

French: Furole d'éthyle, Furole éthylque.

German: Äthylfuroil.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

General solvent.

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Gums, Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Guaiac resin, ester resins, coumarone resin, other natural and synthetic resins.

**Ethylglycol Acetate**

French: Acétate d'éthylglycole, Acétate éthylque-glycolique.

German: Äthylglykolacetat, Äthylglykolazetat, Essigsäureäthylglykol, Essigsäuresäthylglykol.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Ethylhydrocuprein****Pharmaceutical**

Bactericide (U. S. 1997440) for—  
Pneumococcus infections and other diseases.

**Ethylidene Acetobenzoate**

French: Acétobenzoate d'éthylidène, Acétobenzoate éthylidénique.

German: Acetobenzoessäureäthylidenester, Acetobenzoessäureäthyliden, Äthylidenacetobenzoat.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, natural and artificial resins.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Ethylidene Diacetate**

French: Diacétate d'éthylidène, Diacétate d'éthylidénique.

German: Äthylidendiacetat, Äthylidendiazetat, Essigsäurediäthylidenester, Essigsäurediäthyliden.

Spanish: Diacetato de etilideno.

Italian: Diacetato di etilidene.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Acetaldehyde, acetic acid anhydride, acetic acid (German 284996).

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Artificial resins, natural resins.

**Ethylidenglycerol**

French: Glycérole d'éthylidène, Glycérole éthylidénique.

German: Äthylidenglycerol.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

Various gums and resins.

Various organic substances.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Ethylidene Iodide**

French: Iodure d'éthylidène, Iodure éthylidénique.

German: Äthylidenjodid, Jodaethyliden.

Spanish: Yoduro de etilidene.

Italian: Ioduro di etilidene.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 353477) in making contrast media used in X-ray photography with the aid of—

Ammonium sulphite, magnesium sulphite, monomethylamine sulphite, piperazin sulphite, piperidin sulphite, sodium sulphite.

**Ethylidene 3-Carboxylate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1975697) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Ethylisothiurea Sulphate**

French: Sulfate d'éthylisothiourée.

German: Äthylisothioharnstoffsulphat, Schwefelsäureäthylisothioharnstoffester.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 272686) in making—

Aminoamylenguanidin sulphate, aminobutylenguanidin sulphate, aminoethylenguanidin sulphate, aminoheptylenguanidin sulphate, aminohexylenguanidin sulphate, aminopentylenguanidin sulphate, aminopropylenguanidin sulphate.

**Ethylisovanillin**

German: Äthylisovanillin.

**Food**

As a flavoring agent.

Ingredient of—

Flavoring compositions.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfumes.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Ethyl Lactate**

French: Lactate d'éthyle, Lactate éthylique.

German: Äthyllactat, Milchsäureäthylester.

**Chemical**

Reagent in the purification of—

Lactic acid.

**Dye**

Solvent in making—

Indulin dyestuffs, nigrosin dyestuffs.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Cellulose acetate lacquers, cellulose acetate varnishes, nitrocellulose lacquers, nitrocellulose varnishes, pyroxylin varnishes.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Celluloid, cellulose acetate plastics, nitrocellulose plastics.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Mordant in dyeing various textile fibers and fabrics.

—, *Manufacturing*

Solvent in making—

Cellulose acetate rayon.

—, *Printing*

Mordant in printing various textile fabrics.

**Ethyl Malonate****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Diallylbarbituric acid (dial), diethylmalonic ether, ethyldiethyl malonate, intermediates, phenylbarbituric acid (luminal), dipropylbarbituric acid (propanal), synthetic aromatic chemicals, diethylbarbituric acid (barbital, veronal).

**Ethyl Mandelate**

French: Mandélate d'éthyle, Mandélate éthylique.

German: Äthylmandelat, Mandelsäureäthylester, Mandelsäuresäthyl.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer (Brit. 270650) in making—

Lacquers, varnishes.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—

Nitrocellulose plastics.

**Ethylmercaptan**

Synonyms: Ethyl sulphhydrate.

French: Éthyle mercaptan, Mercaptan éthylique, Mercaptan d'éthyle.

German: Äthylmercaptan.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Diethylsulphondimethylmethane (sulphonal).

Diethylsulphonethylmethylmethane (trional).

Tetranal.

Various other pharmaceutical products.

Starting point (Brit. 286749) in making vulcanization accelerators with the aid of—

Dibenzylamine, diethylguanythiouras, diphenyl biguanide, ditolyl biguanide, ethanalamine, guanythiouras, isothiouras, isoureas, monophenyl biguanide, monophenylguanythiouras, monotolyl biguanide, pentaphenyl biguanide, pentatolyl biguanide, piperidin, piperazin, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, tetraphenyl biguanide, tetratolyl biguanide, thioureas, trimethylsulphonium hydroxide.

**Gas**

As a leak detector for natural gas.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Attractant for—

House flies (*Musca domestica* L.).

Screw-worm flies (*Cochliomyia macellaria* Fab.).

Fumigant and insecticide for—

Flour weevils (*Tribolium confusum* Fab.).

Granary weevils (*Sitophilus granarius* L.).

House flies (*Musca domestica* L.).

Rice weevils (*Sitophilus oryza* L.).

Larvicide for—

Larvae of the Indian-meal moth (*Plodia interpunctella* Hbn.).

Mild repellent to—

Green bottle flies (*Lucilia* spp.).

**Ethylmercaptan (Continued)****Mining**

As a warning agent in mines.

**Miscellaneous**

As an aid to the detection of noxious vapors and waste-ful leaks.

**Ethylmercapto-1-naphthol****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making synthetic indigoid

dyestuffs with—

5:7-Dibromoisatin anilide.

5:7-Dibromoisatin chloride.

5:7-Dichloroisatin anilide.

5:7-Dichloroisatin chloride.

Isatin anilide.

Isatin chloride.

Reactive alpha derivatives of isatin.

**Ethyl-Mercury Chloride****Disinfectant**

Starting point (Brit. 450256) in making—

Disinfectants with water-glass and other reactive silicon compounds.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Starting point (Brit. 450256) in making—

Seed immunizers with water-glass and other reactive silicon compounds.

**Leather**

Preventer of—

Slime and molds in tanning liquors.

**Ethyl-Mercury Hydroxide**

French: Hydroxyde d'éthyle et de mercure, Hydroxyde éthylique et mercurique.

German: Aethylmerkurhydroxid.

**Agricultural**

Disinfectant for—

Seed grains.

**Rubber**

Dispersive agent in making—

Rubber compositions.

**Sanitation**

Dispersive agent in making—

Disinfectants, germicides.

**Soap**

Dispersive agent (German 371293) in making—

Special soap preparations.

Various scouring preparations.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Dispersive agent (German 371293) in making—

Dye liquors and printing pastes.

—, *Manufacturing*

Dispersive agent (German 371293) in making—

Wool-degreasing preparations.

**Woodworking**

Dispersive agent (German 371293) in making—

Wood preservatives.

**Ethyl-Mercury Oleate****Lubricant**

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases, by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Controller of—

Melanose on citrus trees, scab on citrus trees.

Reducer of—

Stem-end fungous infections.

**Ethylmercury Phosphate****Agriculture**

For control of—

Bottom rust of lettuce.

Covered smut and stripe disease of barley.

Kernel smut of sorghum.

Loose and covered smuts of oats.

Soil-borne parasitic fungi.

Stinking smut of wheat.

**Woodworking**

For control of—

Blue stain and sap stain in sapwood of freshly sawed lumber.

**Ethylmercury Sulphate**

French: Sulphate d'éthyle et de mercure, Sulphate éthyliquesulfurique.

German: Aethylmercurisulfat, Aethylquecksilbersulfat, Schwefelaethylquecksilber, Schwefelsäuresaethylquecksilber.

**Agricultural**

For disinfecting and preserving seed grains (Brit. 330258).

**Ethylmethyl Ketone Peroxide****Fuel**

Reducer (Brit. 444544) of—

Inflammability hazards in diesel engine fuels.

**Ethyl Monobromoacetate****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Tear gases.

**Ethyl Monochloroacetate****Chemical**

As a solvent.

**Miscellaneous**

As a solvent.

**Ethyl Monoiodoacetate**

French: Monoiodoacétate d'éthyle, Monoiodoacétate éthylique.

German: Aethylmonojodacetat, Monojodoessigsäuresaethylester.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Monoiodoacetic acid.

**Ethyl naphthalenesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide d'éthylénaphthalènesulphonique.

German: Aethylnaphthalinsulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Salts, esters, and other derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

As a dispersing agent (Brit. 322005).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Ethyl Nitrate****Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic syntheses.

**Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 404682) in—

Diesel engine fuels (used in conjunction with other primers, consisting of organic bromides or organic copper compounds, whose function is that of reducing the spontaneous ignition temperature).

Reducer (Brit. 404682) of—

Delay period in diesel engine fuels.

**Ethyl Nonylate****Food**

As a flavoring.

Ingredient of—

Flavoring preparations.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, such as lipsticks.

**Ethylnormalbutylbarbituric Acid****Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1928346) of—

Anesthetic composition for rectal administration in obstetrics, containing also mineral oil and ethyl ether.

**Ethyl octadecenyl Sulphide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 422937) in making—

Textile assistants by oxidation and subsequent sulphonation.

**Ethylolamine**

German: Aethylolamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Electrical**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 340294) in making—

Special lubricating compositions for use in electric switches.

**Ethylolamine (Continued)****Mechanical**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 340294) in—

Non-freezing lubricating compositions, containing animal and vegetable oils and fats, as well as ethylene glycol or its esters, borax, benzyl alcohol.

Special lubricating compositions of the above type, for use on locomotive axles, railway switches, hydraulic presses and hydraulic brakes.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 340294) of—

Compositions, containing vegetable, animal, and mineral oils and greases, used as rust preventives.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 340294) of—

Special lubricating compositions containing mineral oils and greases.

**Ethyl Orthosilicate**

**Glue and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 428548) of—

Cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose base adhesives for safety glass.

**Metallurgical**

Binder (Brit. 441639) in—

Electric welding fluxes containing also (a) magnetic iron ore, ferromanganese, titanium dioxide, kaolin; or (b) pyrolusite, silica, magnetic iron oxide.

**Ethoxyphenylparabutylamine****Chemical**

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—

Unstable organic substances.

**Petroleum**

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—

Petroleum products.

**Rubber**

As an antioxidant (Brit. 430335).

**Ethyl Paraoxybenzoate**

French: Paraoxybenzoate d'éthyle, Paraoxybenzoate éthylique.

German: Äthylparaoxybenzoat, Paraoxybenzoesäure-äthyl, Paraoxybenzoesäureäthyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

As a general disinfectant.

**5-Ethyl-5-paraphenetidinobarbituric Acid Chloride****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 414293) as—

Hypnotic with low toxic properties.

**Ethylparaphenol Sulphopara-aminobenzoate****Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient of—

Analgesic mouthwashes.

**Ethylparatoluènesulphonamide**

French: Éthylparatoluènesulphonamide.

German: Äthylparatoluolsulfonamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Plasticizer (Brit. 313133) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, resins.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Ethyl Pelargonate**

Synonyms: Ethyl nonylate.

French: Éther pélagonique, Nonylate d'éthyle, Pélagonate d'éthyle, Pélagonate éthylique.

German: Nonylsäureäthylester, Pelargonsäure-äthylester.

**Food**

Flavor for beverages and confections.

**Ethylpentaerythritol****Cellulose Products**

Solvent, softener, and plasticizer (Brit. 358393) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**1:2-Ethylphenylaminoethane****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Rubber**

Antioxidant (Brit. 314756) in—

Vulcanizing.

**Ethyl-propenyl Ether**

French: Éther éthylpropénylique, Éther d'éthyle et propényle.

German: Äthylpropenyläther.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

Reagent in regulating (Brit. 340471)—

Polymerization of diolefins.

**1-Ethylpropylalphanaphthol****Disinfectant**

Claimed (U. S. 2073996 and 2073997) to be—

Germicide combining high efficiency toward *staphylococcus aureus* and low toxicity.

**Ethylpropyl Sulphide**

Synonyms: Thioethylpropyl ether.

**Fungicide and Insecticide**

As a fungicide (German 363656).

As an insecticide (German 363656).

**Ethyl Salicylate**

French: Éther salicylique, Salicylate d'éthyle.

German: Äthylsalicylat, Salicylsäureäthylester.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Synthetic perfumery materials.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics and perfumes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ethyl Silicate**

Synonyms: Silicic acid ethylester.

French: Silicate d'éthyle, Silicate éthylique.

German: Äthylsilikat, Siliciumwasserstoffsäure-äthylester.

**Building and Construction**

Binder and cavity filler in—

Preservative paints and compositions for protecting and impregnating porous building and construction surfaces.

Ingredient of—

Special preservative mortars and plasters.

Preservative (German 568545) for—

Bricks, cement, plaster, porous construction materials, stone, stucco.

**Chemical**

Agglomerating agent for—

Activated carbon.

Starting point in making—

Colloidal silica, silica gel.

**Electrical**

Binder and cementing and agglomerating agent in—

Molded electrical insulation.

Cavity-filling agent for—

Molded electrical insulation.

Surface-hardening agent for—

Molded electrical insulation.

**Leather**

Cavity-filling agent for—

Leather, leather products.

Surface-hardening agent for—

Leather, leather products.

**Metallurgical**

Binder and cementing and agglomerating agent in—

Crucibles used in the fusion of difficultly fusible alloys.

Cementing agent in—

Ferrochroming sand moulds.

Surface-hardening agent for—

Graphite moulds used in tapping special metals.

Sand moulds.

**Miscellaneous**

Binder and cementing and agglomerating agent for—

Asbestos products, cork products, loose materials, porous materials, sawdust.



**Ethyl Silicate (Continued)**

Cavity-filling agent for—

Asbestos products, cork products, fibrous materials, porous materials.

Surface-hardening agent for—

Asbestos products, cork products, soft, porous, or crumbly surfaces, straw products.

**Paint and Varnish**

Cavity filler in—

Preservative paints for porous materials and surfaces.

Impregnating agent in—

Preservative paints and coating agents for porous materials and surfaces.

Increase of—

Color brightness and reflecting properties of asbestos cement paints for theatrical decorations.

Corrosion resistance of paints to the action of acid atmospheres, gasoline, and oil.

Heat resistance of paints.

Heat resistance and corrosion resistance of paints for metals exposed to high temperatures.

Heat resistance and corrosion resistance of paints for automobile exhaust systems.

Resistance to alkali washing agents by asbestos cement paints for theatrical decorations.

Surface hardness of asbestos cement paints for theatrical decorations.

Wearing properties of asbestos cement paints for theatrical decorations.

**Paper**

Cavity-filling agent for—

Paper products.

Surface-hardening agent for—

Paper products.

**Refractories**

Binder and cementing and agglomerating agent in—

Acid-resisting brick.

Acid-resisting mortars and cements.

Refractory brick.

Refractory mortars and cements.

Surface-hardening agent for—

Acid-resisting brick.

Acid-resisting mortars and cements.

Refractory brick.

Refractory mortars and cements.

Silica brick.

**Stone**

Binding, cementing and agglomerating agent for—

Stone products.

Cavity-filling agent for—

Stone products.

Impregnating agent and preservative for—

Stone products.

Surface-hardening agent for—

Stone products.

**Sugar**

Binder and cementing and agglomerating agent for—

By-products made from bagasse.

**Textile**

Cavity-filling agent for—

Textile products.

Producer of—

Cloudy effects in artificial silk.

Surface-hardening agent for—

Textile products.

**Woodworking**

Cavity-filling agent for—

Wood products.

Surface-hardening agent for—

Wood products.

**Ethylsorbitol**

Synonyms: Ethylsorbite.

**Miscellaneous**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1936093) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, natural resins, synthetic resins.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Ethylsulphuric Acid Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'acide éthylesulphurique.

German: Äthylschwefelsäureschlord.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271533) in making vat dyestuffs with—

Antraquinone-1:2, flavanthrone, indanthrone, naphthacridin, thioindigo.

**Ethyl Thiosalicylate**

Synonyms: Ethyl sulphosalicylate.

French: Sulfosalicylate d'éthyle, Sulfosalicylate éthylique, Thiosalicylate éthylique.

German: Äthylsulfosalicylat, Äthylthiosalicylat, Sulfosalicylsäureäthylester, Sulfosalicylsäuresäthyl, Thiosalicylsäureäthylester, Thiosalicylsäuresäthyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 262427) in making synthetic drugs with—

Gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth oxides and salts.

**Ethyltoluene Sulphonate**

French: Toluènesulphonate éthylique.

German: Toluolsulfosäuresäthylester.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Cyclohexylethylanilin (Brit. 261747).

**Ethyltolyl Sulphide**

Synonyms: Thioethylcresyl ether.

**Fungicide and Insecticide**

As a fungicide (German 363656).

As an insecticide (German 363656).

**Ethyl Triacetyl gallate****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals with resorcinolbenzoyl carbonate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ethyl Trifluoroacetate****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 416653) in making—

Trifluorodimethyl acetone (a new refrigerant) by condensation with ethyl acetate in the presence of sodium in an ethereal solution to form sodium trifluoroacetate, which is then decomposed by excess diluted sulphuric acid.

**Ethyltriphenylphosphonium Bromide**

French: Bromure d'éthyletriphenylphosphonium.

German: Bromäthyltriphenylphosphonium, Äthyltriphenylphosphoniumbromid.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 312163) for mothproofing—

Furs, feathers and the like.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 312163) for—

Mothproofing.

**Ethyltritolyltriphenylphosphonium Iodide**

French: Iodure d'éthyletritolyletriphenylphosphonium.

German: Äthyltritolyltriphenylphosphoniumjodid, Jodaethyltritolyltriphenylphosphonium.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Hair, fur, feathers, felt, and the like.

**Textile**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Wool and other products.

**Ethyl Undecylenate**

French: Undecylenate d'éthyle, Undecylenate éthylique.

German: Undecylensäureäthylester, Undecylensäuresäthyl.

Spanish: Undecilenato de etil.

Italian: Undecilenato di etile.

**Chemical**

Starting point (French 615959) in making—

Aluminum, zinc, manganese, and bismuth undecylenates.

**Leather**

Reagent (French 615959) for—

Weighting and polishing leather.

**Ethylvanillin**

German: Äthylvanillin.

**Food**

As a flavoring agent.

Ingredient of—  
Flavoring compositions.**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfumes.

Perfume in—  
Cosmetics.**Ethylxylylphosphonium Iodide****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—  
Hair, furs, feathers, and the like.**Textile**Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—  
Wool, felt, and other products.**Eucalyptus Oil**French: Essence d'eucalyptus, Huile d'eucalypte,  
Huile d'eucalyptus.

German: Eukalyptusöl.

Spanish: Aceite esencial de eucalypto.

Italian: Olio di eucalitto.

**Agriculture**

Application for keeping insects from livestock.

**Chemical**

Denaturant for—

Ethyl alcohol.

Solvent for—

Aluminum stearate.

Starting point in making—

Aromatic chemicals, cineol, citronellol, fixatives for various industrial purposes, piperitone, synthetic menthol, synthetic thymol.

**Fats and Oils**Solvent for—  
Greases.**Gas**Solvent for—  
Tar.**Germicide**

Ingredient of—

Disinfecting and germicidal compositions.

Emulsified rosin soap disinfectants.

Various deodorant compositions.

Sanitary sweeping powders.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Fruit sprays, to combat scale, fungus, and insect pests.

Insect repellents used by sportsmen.

Various insecticidal preparations.

**Metallurgical**

Flotation oil in separating—

Gangue from minerals and ores.

Ingredient of—

Flotation mixtures for concentrating sulphide minerals and ores.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Dental preparations.

Deodorizing, asepticizing preparations (with rosin soap) for use in theatres.

Preparations for the prevention of scale in boilers.

Preparations for use in motor car radiators.

Mothproofing compositions for feathers, furs, skins.

Rubbing oils, shoe polishes, various floor polishes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paint and varnish removers.

Solvent in making—

Lacquers containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Special perfume preparations.

Perfume in making—

Cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Artificial and natural resins, ceresin, carnauba wax, various waxes.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Rubber cements.

**Sanitation**

As a disinfectant.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for cleaning upholstery of motor cars, furniture covers, tapestries, clothing.  
Creams for cleansing hands (Polish 9083).Perfume in—  
Toilet soaps.**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Moth eradicators for wools and felts.

**Eucupinotoxin****Chemical**

Disinfectant and preservative (Brit. 399602) in treating—

Adrenalin, digestive ferments, injection solutions, local anaesthetics, morphine, novocaine, pancreatin, pepsin, vegetable extracts and residues.

**Food**

As a preservative (Brit. 339602).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Preservative (Brit. 339602) in treating various products.

**Perfume**Preservative and disinfectant (Brit. 339602) in making—  
Ointments, pomades.**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

As a general disinfectant.

Preservative, sterilizing agent, and disinfectant (Brit. 339602) in treating—

Rinsing liquids, surgical gut, surgical dressings and bandages.

**Starch**

Preservative (Brit. 339602) in treating—

Dextrin solutions, starch solutions.

**Textile**

Preservative (Brit. 339602) in treating—

Sewing silk, yarn-sizing preparations.

**Eugenol Acetamid**

German: Eugenolacetamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Eugenol Cinnamate**

French: Cinnamate d'eugénole, Cinnamate eugénolique.

German: Eugenolcinnamat, Zimtsäureeugenolester, Zimtsäureeugenol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Feldspar**

French: Feldspath.

German: Feldspat.

**Building**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for surfacing concrete.

**Cement**

Ingredient of various cements.

**Ceramics**

Flux in making—

Porcelains.

Ingredient of—

Enamels, glazes.

Raw material in making—

Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Feldspar (Continued)****Chemical**

Raw material in making—

Aluminum silicate, potassium salts, silicon nitride, sodium salts.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Insulating compositions.

Raw material in making various electrical goods.

**Fertilizer**

As a plant food (in the powdered form).

Raw material in making—

Potash fertilizers.

**Glass**

Ingredient in making—

Cryolite glass, opalescent glasses, polishing compounds.

**Jewelry**

Certain varieties are the moonstone, amazon stone, and other semiprecious stones.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient in making—

Grinding wheels, poultry grit, sandpaper, scouring powders, sharpening stones, tarred roofing papers.

Raw material in making—

Artificial teeth.

**Soap**

Ingredient in making—

Scouring soaps.

**Stone**

Ingredient in making—

Artificial stone.

**Fenchone**

Synonyms: 1:3:3-Trimethylbicyclo-(1:2:2)-heptanone-(2).

French: Fenchone.

German: Fenchon.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Fancy perfume preparations.

**Fenchyl Alcohol**

French: Alcool de Fenchyle, Alcool Fenchylique.

German: Fenchylalkohol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Fenchone and various other organic chemicals.

**Miscellaneous**

To give the odor of old pine wood to various products.

**Fenugreek**

Synonyms: Greek hay seed, Trigonella.

Latin: Foenugraecum, Semen foenugraeci.

French: Féenugrec.

German: Bockshornsamensamen, Hornkleesamen, Siebenzeitsamen.

**Agricultural**

Condiment for cattle.

**Food**

Ingredient in making—

Cheeses, condiments.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ferric Acetate**

Synonyms: Acetate of iron, Iron acetate, Vinegar martial.

Latin: Ferri aceticum.

French: Acétate de fer, Acétate ferrique, Extrait de mars, Vinalgre chalybé.

German: Eisenacetat, Eisenazetat, Essigsäureeisen, Essigsäureeisenoxyd, Ferriacetat, Ferriazetat.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehydes from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid by oxidation from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations which are used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines, from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles. Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

Starting point in making—

Ferric chromate, ferric tannate, ferric tantalate, ferric tungstate, ferric valerate, ferric vanadate.

Various iron salts of complex character.

**Leather**

Mordant in—

Dyeing to black shades.

**Ferric Acetate (Continued)****Miscellaneous****Mordant in—**

Dyeing hats, furs, and other articles to dark shades.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing**

Reagent in making—

Printing ink rollers.

**Textile**

Mordant in dyeing—

Awnings, black and other dark shades, khaki shades on fabrics.

Mordant in printing—

Calicoes, violet shades with alizarin.

**Woodworking**

As a preservative.

Mordant in dyeing—

Black shades on wood.

**Ferric-Butyryl Acetone**

French: Butyrylacétone ferrique.

German: Eisenbutyrylacetat, Ferributyrylacetat.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 289493) in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 289493) in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Petroleum**

Antidetantant (Brit. 289493) in—

Motor fuels.

**Ferric Carbonate**

Synonyms: Iron carbonate.

French: Carbonate de fer, Carbonate ferrique.

German: Eisenkarbonat, Ferrikarbonat, Karbonsäureeisen-eisen, Karbonsäureeisenoxyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various iron salts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ferric Chloride**

Synonyms: Chloride of iron, Ferric trichloride, Iron chloride, Iron perchloride, Iron sesquichloride, Iron trichloride, Sesquichloride of iron.

Latin: Chloridum ferricum, Chloruretum ferricum, Ferri chloridum, Ferri perchloridum, Ferrum sesquichloratum, Ferrum muriaticum oxydatum, Flores martis.

French: Chlorure ferrique, Perchlorure de fer.

German: Chloreisen, Eisenchlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro ferrico.

Italian: Cloruro ferrico.

**Abrasives**

Protein-insolubilizing agent (Brit. 417177 and 417234) in—  
Compositions for sandpaper, consisting of a protein, a soluble silicate, and/or gelatinous silica, a flexibility improver, and a modifying agent.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Ceramics**

Coloring agent (Brit. 410651) for—

Bricks, tiles, earthenware, pottery (coloring is effected by sublimations, the actual sublimation of the metallic chloride may be effected outside the kiln, the vapors being blown in through the firing holes, or the material may be preheated outside the kiln and introduced into the kiln before sublimation has taken place).

**Chemical**

Accelerator (Brit. 405371) for—

Hydrogen formation from water in hydrogenation of carbonaceous materials, such as benzenes, petroleum residues, coaltar.

**Catalyst in—**

Friedel-Crafts synthesis using phenol, chlorobutanol, or tertiary amyl chloride (Brit. 409131).

Organic synthesis.

Catalyst in making—

Alkyl-substituted aromatic hydroxy compounds (U. S. 1892990).

Chlorinated derivatives of benzene from benzene and chlorine (Brit. 388818).

Chlorinated derivatives of benzene from partially chlorinated benzene and chlorine (Brit. 388818).

Orthoamylbenzoylbenzoic acid (U. S. 1889347).

Coagulating agent (U. S. 1911273) for—

Precipitated silver iodide in recovering iodine from seawater.

Electrolyte (U. S. 1915039) in—

Flocculation of negatively and positively charged emulsions.

Starting point in making—

Catalysts (molybdenum-iron oxides) used in preparation of formaldehyde by oxydation of methanol (U. S. 1913404).

Chlorine and pure hydrochloric acid with iron sulphate (German 568239).

Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations.

Various iron salts.

**Dye**

Oxidizing agent in making—

Dyes.

Starting point (Brit. 408492) in making—

Brownish-black or blackish-brown metalliferous dyestuffs with 5-nitro-2-aminophenol, resorcinol, and lactic acid.

**Fats and Oils**

Catalyst (Brit. 397136) in making—

Oils from natural or synthetic rubber by hydrogenation (such oils are said to be suitable for use as impregnating agents for paper, cloth, leather, and other substances, and as vehicles in paint and varnish).

**Fuel**

Purifying agent (Brit. 397460) (in combination with sulphuric acid) for treating—

Crude benzene, low-temperature tars.

**Glass**

Coloring agent for—

Glass.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 396365) of—

Insecticide containing also arsenic acid and caustic soda.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Gold-plating solution containing also potassium ferrocyanide, sodium carbonate, gold fulminate, and sodium hydroxide.

Pickling solutions, containing also hydrochloric acid, used on aluminum to dissolve oxide film prior to nickel-plating.

**Miscellaneous**

Catalyst (Brit. 398474) in making—

Explosion-proof lubricants for oxygen cylinders, welding burners, bearings.

Ingredient of—

Composition for generating heat on addition of water (U. S. 1901313).

Composition, used for generating heat on addition of water, which contains also powdered iron, manganese hydroxide, graphitic carbon, ferrous sulphate, manganese chloride, and manganese sulphate.

Heat storage and transfer medium, containing also salt, and aluminum chloride, for use in connection with fusion and calcination operations, also domestic heating systems and hot water storage systems (German 519062).

**Paint and Varnish**

Resinifying agent (Brit. 402759) in making—

Resinous varnish ingredients from water-soluble sulphite compounds of oxidized drying oils.

**Petroleum**

Condensing agent (Brit. 397169) in making—

Condensation or polymerization products of high molecular paraffin hydrocarbons for use in accelerating the separation of waxes from hydrocarbon oils.

Purifying agent (Brit. 397460) (in combination with sulphuric acid) for treating—

Hydrocarbons and freeing them of sulphur-containing compounds, colloidal asphaltic bodies, and unstable unsaturated substances (application is to such products as petroleum, shale oil, vaporphase cracked spirit, motor spirit, lubricating oil).

Purifying agent (Brit. 367848, 387447, and 413719) in conjunction with sulphuric acid and following ozonizing) for treating—

Liquid hydrocarbons in motor fuel production.

Reagent (Brit. 398794) in—

Purifying light hydrocarbon oils, especially those obtained by cracking, by treatment with phosphorus pentoxide.

**Ferric Chloride (Continued)**

Regenerating agent (Brit. 397460) (in combination with sulphuric acid) for—  
Used lubricating oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ingredient of—**

Amethyst-colored solution (tincture plus sodium salicylate) for filling window display bottles (does not fade on exposure to sunlight).

**Starting point in making—**

Tincture, albuminate, and other preparations.

**Suggested for use as—**

Styptic for bleeding surfaces.

**Photographic**

Reagent in photographic processes.

**Printing**

Etching agent in—

Photoengraving processes.

**Resins**

Catalyst (U. S. 1846247) in making—

Resins from rubber.

**Rubber**

Catalyst (Brit. 390097) in—

Chlorination of rubber latex.

**Textiles**

Mordant in—

Dyeing processes, printing processes.

**Water and Sanitation**

Coagulant in—

Sewage purification (U. S. 191520), water purification.

Conditioning agent for—

Sewage sludge (U. S. 1928163), sewage sludge (before filtration).

Ingredient (U. S. 1747177) of—

Ferric-alumina (peptized hydrous alumina) coagulant for clarifying aqueous liquids.

**Ferric Dimethyldithiocarbamate****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, British 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (claimed effective against *Aspergillus niger* and *Fomes Annonus*) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Ferric Gamma-butyrolacetylacetone**

Synonyms: Iron gamma-butyrolacetylacetone.

French: Gamma-butyrolacétylacétone ferrique.

German: Eisengamma-butyrolacetylacetone, Ferrigamma-butyrolacetylacetone.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 289493) in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 289493) in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Petroleum**

Antidetant (Brit. 289493) in motor fuels.

**Ferric Gamma-ethylacetylacetone**

Synonyms: Iron gamma-ethylacetylacetone.

French: Gamma-éthylacétylacétone ferrique.

German: Eisengamma-ethylacetylacetone, Ferrigamma-ethylacetylacetone.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 289493) in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 289493) in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Petroleum**

Antidetant (Brit. 289493) in motor fuels.

**Ferric Normalbutylhydrogenphthalate**

Synonyms: Ferric normalbutylacidphthalate, Iron normalbutylacidphthalate.

French: N-Butylehydrogènephthalate de fer, N-Butylehydrogènephthalate ferrique.

German: N-Butylsäuresphthalsäureselzen, Eisennormalbutylsäuresphthalat, Ferrinormalbutylsäuresphthalat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 250265) of—  
Lacquers, enamels, varnishes.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—

Plastic compositions.

**Photographic**

Starting point (Brit. 270387) in making—

Light-sensitive varnishes.

**Ferric Oleate**

Synonyms: Iron oleate.

French: Oléate de fer, Oléate ferrique.

German: Eisenoleat, Ferrioleat, Oleinsäureselzen, Oleinsäureselzenoxyd.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Solidified oils.

Reagent in promoting—

Contact between the catalyst and the oil in the hydrogenation of oils.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Cutting compounds, metal-working preparations and lubricants.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paints, varnishes.

Reagent in coloring—

Varnishes.

Starting point in making—

Driers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Cylinder oils (used in place of fats), cup greases, steam turbine oils.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Softening preparations.

Waterproofing compositions for treating canvas and other heavy fabrics.

**Ferric Palmitate**

Synonyms: Iron palmitate.

French: Palmitate de fer, Palmitate ferrique.

German: Eisenpalmitat, Ferripalmitat, Palmitinsäureselzen, Palmitinsäureselzenoxyd.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Solidified oils.

Reagent in promoting—

Contact between the catalyst and the oil in the hydrogenation of oils.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Cutting compounds, metal-working preparations and lubricants.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paints, varnishes.

Reagent in coloring—

Varnishes.

Starting point in making—

Driers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Cylinder oils (used in place of fats), cup greases, steam turbine oils.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Softening preparations.

Waterproofing compositions for treating canvas and other heavy fabrics.

**Ferric Stearate**

Synonyms: Iron stearate.

French: Stéarate de fer, Stéarate ferrique.

German: Eisenstearat, Ferristearat, Stearinsäureseisen, Stearinsäureseisenoxyd

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Solidified oils.

Reagent in promoting—

Contact between the catalyst and the oil in the hydrogenation of oils.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressings, waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Cutting compounds, metal-working preparations.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paints, varnishes.

Reagent in coloring—

Varnishes.

Starting point in making—

Driers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Cylinder oils (used in place of fats), cup greases, steam turbine oils.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Softening preparations.

Waterproofing compositions for treating canvas and other heavy fabrics.

**Ferric Sulphate**

Synonyms: Iron persulphate, Iron sesquisulphate.

Latin: Ferri sulphas.

French: Sulfate ferrique.

German: Schwefelsäureseisen.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (in conjunction with copper sulphate) in—

Oxidation of  $N_2H_4$  by hydrogen peroxide.

Promoter (U. S. 1914835 and 1914458) for—

Platinum-magnesium sulphate catalyst used in the oxidation of sulphur dioxide to sulphur trioxide.

Reagent in making—

Ethylidene diacetate (Brit. 252640).

Tetraglucosan from dextrose.

Starting point in making—

Black oxide of iron.

Ferric acetate and other ferric salts.

Iron alum and iron-ammonium alum.

**Fats and Oils**

Pickle (U. S. 1909676) in—

Fish fat recovery process.

Protein coagulating agent (U. S. 1909676) in—

Fish fat recovery process.

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient (Brit. 388149) of—

Cleansing and disinfectant agent, containing also sodium bisulphate, used on lavatory pans, sinks, drains, and the like.

Purifying agent (U. S. 1644250) for—

Fats, oils.

Reagent (Brit. 380065 and 380052) in making—

Stable emulsions of fats, oils, paraffin, neatsfoot oil, benzene, trichloroethylene.

**Fertilizer**

Promoter of—

Black alkali soil (Fresno, Cal.) productivity reclamation.

**Fire-Prevention**

Ingredient of—

Chemical fire extinguishers.

**Fuel**

Reagent in—

Determination of hydrogen sulphide in illuminating gas.

Hydrogen sulphide removal from fuels.

Purifying hydrocarbon products—crude benzene, low-temperature tars, and the like (Brit. 397460).

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Tannin writing inks.

**Meat-Packing**

Ingredient of—

Fused mixture with anhydrous sodium sulphate used for coagulating blood and preventing nauseous odors in abattoirs.

**Metallurgical**

Etching reagent in—

Working with aluminum.

Flotation reagent for—

Galena, separating galena from sphalerite.

Purifying agent (U. S. 1316909) for—

Salt solutions, such as zinc sulphate solutions, used in the electrolytic production of zinc (must be basic ferric sulphate soluble in dilute sulphuric acid).

Reagent in—

Production of copper from ores by the wet process.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in making—

Gas-mask fillers (hopcalites).

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Berlin blue and similar pigments.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in—

Purifying hydrocarbon oils—petroleum, shale oil, used lubricating oils—by freeing them from sulphur-containing compounds, colloidal asphaltic bodies, and unstable unsaturated substances (used in conjunction with dilute sulphuric acid) (Brit. 397460).

Purifying hydrocarbon oils by treating them in conjunction with sulphur trioxide, and steam (U. S. 1897582).

Purifying hydrocarbon oils by treating them in conjunction with sulphuric acid and fuller's earth (Brit. 413412).

Purifying hydrocarbon oils by treating them in conjunction with sulphuric acid following treatment with ozonized air in presence of a catalyst (Brit. 413719, 387447, and 367848).

Purifying paraffin oil (preferred substitute for sulphuric acid).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent (Brit. 382320) in—

Process based on differential treatment of images obtained in different depths of an emulsion.

**Resins**

Polymerizing agent (in conjunction with fuller's earth) (U. S. 1894934) for—

Coaltar naphtha fractions, containing coumarone and indene constituents, used in making synthetic resins.

**Sanitation**

As a disinfectant.

Promoter (in conjunction with copper sulphate) of—

Germicidal activity of hydrogen peroxide on *Bacillus coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Purifying agent in—

Treatment of drinking water.

**Soap**

Bleaching agent for—

Glycerin.

**Textile**

Mordant in—

Dyeing dark colors on cotton and wool.

Reagent in—

Calico printing, cotton dyeing.

**Ferro-Columbium**

Note: Alloys containing 50-60 percent columbium.

**Metallurgical**

Ductility promoter in—

Chrome-nickel steels.

Reducer of—

Intergranular corrosion in chrome-nickel steels, especially when they are exposed simultaneously to heat and chemical attack.

**Ferrous Acetate**

Synonyms: Acetate of iron, Black liquor, Ferroacetate.

French: Acétate ferreux.

German: Essigsäureseisenoxydul, Ferroazetat.

**Analysis**

Reagent in carrying out reductions.

**Ferrous Acetate (Continued)****Chemical**

General reducing agent.

**Reagent in making—**

Aminobenzaldehyde, anilin, primary aromatic amines.

**Dye****Reagent in carrying out—**

Reductions in manufacturing processes.

**Leather**

Mordant in dyeing in black shades.

**Miscellaneous****Mordant in dyeing—**

Miscellaneous products, such as hats and furs, in black shades.

**Textile****Mordant in dyeing—**

Khaki colors on textiles.

Violet, black, blue, and brown effects.

**Mordant in printing—**

Iron buffs on textiles.

**Woodworking**

Mordant in dyeing and staining.

**Ferrous Chloride**

Synonyms: Ferrous protochloride, Iron dichloride,

Iron protochloride.

French: Chlorure ferreux.

German: Eisenchlorur.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Ferric chloride.

**Dye****Reducing agent in making—**

Dyestuffs.

**Metallurgical**

In metallurgy.

**Ingredient of—**

Electrolytes for iron-plating.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile****Mordant in—**

Dyeing processes, printing processes.

**Ferrous Iodide**

Synonyms: Ferrous protoiodide, Iron iodide.

French: Iodure de fer, Iodure ferreux.

German: Eisenjodur, Jodeisen.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in iodating organic compounds.

**Starting point in making—**

Barium iodide, calcium iodide, lithium iodide, magnesium iodide, strontium iodide.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Fireclay****Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Architectural terra cotta, art pottery, chemical stoneware, high-grade tile, stoneware.

White-bodied ware, including china, porcelain, general ware, chemical porcelain, porcelain electrical supplies, sanitary ware.

**Construction****Ingredient of—**

Plaster and plaster products, refractory cements and mortars.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Artificial abrasives, asbestos products.

**Paper**

As a filler (very small amounts only, compared with kaolin).

**Paint****Ingredient of—**

Calcimines.

**Refractories****Raw material in making—**

Cements and mortars, crucibles, firebrick, blocks and shapes, furnace lining, glass factory pots and tanks, pins, stilts and spurs for potters' use, retorts, saggars for potters, wads.

**Fish Berries**

Synonyms: Cockles, Indian berries, Oriental berries.

Latin: Cocculi indici.

French: Coque du levant.

German: Fischkoerner, Fischkörner, Kockelbeeren, Kockelkörner, Kockelskörner, Laueseckoerner, Lauesekörner, Tollkoerner, Tollkörner.

Italian: Cocculi di levante.

**Chemical**

Starting point in the production of—

Picrotoxin.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Insecticide compositions, vermin killers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Fish Glue. See Isinglass****Fish Meal**

French: Farine de poisson.

German: Fischmehl.

**Agricultural****Ingredient of—**

Cattle feeds, poultry feeds.

**Fertilizer**

Alone or in mixtures as an ammoniate.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Lacquers (U. S. 1245975 to 1245984).

**Plastics****Ingredient of—**

Plastics for making knobs, door handles, molded articles, buttons, and the like (German 352534).

**Rubber****Ingredient of—**

Artificial rubber compounds with furfural (Brit. 230629).

**Flavanthrone****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271533) in making soluble vat dye-stuffs with—

Butylsulphuric acid chloride.

Chlorosulphonic acid chloride.

Methylsulphonic acid chloride.

Starting point (Brit. 271537) in making—

Leucoflavanthrone.

**Flaxseed**

Synonyms: Linseed.

Latin: Linum, Lini semina, Semen lini.

French: Graines de lin, Semences de lin.

German: Flachssamen, Leinsamen, Leinsaat.

Spanish: Lino, Linaza, Semilla de lino.

Italian: Lino, Semi di lino.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in extracting—

Linseed oil.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (U. S. 1641006) of—

Leak-stopping compositions for automobile radiators.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile****—, Printing**

Thickener in making—

Printing pastes.

**Fluorescein**

Synonyms: Diresorcinolphthalein, Resorcinolphthalein,

Tetraoxaphthalphenonanhydride.

French: Fluorane de la résorcine, Phthaleine de la résorcine.

German: Diresorcinolphthalein, Resorcinolphthalein, Resorcinphthalein.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Coerulein B, coerulein BR, eosines, erythrosin G, erythrosin BB.

**Miscellaneous****Dyestuff in coloring—**

Pine oil preparations (Brit. 271555).

**Perfume****Color for—**

Bath salts, cosmetics.

**Fluorescein (Continued)****Textile****—, Dyeing and Printing****Dyestuff for—**

Wool, silk, and other textiles.

**Fluorinated Paraffin****Electrical**

Claimed (Brit. 443340) to be—

Chemically stable material having chemical and physical properties rendering it especially adapted for use as a dielectric material; in particular its high dielectric constant is of special importance in capacitor construction; by using liquid fluorinated wax in place of ordinary mineral oil in capacitors, the bulk of a capacitor of a given capacity rating may be decreased as much as 50 to 75 percent.

(1) It is claimed that fluorinated paraffin is chemically stable and nonvolatile at ordinary temperature; containing about 25 percent of fluorine by weight, it has a pour point of about minus 14° C., a viscosity at 100° C. of 50 seconds, and a specific gravity of 0.99 at 15.5° C. (referred to water at 15.5° C.). Fluorinated paraffin containing 45 percent of fluorine by weight has a pour point of minus 3° C., a viscosity at 100° C. of 94 seconds, and a specific gravity of 1.14 at 15.5° C. (referred to water at 15.5° C.).

(2) It is claimed that a fluorinated paraffin in which the proportion of combined fluorine is at least approximately equal to the proportion of combined hydrogen is non-inflammable; its dielectric constant varies from about 5 to 7 (the dielectric constant of mineral oil is about 2.2).

(3) It is claimed that by impregnating paper for dielectric cable insulation with fluorinated paraffin it is both rendered non-inflammable and improved in other respects; the impregnated cable is resistant to moisture, is more resistant to electrical breakdown, and these properties are not subject to deterioration due to ageing.

(4) It is claimed that fluorinated paraffine has a high viscosity at the operating temperature of electric transformers, or similar apparatus, in which insulating liquids are used also as circulating cooling fluids. To produce a liquid of lower viscosity it is associated with a more highly mobile liquid, such, for example, as trichlorobenzene or tetrachloroethylene. A mixture of 50 parts by weight of fluorinated paraffin and 50 parts of either of the above liquids has been found suitable for use as an insulating and cooling liquid.

**Fluorine**

French: Fluor.

**Chemical****Reagent in making—**

Inorganic chemicals, intermediates, organic chemicals.

**Starting point in making—**

Fluorides.

**4-Fluorocumarin****Insecticide**

Repellent (U. S. 1995247) in—

Salves used to protect against the incursions of insects transmitting parasites.

**1-Fluoronaphthalene-4-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Alpha-fluoronaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid.

French: Acide d'alphafluoronaphtalène-4-sulphonique.

Acide de 1-fluoronaphtalène-4-sulphonique.

German: Alphafluornaphtalin-4-sulfonsäure, 1-Fluornaphtalin-4-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing reagent (Brit. 333583) for treating—

Furs and feathers.

**Textile**

Mothproofing reagent (Brit. 333583) for treating—

Wool and felt.

**Fluoropseudocumene**

German: Fluorpseudocumen.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 333583) in treating—

Feathers, furs, and other articles.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 333583) in treating—

Wool and felt.

**Formaldehyde**

Synonyms: Formalin, Formalith, Formic aldehyde,

Formol, Methanal, Methyl aldehyde, Oxymethylene.

French: Aldéhyde formique, Aldéhyde méthyllique,

Formaline.

German: Ameisensaldehyd, Ameisensäurealdehyd.

Spanish: Aldehído formico, Aldehído metil.

Italian: Aldeide formica, Aldeide metile, Formaldeide.

**Agriculture**

Fumigant for various purposes on the farm and in the dairy.

Fungicide for various purposes in the orchard.

**Reagent in—**

Combating root knot disease.

Disinfecting and cleansing chicken coops.

Dairy containers and other utensils and equipment.

kennels, pig pens, spraying tables, cradicking cutworms.

Preventing mildew on wheat and spelt, rot in oats.

Sterilizing grains, particularly wheat.

Treating old soil in greenhouses and cold frames.

Soil for growing vegetables.

**Analysis****Reagent in—**

Analyzing blood, milk, peppermint oil, sesame oil.

Determining, detecting, and analyzing abastol, albumen, alkaloids, alphanaphthol, benzoyl, benzoyl

peroxide, bile pigments, cholesterol, cinchona alkaloids, copper, diacetic acid, glucose, gualacol, hydrogen peroxide, indol, morphine, methylamine, nicotine, oxydimorphine, phenol, resorcinol, salicylic acid.

Making colloidal gold solutions, diabetes tests.

Titration emetine, nitric acid.

Treating and preserving anatomical specimens, botanical preparations and specimens, collyria.

**Reducing agent in—**

Determining gold, mercury, metals, protein, silver.

**Brewing****Reagent in—**

Aiding fermentation of beer (French 551494).

Manufacturing beer.

Stimulating action of yeast in the fermentation process.

**Chemical****Reagent in—**

Converting toluene into a mixture of orthoxylene and paraxylene (French 639252).

Disinfecting reaction media, thus allowing the manifestation of the phenomena of autolysis and heterolysis in nitrogenous substances, particularly yeast (French 580481 and 580482).

Making acetaldehyde.

Acetoneformaldehyde.

Alcohol by fermentation of amylaceous substances

(French 580481 and 580482).

Allyl methylthioisocyanate.

Alphamethylaminoanthraquinone.

Aluminum-formaldehyde sulphite.

Amaltein.

Amidol.

Amines (Brit. 208779).

Aminoacetic acid from acetic acid

Amphotropin.

Amyloform.

Anilin and acetaldehyde (French 603889).

Anilodiphenylamine.

Barium carbonate by reduction of barium sulphide

(French 622486).

Cellulose esters.

Colloidal solutions of various metals, chemicals, and other substances, by reduction.

Dimethyldiaminodithiolytholmethane.

Empyiform.

Emulsifying agents by reaction with aromatic hydrocarbons and subsequent sulphonation (French 624843).

Euguform.

External disinfectants with the addition of calcium

lactate, the products being white solids containing

12 percent of formaldehyde and easily decomposed

by hot water and used with the addition of lactose

(Brit. 191551 and German 372284).

Formals from alcohols.

Formicin.

Glycin.

Halogenated chlorosulphonic acid esters by reaction

with chlorosulphonic acid, its derivatives, or esters

(Brit. 299064).

Hexamethylenetetramine.

Hydrosulphite derivatives.



**Formaldehyde (Continued)**

Intermediate compounds.  
 Light hydrocarbons by the dissociation of heavy hydrocarbons, the reagent being used in combination with aluminum chloride (Brit. 315991).  
**Lysoform.**  
 Menthylchloromethyl ether.  
**Methylal.**  
 Methylenedictotoine.  
 Methylenephénylglycol ether (Jasmal).  
 Methylenetetramethyldiamine.  
 Methylphthalimide.  
 Naphthaleneformaldehyde.  
 Neraltein.  
 Organic chemicals.  
 Rongalite.  
 Rosin-formaldehyde.  
 Sodium formaldehyde-sulphoxylate.  
 Sodium paraethoxyphenylaminomethylsulphonate.  
 Solid products, easily soluble in water, by the addition of calcium lactate at 90° C. to a 35 percent solution of formaldehyde and cooling (German 345145).  
 Solidified formaldehyde by the addition of calcium lactate (French 547976).  
 Tanning agents by reaction with aromatic compounds (French 512549), naphthalene (Brit. 251294), phenols (French 515714 and 515715), sulphosalicylic acid and sulphocresylic acid (French 515267), various substances (German 420647); by admixture with hydrochloric acid and treatment with sulphuretted hydrogen, or by conversion into thioldehyde (French 546074).  
 Tannoformformaldehyde.  
 Tetramethyldiaminediphenylmethane.  
 Therapeutic agents from wood-distillation oils.  
 Trimethylamine.  
 Trimethylenesulphide.  
 Ureaformaldehyde.  
 Various synthetic pharmaceuticals and aromatic chemicals.  
 Veroformformaldehyde.  
 Woodtar-formaldehyde.  
 Stabilizing hydrosulphites.  
 Treating sulphonated mineral oil products to render them odorless and tasteless.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Formic acid, oxymethylene, paraformaldehyde, urea.  
**Disinfectant**  
 As a germicide.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Compositions, containing hydrogen peroxide, phenol, and pine oil, used for disinfecting and antiseptic purposes (French 640647).  
 Compositions used for deodorizing.  
 Disinfecting compositions used for treating rooms, stables, cellars, utensils, books, clothing, furs, linen, sponges, walls, ships, laundry utensils, refrigerators, cupboards, sinks, potato bins.  
 Disinfecting compositions containing inorganic derivatives, aliphatic derivatives, or tannins.  
 Preparations, containing starch, rice flour, and potassium permanganate, used for germicidal and disinfecting purposes (French 627192).  
**Distilling**  
**Preservative in—**  
 Treating barrels, other containers, and apparatus used in the manufacture of distilled liquors.  
**Dye**  
 Reagent in making—  
 Acid violet 6B, acridin dyestuffs, acridin orange, acridin orange NO, acridin yellow, alizarin celestol, anhydroformaldehydeanilin, anthracene dyestuffs, auramin dyestuffs.  
 Brown coloring matters, fast to washing, alkalies, chlorine, and light, by condensation with anilin and subsequent oxidation (French 595705).  
 Chrome bordeaux, chrome violet, coriophosphin dyestuffs.  
 Dyestuffs for use in making printing ink, lithographic inks, writing inks (German 431369).  
 Formyl violet SBN, gallocyanin, indigo, methylanilin, methyl blue, naphthalene green, quinolin dyestuffs, tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane, triphenylmethane dyestuffs, turquoise blue, wool green BS.  
**Electrical**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Electrolytes for storage batteries.

Insulating composition with glycerin, pitch, and other ingredients.  
 Reagent (French 622963) in making—  
 Insulation materials from cashew nut oil.  
**Explosives**  
 Reagent in—  
 Dissolving nitrocotton and pyrocotton.  
 Gelatinizing nitrocotton.  
 Making diphenylneanilodihydrotriazol (nitron).  
 Explosive compound by treating a solution of formaldehyde with hydrochloric acid and then nitrating with nitric acid.  
**Fats and Oils**  
 Ingredient (Brit. 321690) of—  
 Mixtures containing fatty oils, fatty acids, fats, resins, and naphthenic acids.  
**Fertilizer**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Special fertilizing compounds.  
**Food**  
 Reagent for—  
 Disinfecting cereals, nuts, seeds (French 491097).  
 Macerating seed fruits.  
 Preserving (illegal in many countries) frozen meat on ships.  
 Fruit, milk, other foods.  
 Treating foods to cure them.  
 Reagent in the cold refrigeration of meats.  
**Fuel**  
 As a fuel in certain countries.  
**Glass**  
 Reagent in—  
 Reducing silver salts to produce silver coating on the back of mirrors.  
**Glues and Adhesives**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Various glues, gelatins, and adhesive preparations of animal and vegetable origin (added to preserve them).  
 Reagent in—  
 Making adhesive products by reaction with urea and condensation products of resorcinol and formaldehyde (Brit. 316194).  
 Glues that harden spontaneously (French 501465).  
 Treating glues and gelatins in powdered form to make adhesives for inert substances, the formaldehyde being used in vapor form (French 621179).  
**Ink**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Printing inks (U. S. 1621543).  
 Printing inks containing colors fast to water (French 608903).  
 Writing inks.  
**Insecticide**  
 Fumigant and constituent of fumigating compositions.  
 Fungicide and ingredient of fungicidal compositions for treating plants and vegetables.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Preparations for destroying flies and other insects.  
 Preparations for controlling blackleg disease of potatoes and stinking smut of winter wheat.  
 Preparations for spraying trees.  
 Preparations for treating pear tree cancel.  
 Preparations, containing alkaline earth peroxides, used for various insecticidal purposes.  
 Larvacide and ingredient of larvacidal preparations for use on trees, plants, and other articles.  
**Leather**  
 For hardening leather and leather goods.  
 For preserving and stiffening grain of hides.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for hardening leather and leather goods.  
 Compositions used for giving body to surface of leather during tanning.  
 Compositions for preserving leather.  
 Compositions for preserving hides by vaporizing the formaldehyde on the hair side of the hides and then covering with sodium sulphate (French 556386).  
 Compositions for preliminary treatment of hides before tanning (Brit. 253549).  
 Compositions, containing condensation products of formaldehyde and phenolsulphonic acid or naphthalenesulphonic acids, used for the pretanning of leather.  
 Compositions used for stiffening the grain of leather.  
 Compositions for tanning.

**Formaldehyde (Continued)**

Compositions, containing irontrichloride, used for tanning (French 514586).

Compositions used for waterproofing tanned hides.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Ingredient (Brit. 321690) of—

Compositions, containing fatty oils, fatty acids, fats, resins, or naphthenic acids for use as a base in making linoleum.

**Metallurgical**

Reducing agent in—

Recovering gold and silver.

**Construction**

Reagent (French 600749) in—

Aiding the painting of stone in a process replacing decalcomanias for mural decoration.

**Miscellaneous**

Antiseptic for general purposes.

Deodorizing agent for general purposes.

Disinfecting agent for general purposes.

Embalming agent.

Ingredient of—

Antiseptic compositions.

Compositions used for coloring gypsum by treatment with solutions of metallic salts.

Compositions used for coating rugs, mats, ornaments, to prevent them from slipping (Brit. 278785).

Compositions for cleansing floors and linoleum (Brit. 255101).

Preparations for fixing hair on fur skins.

Preparations for polishing floors and linoleum (Brit. 255101).

Preparations for hardening anatomical and microscopical specimens.

Preparations for preserving botanical, zoological, and bacteriological specimens.

Preparations for preserving animal and vegetable substances.

Waterproofing compositions for treating straw hats.

Insolubilizing agent for general purposes.

Preservative for general purposes.

Reagent in—

Making phonograph record blanks.

Wax recording blanks from compositions containing fatty oils, fats, fatty acids, resins, or naphthenic acids (Brit. 321690).

Treating pelts and fur skins to preserve them, by vaporizing the formaldehyde against the hair side of the pelts and then covering with sodium sulphate (French 556386).

Rosin to make a molding powder in construction work of various kinds.

Spangles and other articles made of gelatin, for the purpose of making them insoluble.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Disinfectant whitewashes, lacquers, limewashes, paints, varnishes.

Reagent in making—

Dry colors.

Varnish bases starting from oil of cashew nut (French 622963).

Varnish bases from compositions containing fatty oils, fats, fatty acids, resins, or naphthenic acids (Brit. 321690).

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of greaseproof and waterproof paper and paperboard (U. S. 1723581).

Waterproofing compositions containing glycerin pitch (Brit. 276100).

Reagent for—

Treating cellulose products to improve them, the formaldehyde being used in alkaline solution (French 584904).

Waterproofing paper sized with albumens or albumenoids.

Paper, paperboard, and paper and pulp products containing gelatin or glue.

Wallpaper.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Antiperspiration products, deodorizing preparations.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Cutting oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

For various sterilizing operations.

Ingredient of—

Preparations for allaying the itching of insect bites.

Preparations for treating the feet.

Various other pharmaceutical preparations.

Suggested for use as—

Antiseptic, antihydrotic, bactericide, disinfectant, inhalant.

**Photographic**

Developer for—

Films and plates (used in conjunction with hydroquinone).

Hardening agent for—

Negatives and prints.

Reagent for—

Rendering double transfer paper insoluble.

Toning gelatin chloride papers.

Reagent in—

Chrome printing.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (French 603452) of—

Plastic compositions containing albumenoids.

Reagent in—

Making bone-like galalith plastics.

Plastic compositions from cashew nut oil (French 622963).

Plastic compositions from aromatic hydrocarbons and subsequent sulphonation (French 624843).

Treating casein plastics for the purpose of insolubilizing and stabilizing them.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent in—

Dyeing artificial resins made from aromatic amines (French 573837).

Making artificial resins of the cyclohexanone type.

Artificial resins from anilin, toluidins, and naphthylamines (French 628650).

Artificial resins of the phenol, cresol, and urea types.

Artificial resins from vinyl esters, such as vinyl acetate (French 643419).

**Rubber**

Accelerator in the vulcanization process.

Reagent for—

Coagulating rubber latex.

Deodorizing rubber deposited by the electrophoresis process (Brit. 312443).

Preserving rubber latex.

**Sanitation**

Disinfectant for—

Houses and other premises.

Sewage and other wastes.

Ships and other carriers.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Disinfecting soaps.

Reagent (French 624843) in making—

Detergents with aromatic hydrocarbons and subsequent sulphonation.

**Starch**

Reagent in treating—

Dextrins.

Various starches and starch products for the purpose of hardening and preserving them.

**Sugar**

Reagent for preserving—

Beet sugar juices.

Cane sugar juices.

Syrups of various sorts.

**Textile**

—, Bleaching

As a bleaching agent.

As a mordant.

Ingredient of—

Baths for bleaching raw wool, wool waste and all textile materials of animal and vegetable origin (French 571298).

Baths for bleaching silk.

—, Dyeing and Printing

Ingredient of—

Dye bath containing methylene blue.

Dye bath (to aid in the penetration of the dyestuff) (French 633505).

Dye bath (to increase the fastness of the dyestuff).

Dye baths containing substantive dyestuffs (to increase the fastness of the color to washing and light).

**Formaldehyde (Continued)**

Solubilizing or dispersive agent (Brit. 276100) in dyeing and printing yarns and fibers with—

Acridin dyestuffs.

Aminoanthraquinone dyestuffs, reduced or unreduced.

Anthraquinone dyestuffs, reduced or unreduced.

Azins, azo dyestuffs, basic diarylmethane dyestuffs, basic triarylmethane dyestuffs, benzoquinoneanilides, indigoids.

Naphthoquinones, reduced or unreduced.

Naphthoquinoneanilides, nitroarylamines, nitroarylphe-nols, nitrodiarylmethanes, nitrodiarylphenols, oxa-zins, pyridin dyestuffs, quinolins.

Quinoneimides, reduced or unreduced.

Sulphur dyestuffs, thiazonins, xanthenes.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Compositions for softening raw wool, wool waste, and all textile materials of animal or vegetable origin (French 571298).

Compositions for improving cellulosic products, the formaldehyde being used in alkaline solution (French 584904).

Compositions for producing effect threads in fabrics (German 423602).

Compositions for obtaining surface finishes on textiles.

Compositions for sizing fabrics and yarns.

Compositions for glossing fabrics.

Compositions for stiffening fabrics.

Compositions for waterproofing fabrics impregnated with glue, gelatin, or albumens.

Compositions for waterproofing sailcloth.

Compositions for weighting silk.

Reagent for—

Treating fabrics sized with albumens or albumenoids in order to insolubilize the size.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient of—

Baths for degreasing and removing the suint from raw wool, wool waste (French 571298).

Baths containing alkalis for improving the rayon fila-ment (French 571460).

—, *Miscellaneous*

Reagent for—

Protecting wool against the action of hot water.

Stripping colors from dyed and printed textile yarns and fabrics.

*Wine*

Reagent for—

Disinfecting casks, preserving vinous liquors.

*Woodworking*

Reagent (French 604897) for—

Preserving wood and wood products.

**Formaldoxime**

*Fuel*

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel engine fuel oils produced by the hydrogenation of coal.

*Petroleum*

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel oils containing a high proportion of aromatic bodies.

**Formamide**

Synonyms: Methanamide, Methanamine.

French: Formamide.

German: Formamid.

*Chemical*

Ionizing solvent in chemical reactions.

Reagent in making—

Various intermediate chemicals.

Solvent for inorganic salts.

Starting point in making—

Chloral, chloralformamide, formamide sulphate, meth-ylamine.

Various compounds with formaldehyde, paraldehyde, and trioxymethylene.

*Textile*

Reagent in—

Retting flax and similar vegetable fibers.

**Formamide Acid Sulphate**

Synonyms: Formamide bisulphate.

French: Bisulphate de formamide.

German: Formamidbisulfat, Doppelte schwefelsaures-formamid.

*Chemical*

Starting point (U. S. 1584907) in making—

Amylformamide acid sulphate, butylformamide acid sulphate, cinnamylformamide acid sulphate, ethylform-  
amide acid sulphate, formylformamide acid sulphate,  
methylformamide acid sulphate, phthallylformamide  
acid sulphate, propylformamide acid sulphate.

**Formic Acid**

Synonyms: Aminic acid, Formylic acid, Hydrogencar-

boxylic acid, Methane acid.

Latin: Acidum formicarum, Acidum formicum.

French: Acide formique.

German: Ameisensäure, Formylsäure.

Spanish: Acido formico.

*Adhesives*

Process material in making—

Adhesive cement (U. S. 1231519).

Casein glue.

*Agricultural*

Reagent (U. S. 1271591) for—

Treating banana plants.

*Analysis*

Reagent in—

Analytical methods used in control and research work.

*Beverage*

Preservative (U. S. 1401700) in—

Beverage.

Starting point in making—

Secondary alcohol esters for use in cordials.

Secondary alcohol esters for use as flavoring agents.

*Brewing*

Antiseptic for—

Yeast mash.

*Cellulose Products*

Addition agent (U. S. 1467493) to—

Cellulose acetate coagulating bath.

Precipitant for—

Viscose.

Process material in making—

Cellulose acetate (U. S. 1457131).

Cellulose acetonitrile, cellulose esters.

Solvent for cellulose esters (U. S. 1283183).

Solvent for cellulose ethers (U. S. 1217027 and 1217028).

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, ethyl cellulose.

Starting point in making—

Cellulose formate, cellulose formylphosphate.

Solvent for cellulose nitrate (U. S. 1260977 and 1283183).

Solvent for cellulose acetate (U. S. 1260977).

Solvent for cellulose formate (U. S. 1260977).

Solvent for cellulose sulphoacetate (U. S. 1260977).

*Chemical*

Absorbent (U. S. 1212199) for—

Sulphur dioxide, sulphur trioxide.

Catalyst in making—

Lead arsenate and other chemicals.

Extractant for—

Aluminum from clays used for clarifying oils and filling paper (Brit. 404991).

Ergot.

2-Phenylquinolyl-4-piperidoethanone hydrochloride (U. S. 1434306).

Liberating agent (U. S. 1418356) for—

Potassium salts from leucite.

Pestilizing agent (Brit. 398517) in making—

Adsorbent gels, catalysts.

Process material in making—

Allyl alcohol.

2-Amino-1-(2'-phenyl-4'-quinolyl)ethanol (U. S. 1434306).

Bis-(N-ethyl-N-hydroxyethylaminophenyl) methane-  
omegasulphonic acid (U. S. 1483084).

Borneol (U. S. 1415340).

Cholic acid compound (U. S. 1218209).

Dehydrogenation catalysts (U. S. 1271013).

Dihydrodiethyl sulphide formic esters (U. S. 1422869).

Dinitrophenyl formate (U. S. 1198040).

Ethyl acetate (U. S. 1425624 and 1425625).

Formates, such as amyl formate, copper formate, ethyl  
formate, methyl formate, lead formate, nickel for-  
mate, zinc formate.

Formylisoborneol (U. S. 1420399).

Furfural (U. S. 1322054).

Hydrogenation catalysts (U. S. 1271013, 1482740, and  
1511520).

Isobutyric acid (Brit. 417496).

Lead chromate.

**Formic Acid (Continued)**

- Limone.**  
 Nickel catalysts (U. S. 1482740).  
 Nickel formylcarbonate.  
**Organic esters.**  
 Para-amino-N-methylformanilide (U. S. 1273901).  
 Paracymene-5-sulphonic acid (U. S. 1332680).  
 2-Piperidyl-1-(2'-phenyl-4'-quinolyl)ethanol (U. S. 1434306).  
 Radium compound.  
 Sodium hyposulphite.  
 Soluble starch (U. S. 1207177).  
 4,4'-Tetramethyldiaminotriphenylcarbinol (U. S. 1483233).  
 Thymol (U. S. 1332680).  
 Reagent (U. S. 1503229) for removing—  
   Arsenic compounds from copper sulphate.  
   Aluminum compounds from copper sulphate.  
   Iron compounds from copper sulphate.  
 Reagent for treating—  
   Camphene (U. S. 1420399).  
   Pine oil (U. S. 1433666).  
 Reagent in various manufacturing processes.  
 Reducing agent in various manufacturing processes.  
 Revivifying agent (U. S. 1431982) for—  
   Nickel catalysts.  
 Solvent (U. S. 1350820) for—  
   Ethylstarch.  
 Solvent in various manufacturing processes.  
 Starting point in making—  
   Amyl formate, benzyl formate, butyl formate, citronell-  
   lyl formate, ethyl formate, menthyl formate, methyl  
   formate, propyl formate, rhodinyl formate, terpenyl  
   formate.  
**Cosmetic**  
 Starting point in making—  
   Aromatic formates (see under "Chemical").  
**Dye**  
 Ingredient of—  
   Printing pastes.  
 Reagent in making—  
   Dyestuffs.  
   Dyestuffs for cellulose acetate (U. S. 1483797).  
 Reducing agent for—  
   Cymidinsulphonic acid diazo compounds (U. S. 1332680  
   and 1432298).  
   Dyestuffs.  
**Electrical**  
 Process material (U. S. 1474482) in making—  
   Electrical insulation.  
**Explosives and Matches**  
 Stabilizing agent (U. S. 1504986) in making—  
   Nitrodextrin, nitrostarch.  
**Food**  
 Antiseptic for—  
   Yeast.  
 Preservative for—  
   Foodstuffs, fruit juices, honey, sugar, syrups.  
 Starting point in making—  
   Secondary alcohol esters for use as flavors.  
**Glass**  
 Bonding agent (U. S. 1478862) for—  
   Celluloid and glass.  
 Process material in—  
   Silvering glass mirrors.  
**Glue and Gelatin**  
 Hydrolizing agent (U. S. 1206189) for—  
   Glue.  
 Preservative for—  
   Glue, gelatin.  
 Process material (U. S. 1217027) in making—  
   Gelatin substitute.  
 Solvent (U. S. 1210987) for—  
   Gelatin.  
**Heat and Power**  
 Inhibitor (U. S. 1405783) of—  
   Boiler-scale formation.  
**Insecticide**  
 Ingredient (U. S. 1381586) of—  
   Insecticidal mixtures with hydrocyanic acid.  
 Starting point (U. S. 1494085 and 1515182) in making—  
   Moth-repellants.  
**Laundering**  
 Sour in treating—  
   Washroom liquors.  
**Leather**  
 As a tanning agent (U. S. 1426322 and 1413488).
- Dearmoring agent** (U. S. 1395773 and 1412968) for—  
   Shark skin dermal armor.  
**Deliming agent** for—  
   Hides, pelts, skins.  
**Disinfectant** for—  
   Hides, pelts, skins.  
**Process material** in dyeing—  
   Hides, pelts, rabbit skins (Brit. 404960), skins.  
**Process material** (U. S. 1245977) in making—  
   Artificial leather.  
**Preservative** for—  
   Hides, pelts, skins.  
**Soaking agent** for—  
   Hides, pelts, skins.  
**Softening agent** for—  
   Hides, pelts, skins.  
**Metallurgical**  
**Etching agent** for—  
   Brass, copper, steel, zinc.  
**Ingredient** (Brit. 410323) of—  
   Rust removing compositions, rust preventing composi-  
   tions.  
**Precipitating agent** (U. S. 1472115) for—  
   Copper.  
**Reagent** (U. S. 1452662) in—  
   Lead ore sulphidizing, zinc ore sulphidizing.  
**Miscellaneous**  
 As a preservative.  
 As a solvent.  
 Process material in—  
   Dyeing feathers, hair.  
   Sizing and dyeing straw hats (U. S. 1206189).  
 Process material in making—  
   Artificial hair (U. S. 1217028).  
   Containers for food products, such as biscuits, candy,  
   chocolate, fruit (U. S. 1488634).  
   Hat sizings (U. S. 1206189 and 1224125).  
   Linoleum substitutes (U. S. 1245978 and 1245984).  
   Tile (U. S. 1245984).  
**Paint and Varnish**  
 Process material in making—  
   Paint and varnish removers, varnish (U. S. 1280861).  
**Paper**  
 Process material (U. S. 1500500) in making—  
   Paper.  
**Petroleum**  
 Process material (Brit. 417496) in making—  
   Isobutyric acid from petroleum cracking gases.  
**Pharmaceutical**  
 Extractant for—  
   Ergot.  
 In compounding and dispensing practice.  
 Process material in making—  
   Opium extracts, pharmaceutical chemicals.  
 Suggested for use as—  
   Local astringent and counterirritant.  
 Treating agent (U. S. 1460832) for—  
   Adrenal glands.  
**Photographic**  
 Process material (U. S. 1214940) in—  
   Dyeing films, dyeing plates.  
**Plastics**  
 Process material in making—  
   Casein, celluloid substitutes, cellulose formate, ivory  
   substitutes, phenol-aldehyde substitutes, plastics (U.  
   S. 1474482).  
**Resins**  
 Starting point in making—  
   Synthetic resins with the aid of anilin, formaldehyde,  
   and woodflour (Brit. 401965).  
   Synthetic resins with the aid of anilin formaldehyde,  
   and paraformaldehyde (Brit. 404469).  
**Rubber**  
 Coagulant for—  
   Rubber latex.  
 Process material in making—  
   Rubber substitutes (U. S. 1471059).  
   Synthetic rubber (U. S. 1185654, 1161904, 1289444, and  
   1436819).  
**Textile**  
 Degumming agent for—  
   Vegetable fibers, such as cotton, hemp, esparto, flax,  
   straw.  
 Felting agent for—  
   Silk.  
 Mordant in—  
   Dyeing operations.

**Formic Acid (Continued)****Process material in—**

Dyeing cellulose acetate fabrics (U. S. 1378443, 1517581, and 1517709).

Dyeing cotton.

Dyeing cotton fabrics (U. S. 1517709).

Dyeing and printing fabrics.

Dyeing silk.

Dyeing woolen goods with acid dyes.

Waterproofing rayon fabrics (U. S. 1377110).

**Retting agent for—**

Vegetable fibers, such as cotton, hemp, esparto, flax, straw.

**Substitute for—**

Acetic or sulphuric acid in dyeing and printing fabrics.

**Formic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Formic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Formyl-2-aminoanthraquinone**

French: Formyle-béta-aminoanthraquinone.

German: Formyl-2-aminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 282854) in making dyestuffs with—  
Acetaldehyde, benzaldehyde, butyraldehyde, cinnamaldehyde, crotonaldehyde, formaldehyde, heptaldehyde, hexaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, propionaldehyde, succinaldehyde.

**2-(Formylamino)diphenylene Oxide****Rubber**

Antiaging agent (Brit. 422191).

**Formyl Carbamide**

French: Carbamide de formyle, Carbamide formyl-ique.

German: Formylcarbamid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Resin and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with—

Acetylsalicylic acid, aliphatic dibasic acids, ammonium salicylate, anthranilic acid, benzoic acid, gallic acid, hydronaphthoic acid, magnesium salicylate, oxalic acid, phenolic dibasic acids, phthalic acid, salicylamide, salicylic acid, strontium salicylate, succinic acid.

**Formylphenylhydrazin****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Electrical**

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—

Transformer oils.

**Fats and Oils**

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—

Vegetable oils.

**Fuel**

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—

Coal-carbonization spirits.

**Lubricant**

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—

Lubricants, lubricating oils.

**Petroleum**

Stabilizer (Brit. 423938) for—

Petroleum oils, shale oils.

**Fuchsin**

Synonyms: Anilin red, Aniline red, Azalcine, Erythrolbenzin, Fuchsiacin, Harmaline, Magenta, Magenta red, Rosein, Rubin, Solferino.

French: Rouge d'aniline.

German: Anilinrot, Fuchsiacin.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Acid magenta, alizarin yellow FS, fuchsin lakes, fuchsin scarlet, lime pink.

**Fats and Oils**

As a coloring agent.

**Ink**

Color in making—

Printing inks, stamp-pad inks, writing inks.

**Leather**

As a coloring.

**Miscellaneous**

Coloring for—

Feathers, hemp, jute, straw.

**Paint and Varnish**

Color for—

Lacquers, varnishes.

**Paper**

As a coloring.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Dyestuff for—

Silks, cottons, half-silks and other mixed fabrics.

Wool yarns and fabrics.

**Waxes and Resins**

Color for—

Waxes and resins.

**Fuchsin Hydrochloride**

French: Chlorohydrate de fuchsin, Hydrochlorure de fuchsin.

German: Chlorwasserstoffsäurefuchsinester, Fuchsin-chlorhydrat, Fuchsinhydrochlorid.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 298101) in making triarylmethane dyestuffs with—

2:3:6-Naphthol dicarboxylates.

Sodium 2:3-hydroxynaphthoate.

**Fuller's Earth, Activated**

French: Terre à foulon activée.

German: Aktivierter fullererde, Aktivierter walkerde, Aktivierter walkerde.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Clarifying and decolorizing aqueous solutions of various chemical and pharmaceutical products.

**Explosives**

Filler for—

Dynamites and permissibles.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in—

Decolorizing and purifying various animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Food**

Reagent in—

Clarifying and decolorizing lard and other edible fats and oils.

**Fuller's Earth, Activated (Continued)****Petroleum****Reagent in—**

Clarifying, decolorizing, and purifying petroleum distillates, oils, and waxes.

**Waxes and Resins****Reagent in—**

Clarifying and decolorizing various waxes and resins.

**Fumaryl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de fumaryle, Chlorure fumarylique.  
German: Chlorfumaryl, Fumarylchlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Fats and Oils**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in admixture with hydrogen peroxide.

**Food**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in admixture with hydrogen peroxide in treating—  
Egg yolk, flour, meal.

**Soap**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in admixture with hydrogen peroxide.

**Waxes and Resins**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in admixture with hydrogen peroxide.

**Furfural**

Synonyms: Artificial oil of ants, Fulfuraldehyde,

Furol, Pyromucic aldehyde.

French: Aldéhyde pyromucique, Furanaldéhyde.

German: Furanaldehyd.

**Abrasive**

Ingredient (Brit. 260354) of—  
Grinding compositions.

**Agricultural**

Reagent and ingredient of—

Compositions used in dressing the wounds of trees.  
Compositions used in treating seeds to prevent growth of fungi.

**Analysis**

Reagent for—

Sesame oil identification.

**Chemical**

As a general solvent.

Reagent in making—

1:2-Amyleneglycol, 1:5-amyleneglycol, anesthetics, antioxidants, antiseptics, maleic acid, normal amyl alcohol, pyromucic acid, succinic acid.

Reagent in making products used in printing cotton and silk and in dyeing acetate rayon, with the aid of—

Alpha-amino-4(4'-aminophenylamino)-anthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone.

Alpha-methylamino-4-aminoanthraquinone.

Alphaphenylamino-4-aminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diamino-4:8-diphenyldiaminoanthraquinone.

1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:8-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diamino-4:8-dihydroxyanthraquinone.

1:5-Diamino-4-phenylaminoanthraquinone.

5-Chloro-1:4-diaminoanthraquinone.

Reagent (Brit. 275862) in purifying—  
Rosin.

Solvent (Brit. 295335) in making—

Impregnating solutions, used for various chemical purposes, containing phenol-aldehyde condensation products.

Starting point in making—

Amyl furoate, allyl furoate, butyl furoate, dithiofuroic acid, ethyl furoate, furacrolein, furacrylic acid, furan, furfuryl acetate, furfuryl acetone, furfuryl alcohol, furfuryl butyrate, furfuryl propionate, furfuramide, furil, furoin, furoic acid, furoyl chloride, furoyl alcohol, hydrofurfuramide, methyl furan, methyl furoate, propyl furoate, sodium furacrylate, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol.

**Dye**

Reagent and starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1697870) of—  
Insulating compositions.

**Explosives**

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose in the manufacture of military and commercial explosives.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Preservative in making—

Glues and other adhesives.

**Gums**

Solvent for—

Gums and gum compositions.

**Insecticides**

Ingredient of various insecticidal preparations.

**Leather**

Antiseptic in—

Tanning skins.

Ingredient of—

Extracts obtained from drum tannage, added for the purpose of preventing the grain of leather from drawing up.

Vegetable tanning solutions and liquors, added to reduce the astringency of the tannins.

Reagent used to lighten the color of leather.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Impregnating compositions containing phenol-aldehyde condensation products (Brit. 295335).

Polishing compositions (Canadian 260384).

Preservative compositions used for biological specimens.

Shoe polishing and dyeing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent (U. S. 1596413) in making—

Paint and varnish removers.

Solvent in making—

Lacquers and varnishes containing phenol-aldehyde condensation products.

Varnishes, along with turpentine.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Compositions containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, and other cellulose esters and ethers.

Compositions containing phenolaldehyde condensation products (Brit. 295335).

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Resins and in compositions containing them.

Starting point in making—

Artificial resins with anilin, acetone, phenol.

Photosensitive resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent in making—

Rubber cements.

**Sanitation**

As a general antiseptic and germicide.

**Furfural Acetone**

French: Acétone de furfural, Acétone furfuralique.

German: Furfuralacetone.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 313133) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Furfuraldehydrocyanohydrin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ethyl ester of furfurylglycollic acid (Brit. 264143).

**Furfuramide****Rubber**

Accelerator in—

Vulcanization.

**Furfuramide Chloride****Agriculture**

Disinfectant for—

Seeds, soil, and plants.

**Woodworking**

For treating lumber to control sap stain and blue stain.

**Fusel Oil**

**Synonyms:** Amyl alcohol, Amylic alcohol, Fermentation amyl alcohol, Fousel oil, Grain oil, Hydrate of amyl, Hydrated oxide of amyl, Potato oil, Potato spirit oil.

**Latin:** Alcohol amylicum.

**French:** Alcool amylique, Huile de fousel, Huile fouselique, Huile de grain, Huile de pommes de terre.

**German:** Fuselöl.

**Note:** A by-product of alcoholic fermentation; the commercial product (refined fusel oil) is an oily compound consisting, essentially, of isoamyl alcohol (iso-butyl carbinol or 3-methylbutanol) with a small percentage of active amyl and lower alcohols.

**Analysis**

General solvent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research.

Solvent for—

Alkaloids.

**Aviation**

Constituent (U. S. 142006 and 142007) of—

Airplane fuel.

**Beverage**

Solvent in making—

Fruit flavoring syrups and extracts.

**Cellulose Products**

Ingredient of solvent mixtures for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, nitrocellulose.

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose.

**Ceramic**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose and resins, used for the decoration and protection of ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

General solvent.

Process material in—

Organic syntheses.

Solvent miscible with—

Ethyl alcohol, ether, essential oils.

Solvent for—

Alkaloids, camphor, fats, iodine, phosphorus, resins, sulphur.

Starting point in making—

Amyl acetate, amyl butyrate, amyl formate, amyl oleate, amyl oxalate, amyl phthalate, amyl propionate, amyl tartrate, amyl valerate, pharmaceutical chemicals, synthetic flavorings.

**Cosmetic**

Solvent for—

Aromatic agents, cellulosic bases.

**Electrical**

Solvent in making—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, as well as resins, used for insulating and coating electrical equipment and wiring.

**Explosives**

Gelatinizing agent.

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Essential oils, fats, waxes.

**Food**

Solvent in making—

Fruit flavoring syrups and extracts.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose and resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose and resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for the protection and decoration of leather goods.

**Mechanical**

Constituent (various patents) of—

Fuels for internal-combustion engines.

**Metal Fabricating**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose and resins, used for protection and decoration of metal articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose and resins, used for the decoration and protection of various fibrous compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Gloss imparting in—

Dopes, enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

Promoter of—

Good flowing properties in dopes, lacquers, enamels, paints, varnishes.

Solvent having good blending properties.

Solvent in—

Paint and varnish removers.

Solvent in making—

Paints, varnishes, dopes, enamels, and lacquers containing nitrocellulose and resins.

**Paper**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose and resins, used in the manufacture of coated paper and as a coating for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp products.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Solvent for—

Alkaloids, camphor, iodine.

Starting point in making—

Amyl compounds for pharmaceutical and medical use, such as amyl nitrite and amylbarbital.

**Photographic**

Solvent in making—

Films from nitrocellulose.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Compositions containing nitrocellulose and resins.

**Resins**

Solvent for resins of many types.

**Rubber**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose and resins, used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods.

**Stone**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose and resins, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose and resins, used in the production of coated textile fabrics.

**Wood**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose and resins, used for the protection and decoration of woodwork.

Plastic compositions used for decorating, filling, and repairing woodwork.

**Gallamide**

**Synonyms:** Gallamid, Gallic acid amide.

**French:** Amide d'acide gallique, Amide d'acide gallique.

**German:** Gallussäureamid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Amide gallamin blue, coelestin blue B, corein RR, corein AR, cyanazurin, gallamin blue, modern cyanin.

**Gallic Acid**

**Latin:** Acidum gallicum.

**French:** Acide gallique.

**German:** Gallussäure.

**Spanish:** Acido galico.

**Italian:** Acido gallico.

**Analysis**

Reagent for—

Analyzing alkaloids.

Detecting small quantities of iron (ferric) salts, for example, in mineral waters.

Small proportions of free mineral acids.

Determining dioxacetone.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Anthrangallol.

Bismuth oxyiodogallate (airol).

**Gallie Acid (Continued)**

Bismuth subgallate (dermatol).

Compounds with acetaldehyde and benzaldehyde, as well as other aldehydes of the aromatic and aliphatic series.

Compounds with acetic acid and acetic anhydride.

Dimethylantragallol, ellagic acid, flavellagic acid, galloformin, hexamethylenetetramine gallate, intermediate chemicals, methyl gallate (gallicine), methylenedigallie acid, organic chemicals, purpurogalliecarboxylic acid, pyrogallol, rufigallie acid.

Salicylic acid pharmaceutical (salitannol).

5:6:7-Trihydroxy-2-methylantraquinone.

Various aromatic chemicals.

Various pharmaceutical chemicals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Alizarin, alizarin brown, anthracene brown, anthraquinone dyestuffs, benzoin yellow, blue 1900 TC, chrome heliotrope, chromocyanin, coerulein S, delphin blue B, dihydroxyanthragallol, gallazin A, gallein, galloxyanin dyestuffs, galloxyanin MS, galloftavin W, gallogreen DH, hexaoxyanthraquinone, indalizerin R, indalizerin green, leuco gallothonone DH, modern blue, modern violet N, oxazin dyestuffs, phenocyanin TC, phenocyanin TV, thiazin dyestuffs, thionin dyestuffs, ultracyanin B, ultra-violet LGP, xanthone dyestuffs.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Writing inks.

**Leather**

Reagent in making—

Tannin compounds.

Tanning agent.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Baths used for the production of brown colorations on various metals.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (U. S. 1752933) of—

Wax baths used for coating various products (added for the purpose of prolonging the life of the coating).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paints and varnishes used for the production of a mel-lowing coat in obtaining decorative finishes on wood.

**Paper**

Reagent in the manufacture of certain papers.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Hemostatic and astringent and in treating various diseases, such as hematemesis, hematuria, diarrhoea, albuminuria.

**Photographic**

As a developer in certain processes.

**Printing**

In process engraving and litho work.

Ingredient of—

Discharge printing pastes used in lithography.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Baths, containing ammonia and olein in mordant preparations used in dry dyeing process with carbon tetrachloride.

Various dye baths.

**Gamma-2-benzyl Piperidinopropylbenzoate**

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (U. S. 1997828) as—

Local anesthetic.

**Gammachlorobetahydroxypropylpiperidin, Normal**

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 454320) in—

Textile finishing processes.

**Gammachlorobutyric Acid Cyclohexylester**

Detergent

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Gammachlorobutyric Acid Dodecylester**

Detergent

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Gammachlorobutyric Acid Octadecylester**

Detergent

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Gammachlorovaleric Acid Cyclohexylester**

Detergent

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Gammachlorovaleric Acid Dodecylester**

Detergent

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Gammachlorovaleric Acid Octadecylester**

Detergent

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**Gammadiethylaminopropylidiphenylacetamide**

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 438659) to possess—

Physiological properties resembling those of atropine.

**4-Gamma-dinormal-butylaminopropoxy-3-carbogamma-dinormal-butylaminopropoxydiphenyl**

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (U. S. 1976921, 1976922 and 1976924) as—

Anesthetic.

**4-Gammahydroxypropylaminoanthraquinone**

Textile

Dyestuff (Brit. 447090 and 447037) for imparting—

Deep-blue shades to acetate rayon, either by dyeing or printing.

**Gamma-4-normal-butylcyclohexylbutyric Acid**

Miscellaneous

As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).

**Gammaphenylenediamine**

Dye

Starting point in making—

Azidin black F extra.

**Gamma-2-phenylethyl Piperidinopropylbenzoate**

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (U. S. 1997828) as—

Local anesthetic.

**Garnet Lac**

Leather

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for making phonograph records. Shoe polishes.

**Gas Oil**

French: Huile de gaz.

German: Gasöl.

**Gas**

Raw material in making—

Carburetted water gas by admixture with blue gas. Oil gas.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Sulphuric acid mixtures.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Varnish ingredient by treatment with sulphuric acid.



**Gas Oil (Continued)****Textile****—, Bleaching**

Starting point in making—

Wetting agent by treatment with sulphuric acid.

**—, Dyeing**

Starting point in making—

Wetting agent with sulphuric acid.

**Geranyl Acetate**

French: Acétate de géranyle, Acétate géranylique,

Ether géranylacétique.

German: Essigsäuresgeranylester, Essigsäuresgeranyl,

Geranylacetat, Geranylazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de geranil.

Italian: Acetato di geranile.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Geranium essence, lavender preparations, tuberose preparations, ylang-ylang preparations.

Perfume in making—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in making—

Toilet soaps.

**Geranyl Carboxethylate**

French: Carboxéthylate de géranyle.

German: Geranylcarboxäthylat.

Spanish: Carboxetilato de geranil.

Italian: Carbossietilato di geranile.

**Perfume**

Ingredient (French 650100) of—

Perfumes.

**Gilsonite**

Synonyms: Gilsonit, Uintahite, Uintahit, Uintaite,

Uintait.

**Building**

As a waterproofing, wearproofing, and weatherproofing agent.

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions, wearproofing compositions, and weatherproofing compositions, used for treating various building materials, such as concretes, stuccos, and masonry (Brit. 335247).

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Insulating compositions for various electrical purposes.

**Ink**

Ingredient (U. S. 1725649) of—

Quick-drying intaglio printing inks.

**Miscellaneous**

Binder in—

Paving roads with cement.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of insulating tape.

Paving compositions.

Pressed and molded compositions used as insulation.

Waterproofing compositions.

Weatherproofing compositions.

Wearproofing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Coach varnishes, japans, paints, roofing compositions, roof cements, tree paints (U. S. 1730724), varnishes.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 335247) of—

Waterproofing compositions used in the treatment of paper, pulp, and products made from them.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Bath in compounding (used to aid the rubber to resist oxidation and changes in temperature).

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 335247) of—

Waterproofing, wearproofing, and weatherproofing compositions, used in the treatment of various textiles, such as bast, cotton, wool, and cotton and wool mixtures.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 335247) of—

Waterproofing, wearproofing, and weatherproofing compositions.

**Glass Wool**

Synonyms: Glass silk.

French: Laine de verre, Soie de verre, Verre de laine, Verre soyeux.

German: Glaswolle, Wollartigesglas.

(A fibrous silk-line or wool-like material composed of fine filaments of glass intermingled like ordinary wool; available (1) in the form of large or small mattresses suitable for covering extensive areas, (2) in strips for covering small diameter pipes, (3) in shapeless form.)

**Analysis**

As a filtering medium.

**Automotive**

Sound insulator in—

Automobile mufflers, motorcycle mufflers.

**Construction**

Fireproofing construction material in buildings.

Sound-insulator in buildings.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Storage battery separator compositions (Brit. 412625 and 412884).

Separator in—

Storage batteries.

**Metallurgical**

Dust-collecting medium in various processes.

**Mechanical**

Dust-collecting medium in—

Drying installations in various industries.

Grinding operations on products such as stone, cement, gypsum, coal, leather, carbon, soap, cocoa, lime, milling products.

Pneumatic conveying systems.

Sand-blasting operations in various industries.

**Miscellaneous**

Collection of fly ash and dust from—

Flue gases, stack gases.

Dust-collecting medium in—

Coal cleaning, breaking, and grinding, and general processing installations.

Factory and other power plants.

Gasworks.

Producer-gas plants.

Heat-insulating medium for most stringent requirements of modern steam and heat engineering.

Ingredient of—

Heat-insulating medium containing also asbestos and plaster or strong glue.

**Refrigeration**

As an insulating medium.

**Sanitation**

Collector in—

Air-filtration installations for removal of dust, dirt, lint, pollen, bacteria, and other harmful impurities.

**Gliadin****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 311382) in making spinal anesthetics with—

Diethylaminopropyl cinnamate.

Diethylaminopropylcinnamate hydrochloride.

Para-aminobenzoyldiethylaminoethanol.

Para-aminobenzoyldiethylaminoethanol hydrochloride.

Para-aminobenzoyldimethylaminomethylisobutanol.

Para-aminobenzoyldimethylaminomethylisobutanol hydrochloride.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Glucinum**

Synonyms: Beryllium, Beryllium, Glucinium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various salts.

Reagent (Brit. 281307) in making zeolite catalysts used in making—

Acenaphthylene from acenaphthene.

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol.

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons.

Aldehydes from toluene, xylene, mesitylene, pseudocumene, and cymene.

Aldehydes and acids by the oxidation of orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parabromotoluene, dichlorotoluene, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes.

Alpha-anthraquinone from naphthalene.

Anthraquinone from anthracene.

**Glucinum (Continued)**

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene.  
 Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone.  
 Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin.  
 Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol.  
 Fluorenone from fluorene.  
 Formaldehyde from methane or methanol.  
 Hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene.  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid from benzene, toluene, phenol, or tar acids, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride.  
 Naphthalic anhydride.  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidene from acenaphthene or acenaphthylene.  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene.  
 Phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.  
 Salicyl aldehyde or salicylic acid from cresol.  
 Vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—  
 Copper alloys.

**Miscellaneous**

In place of aluminum for structural purposes, for example, in airplanes.

**Glucinum Oxide**

Synonyms: Beryllium oxide.  
 French: Oxyde de beryllium, Oxyde de glucinum.  
 German: Beryllerde.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 254819) in making—  
 Alcohols, aldehydes, amines, carboxylic acids, carboxylic acid esters, oxygenated organic compounds.

**Catalyst in making—**

Acetic esters, allyl esters, amyl esters, butyl esters, ethyl esters, methyl esters, propyl esters.

Catalyst in the dehydration of various organic compounds.  
 Starting point in making beryllium salts of acids and halogens.

**Jewelry**

Ingredient of—  
 Precious stones with molten quartz base.  
 Synthetic alexandrite, synthetic emerald.

**Glucinum Propionate**

Synonyms: Beryllium propionate.  
 French: Propionate de beryllium, Propionate de glucinum.  
 German: Berylliumpropionat, Glucinumpropionat, Propionsäuresberyllium, Propionsäuresglucinum.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 334181) of—  
 Motor fuels.

**Gluconic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Bismuth-sodium gluconate (U. S. 1906666).  
 Calcium gluconate, salts of various bases, various esters.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use in treating diabetic coma.

**Glue**

French: Colle, Colle d'os, Colle de peau.  
 German: Gluten, Leim.  
 Spanish: Ajicola, Cola.  
 Italian: Colla.

**Abrasives**

Adhesive and binder in—  
 Abrasive compositions, emery paper, garnet paper, sandpaper.

**Adhesives**

As an adhesive.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Adhesive compositions.

**Construction**

Binding agent in—  
 Insulating materials, containing also cork or wood waste, either in powder or shavings.  
 Wallboard size for—  
 Plaster walls.  
 Stabilizing agent for—  
 Bituminous emulsions.  
 Water-resistance promoter for—  
 Cements.

**Electrical****Starting point in making—**

Insulating materials, by dissolving in organic liquids such as phenols. (The substances obtained are similar physically to artificial resins, but present a much greater insulating resistance than other materials usually employed.)

**Explosives and Matches****Binder in—**

Matchhead compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 380052) in making—  
 Fat emulsions, oil emulsions.

**Food**

Suggested source of nitrogen in making—  
 Yeast.

**Ink**

Ingredient of various inks.

**Insecticide****Adhesive in—**

Oil-water emulsions used as plant insecticides, either alone or as carriers of insecticidal agents in suspension.

**Ingredient (U. S. 1898673) of—**

Spreader, containing also casein and hydrated lime, for insecticidal sprays.

**Stabilizer in—**

Oil-water emulsions used as plant insecticides, either alone or as carriers of insecticidal agents in suspension.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
 Cements, finishes, sizes.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Binder in making—**

Linoleum, oilcloth.

**Metallurgical**

Flotation reagent (U. S. 1906029) in—

Copper and lead separation.

**Ingredient (U. S. 1914532) of—**

Foundry cores, containing also sand, hydrated rubber mixture, sodium and ammonium soaps, and an extract of quince seed.

**Restrainer in—**

Sealing compositions (U. S. 1904445).  
 Sulphuric and hydrochloric acid pickling baths (reduces by 50 percent the attack of the iron).

**Miscellaneous**

Adhesive, size, and stiffener in—

Hat making.

Brilliance improver in—

Polishes.

Cost-reducing agent in—

Polishes.

Dispersing assistant for—

Waxes in paste polishes.

**Ingredient (U. S. 1881128) of—**

Motion picture projection screen coating, containing also sodium fluoride, copper sulphate, casein, glycerin, borax, cobalt blue, and water, said to have properties of non-stickiness, permanence, and adaptability to climatic conditions.

Size for various purposes.

**Size in—**

Cordage and rope making.

Stabilizing and dispersing agent for—

Basic emulsions in polishes.

**Paint and Varnish****Base for—**

Paints, lacquers and varnishes. (These products can be used either alone or as undercoats for paints and varnishes. The glue contained in these paints or varnishes is, either at the time of its application or in preparation, made insoluble with a bicromate or formaldehyde. Not only does it involve a big saving in the preparation of these products, but it also renders the paints insoluble in any solvent and much less permeable.)

**Ingredient of—**

Calcimines.

Coating compositions, containing also glycerin, alcohol, and water, used as an intermediate coating to prevent wood stains diffusing into the finish coat (U. S. 1908180).

Dry color compositions used in the preparation of leather body colors, water colors, and distempers (Brit. 404041).

**Glue (Continued)**

Mural paints, varnishes, wallpaper adhesives.

Stabilizing agent for—  
Bituminous emulsions.

**Paper**

Adhesive in making—

Paper products, papier mache, pulp products.

Dispersing agent (U. S. 1903787) in making—

Waxed paper products.

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions containing also cellulose (U. S. 1910406).

Color batches for wallpapers.

Impregnating compositions containing also glycerin, rubber latex, and triethanolamine (U. S. 1913017).

Impregnating medium, containing also soap and alum, used in making waterproof paper bags.

Paper sizes and coatings.

Size for—

Papers.

Starting point in making—

Partly insolubilized glue base useful for sizing paper pulp.

**Petroleum**

Caulking and sizing agent for—

Wooden barrels.

**Photographic**

Coating agent for—

Non-sensitized side of printing papers (to prevent curling in rapid drying).

**Plastics**

Base material (U. S. 1862969) in making—

Phonograph records.

Binder in—

Plastic compositions.

Plastic compositions containing chalk, dextrin, rosin, and turpentine.

Plastic composition containing wood meal mixed with silicates.

**Printing**

Adhesive in—

Bookbinding.

In process engraving and lithographic processes.

Ingredient of—

Printing roller compositions.

**Resins and Waxes**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 380052) in making—

Wax emulsions.

**Rubber**

Anti-coagulant in—

Emulsions.

Coagulation restrainer (Brit. 397997) in making—

Rubberized fabrics.

Improver of—

Durability, homogeneity, tenacity.

Ingredient of—

Rubber compounds.

Rubberized and fibrous plastic material unattackerable by oil (composed of rubber fillers, fibers, glycerin, a vulcanization accelerator, and sulphur) (U. S. 1907231).

Tire-filling compositions.

Promoter of—

Thicker coatings (when making rubber objects by the steeping method).

Stabilizer of—

Emulsions.

Starting point in making—

Impregnating agent (from ammonium resinate and other products) for rubberized horsehair used for padding motor-coach seats.

**Soap**

Process material for—

Improving detergent power, improving lather.

Increasing hardness of the base in making household soaps, thus reducing the time of cooling in the moulds and facilitating the stamping of the soap.

Increasing solidity of the soap base and thus facilitating plodding, which is rendered possible with a much higher moisture content than is usual with flaked soap.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Bucking (scouring) baths (Brit. 398958).

Finishing compositions.

Scouring compositions (Brit. 388877).

Sizing compositions.

**Woodworking**

Adhesive in—

Carpentry, cabinet making, furniture making, piano making, plywood making.

**Glutamic Acid**

French: Acide glutamique.

German: Glutaminsäure.

**Brewing**

Ingredient (Brit. 279985) of—

Beer flavors.

**Food**

Reagent (Brit. 279985) in making—

Flavoring extracts.

Food products from fish, meat, starch, casein, egg yolk, grains.

**Pharmaceutical**

Reagent (Brit. 279985) in making—

Flavored preparations.

**Wine**

Ingredient (Brit. 279985) of—

Flavors for wines.

**Glutamic Acid Hydrochloride**

French: Chlorhydrate d'acide glutamique, Hydrochlorure d'acide glutamique.

German: Glutaminsäureschlohydrat.

**Brewing**

Ingredient of—

Beers and ales, added to improve the taste (Brit. 279985).

**Food**

Reagent (Brit. 279985) in making—

Flavoring extracts.

Food products from fish, meat, starch, casein, egg yolk, grains.

**Pharmaceutical**

Reagent (Brit. 279985) in making—

Flavoring preparations.

**Wine**

Ingredient (Brit. 279985) of—

Flavors.

**Glycerin**

Synonyms: Glycerine, Glycerol, Glyceryl hydroxide, Glycyl alcohol, Propane-1:2:3-triol, Propenyl alcohol.

Latin: Glycerinum.

French: Glycérine.

German: Glycerin, Glyceryloxyhydrat, Oelsuss, Scheel-sches suss.

Spanish: Glicerina.

Italian: Glicerina.

C.P. GRADE

**Analysis**

Ingredient of—

Grinding paste (admixture with emery powder) used for grinding and refitting glass parts.

Special lubricating mixtures with bentonite, offering the following advantages:—(1) Adjustable viscosity, (2) unaffected by nonaqueous solvents, (3) long-time stabilization even in presence of water, (4) viscosity unaffected by temperature of 100° C.

Phenol-burn antidote (admixture with bromine).

Lubricant for—

Stopcocks, interchangeable ground-glass parts.

Lubricant in—

Boring holes in rubber stoppers.

Inserting glass tubing through holes in rubber stoppers.

Reagent in analytical methods and processes involving control and research.

Softening and condition agent for—

Rubber articles (following washing and soaking in ammoniated water).

**Brewing**

Clarifying agent.

**Cosmetic**

Antiseptic, bactericide, carrier, emollient, humectant, hygroscopic agent.

Ingredient of—

Almond creams, buttermilk lotions, creams, cuticle removers, greaseless lip-rouge, jellies, liquid face powders, nail bleaches, nail polishes, skin creams, sunburn lotions, vanishing creams.

Penetration promoter, promoter of miscibility with water, softening agent, soothing agent, solvent, sterilizer, vehicle.

**Glycerin (Continued)****Food**

- Humectant in—
  - Bread, cakes, confectionery, chocolate, food products, packed grain products.
- Hygroscopic agent in—
  - Infant foods, invalid foods, various food products.
- Ingredient of—
  - Fish preservatives.
  - Meat-curing mixtures with pyroligneous acid.
  - Shelled egg preservative mixture with succinic or phosphoric acid.
- Inhibitor of—
  - Odor development in food products.
- Lubricant for—
  - Beaters, choppers, and other power-driven kitchen equipment (leaves no after-taste in the food).
- Preservative for—
  - Bread, cakes, confectionery, food products, packed grain products.
- Promoter of—
  - Assimilation of foodstuffs.
  - Ductility and swelling (texture and volume) without adverse fermentation in bread doughs.
- Retarder of drying in—
  - Bread, cakes, confectionery, packed grain products.
- Retarder of mould formation in—
  - Bread, cakes, confectionery, packed grain products.
- Sterilizer for—
  - Infant foods, invalid food, meat products, mustard preparations, shelled eggs, various food products.
- Sweetening agent in—
  - Cakes, confectionery, infant foods, invalid foods, various food products.
- Vehicle for—
  - Flavoring agents used in food products and confectionery.

**Oral Hygiene**

- Antiseptic, sterilizer, and vehicle in—
  - Dentifrices, gargles, nasal douches, mouthwashes.

**Pharmaceutical**

- Constituent of—
  - Biological serums.
  - Boric acid mixtures used as preservatives.
  - Gelatin bases for pastes, pastiles, and suppositories.
  - Gargles, glycerin suppositories.
  - Glycerites of alum, boric acid, lead subacetate, pepsin, phenol, starch, tannic acid, and other drugs.
  - Hexylresorcinol solutions.
  - Phenol solutions suggested for treatment of suppurative otitis media.
  - Picric acid dressings for wounds, sores, and burns.
  - Zinc oxide-calamine lotions for sunburn.
- Dehydrating agent for—
  - Micro-organisms.
- Emollient.
- Excipient for—
  - Pills, tablets.
- Humectant, hygroscopical agent.
- Promoter of—
  - Miscibility of various drugs with water.
- Reagent in making—
  - Glycerophosphates.
- Solvent for—
  - Antiseptics used in surgery and dentistry (affords a means of preparing highly concentrated solutions).
- Solvent for—
  - Iodoform and other antiseptic agents used for intra-articular and parenchymatous injection.
  - Phenol in making local anesthetics for the tympanum.
  - Soporifics of the barbiturate type.
  - Various drugs.
- Suggested for use as—
  - Antidote for trichinae (intestinal phase only).
  - Antiseptic (said to approach ideal closely).
  - Bactericide (desirable for low destructive action on tissues).
  - Laxative, lymphagog.
  - Promoter of penetration of various drugs.
  - Softening agent for crusts and necrotic tissue in wounds.
  - Soothing agent in throat irritations.
  - Sterilizing agent for surgical instruments and gloves.
  - Substitute for sugar in diabetes.
  - Treating agent for septic conditions of uterine tract.
- Sweetening agent in—
  - Preparations containing ferric chloride, cascara sagrada, cinchona.
  - Various medicinal preparations.
  - Vehicle in various classes of medicinal preparations.

**Soft Drink**

- Process material in making—
  - Flavorings, smoothing agent, sweetening agent.

**Wine**

- Clarifying and settling agent.
- Imparter of—
  - Oiliness to wines.
  - Palatability and smoothness to cheap dry wines.
- Maturing agent.
- Promoter of—
  - Extractant action of alcohol for flavoring ingredients in cordial (liqueur) manufacture.
- Sterilizing agent.
- Suppressor of—
  - After-fermentations in wines.

**OTHER GRADES****Adhesives**

- Ingredient of—
  - Label gums and adhesives.
  - Office and library adhesives.

**Air-Conditioning**

- Hygroscopic agent.

**Cellulose Products**

- Humectant for—
  - Transparent wrapping materials.
- Hygroscopic agent for—
  - Transparent wrapping materials.
- Ingredient of—
  - Adhesives for transparent wrapping materials.

**Chemical**

- Dehydrating agent for—
  - Alcohol.
- Liquid seal for—
  - Pure hydrogen (temporary storage only).
- Starting point in—
  - Organic syntheses.
- Starting point in making—
  - Allyl alcohol.
  - Chlorhydrins.
  - Esters, such as the nitric, sulphuric, phosphoric, glyceroboric, tartaric, succinic, malic, maleic, fumaric, citric.
  - Ethers, such as the monomethyl, monoethyl, dimethyl, diethyl.
  - Quinolin.

**Dye**

- Process material and starting point in making various dyestuffs.

**Explosives and Matches**

- Starting point in making—
  - Nitrated compounds for low-freezing dynamites (in admixture with sugar).
  - Nitroglycerin.

**Florist**

- Conditioning agent for—
  - Plant leaves.
- Imparter of—
  - Fresh and glossy appearance to plant leaves.
- Retarder of—
  - Drying-out of plant leaves.

**Glass**

- Ingredient of—
  - Etching agent, containing also ammonium bifluoride, calcium sulphate, and water.

**Illuminating Gas**

- Antifreeze in—
  - Gas meters
- Drying agent for—
  - Gas generated at municipal gasworks.

**Ink**

- Adhesion promoter for—
  - Inks for printing on glossy paper.
- Antioxidant.
- Antiseptic.
- Tygroscopic agent.
- Ingredient of—
  - Autographic inks, hectographic inks, copying inks, chromolithographic inks, lithographic inks, plate-printing inks, printing inks, stamping inks, stencil inks, typewriting inks, writing inks.
- Offset preventer.
- Opacity promoter.
- Reducer for—
  - Inks.
- Restrainer of—
  - Quick-drying.

**Glycerin (Continued)**

Solvent for—  
 Anilin dyes.  
 Other ink ingredients.  
 Spreading agent.  
 Sterilizer in—  
 Preventing mould formation.  
 Thickener.  
 Toner.  
*Leather*  
 Ingredient of—  
 Leather substitutes.  
 Preventer of—  
 Drying out of chrome leather between tanning and printing operations.  
 Reversion of the colloidal constituents of prepared leather.  
 Process material in—  
 Leather printing.  
 Softening and flexibilizing agent for—  
 Leather prior to dressing.  
*Mechanical*  
 Antifreeze for—  
 Automobiles, hydraulic jacks, pumps.  
 Fluid medium in—  
 Pressure gauges.  
 Humectant for—  
 Belting.  
 Lubricant for—  
 Air-compressor pistons, ball bearings, clock mechanisms, delicate machinery.  
 Low-temperature work (in admixture with graphite).  
 Machinery for processing and pumping gasoline.  
 Refrigeration machinery, roller bearings, shafts in coal mines, shock absorbers.  
 Pressure-transmission agent in—  
 Testing machines.  
 Recoil-energy absorber in—  
 Stamping machinery.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Plumbers cements (with litharge) useful for many purposes.  
*Metallurgical*  
 Intermediate quenching agent for—  
 Steel  
 Lubricant for—  
 Moulds.  
*Miscellaneous*  
 Ingredient of—  
 Ammonia mixtures used to recondition or give new life to typewriter rollers.  
 Antitarnish varnishes for metalware, containing also rosin, sandarac, and alcohol.  
 Bottle-sealing compounds, containing also gelatin and zinc oxide.  
 Cements and lutes (with litharge).  
 Gelatin mixtures used for embedding microscopic specimens for examination.  
 Hat dressings and sizes.  
 Razor-sharpening compositions, containing also glue and gum.  
 Shoe polishes, waterproofing agents.  
 Lubricant for—  
 Rubber rings used in bottling and canning.  
 Shrinkage inhibitor for—  
 Wooden moulds and vessels.  
 Skin-conditioning agent for—  
 Mechanics, metal workers, and other workers whose hands become impregnated with dirt, grime, and abrasive materials.  
 Softener, flexibilizer, and reconditioner for—  
 Rubber covers for keys on typewriters which have become brittle and hardened and have lost their resiliency.  
 Softener, plasticizer, and lubricant in—  
 Clay modeling.  
 Solvent for various purposes.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Substitutes for india rubber stamps (with glue and molasses); claimed to be just as flexible as and superior to rubber stamps for some purposes.  
 Sterilizer for—  
 Cork stoppers (to prevent moulding).  
*Paint and Varnish*  
 Softener in—  
 Artist's colors.  
*Paper*  
 Bodying agent.  
 Flexibilizer.

Ingredient of—  
 Coatings for making marbled and other surface-coated effects.  
 Compositions for producing parchmented effects on papers.  
 Grease-proofings for paper, sizing and coatings for paper, waterproofings for paper.  
 Shrinkage preventer.  
 Softening agent.  
 Sterilizer.  
*Perfume*  
 Extractant for—  
 Odorous constituents of flowers.  
 Sterilizer and vehicle in—  
 Perfume preparations.  
*Photographic*  
 Anti-curling agent for—  
 Film.  
 Assister in—  
 Fine focusing in plant photography (used to coat ground glass which is too coarse).  
 Brittling and cracking preventer for—  
 Film.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Emulsions.  
 Preserver of—  
 Flexibility of film.  
 Process material in making—  
 Quinolin dye sensitizers, varnish solvents.  
 Varier of effects and improver for—  
 Deteriorated negatives, hard, sharp negatives.  
*Printing*  
 Base material (with glue) in making—  
 Hectographic plates, printers' rollers.  
 Conditioning agent for—  
 Printers' rollers.  
 Crack and wrinkle preventer for—  
 Printers' rollers.  
 Offset preventer and treating agent for—  
 Tympan sheets.  
*Refrigeration*  
 Refrigerant offering the advantages of (1) freedom from corrosive properties, (2) freedom from evaporation losses in open systems.  
*Resins*  
 Starting point in making—  
 Ester gums by reaction with rosin.  
 Resins with—  
 Aleuritic acid and phthalic anhydride, malic acid, malic acid and sulphur, phenol, phenol and formaldehyde, phenol and sulphuric acid, phthalic anhydride, phthalic anhydride and oleic acid, phthalic anhydride and succinic acid, phthalic anhydride and malic acid.  
*Rubber*  
 Center-filling agent in—  
 Golf balls.  
 Devulcanizer and modifying agent.  
 Improver of—  
 Ageing properties of rubber.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Mixes, preservative coatings for vulcanized rubber.  
 Preserver of elasticity of—  
 Rubber.  
 Process material in making—  
 Rubber substitutes.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Coatings for air bags (with sodium hydrosulphite) to prevent adhesion, sulphur migration, and ageing.  
*Soap*  
 Ingredient of—  
 Toilet soaps, transparent soaps, shaving creams and sticks.  
*Textile*  
 In bleaching processes.  
 In dyeing and printing processes.  
 In felt manufacture.  
 Increaser of—  
 Hygroscopic properties of textile fabrics, tenacity and resistance of rayon to friction in weaving.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Fireproofing compositions, gasproofing compositions, waterproofing compositions.  
 Sizing agent.  
 Solvent for—  
 Anilin dyes.  
*Tobacco*  
 Humectant and conditioning agent.

**Glycerin Monoacetate**

French: Monoacétate de glycérine.

German: Glycerinmonoacetat, Glycerinmonoazetat.

Monoessigsäureglyzerinester, Monoessigsäuresglyzerin.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 311795) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Textile**—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Solubilizing or dispersing agent (Brit. 276100) in printing and dyeing with—

Acridin dyestuffs, aminoanthraquinone dyestuffs, reduced and unreduced, anthraquinone dyestuffs, reduced and unreduced, azines, azo dyestuffs, basic diarylmethane dyestuffs, basic triarylmethane dyestuffs, benzoquinone anilides, chrome mordant dyestuffs, indigoids, naphthoquinanilides, naphthoquinones, reduced or unreduced, nitroarylamines, nitroarylphenols, nitrodiarylamines, nitrodiarylphenols, oxazines, pyridin dyestuffs, quinolins, quinoneimides, reduced and unreduced, sulphur dyestuffs, thioazonins, xanthenes.

—, *Finishing*

Plasticizer (Brit. 311795) in—

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Glycerin Monochlorohydrin****Dye**

Reagent in making dyestuffs from—

Sodium-alpha-aminoanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

Sodium-alpha-amino-4-paratoluidinoanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

Sodium-2-amino-3-bromoanthraquinone-1-mercaptan.

Sodium-1:4-diamino-3-chloroanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

Sodium-1:5-diaminoanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

Sodium-1:8-diaminoanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

Sodium-2:6-diaminoanthraquinone-1:5-dimercaptan.

Sodium-2:7-diaminoanthraquinone-1:8-dimercaptan.

Sodium-4:5:8-tetra-aminoanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

**Glycerin Monoformate**

Synonyms: Glyceryl monoformate.

French: Monoformiate de glycérine, Monoformiate de glycéryle, Monoformiate glycérylique.

German: Glycerinmonoformiat, Glycerylmonoformiat, Monoameisensäureglyzerinester, Monoameisensäureglyzylester, Monoameisensäuresglyzerin, Monoameisensäuresglyzeryl.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 311795) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Textile**—, *Finishing*

Plasticizer (Brit. 311795) in—

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Solubilizing or dispersing agent (Brit. 276100) in printing and dyeing with—

Acridin dyestuffs, aminoanthraquinone dyestuffs, reduced and unreduced, anthraquinone dyestuffs, reduced and unreduced, azines, azo dyestuffs, basic diarylmethane dyestuffs, basic triarylmethane dyestuffs, benzoquinone anilides, chrome mordant dyestuffs, indigoids, naphthoquinanilides, naphthoquinones, reduced or unreduced, nitroarylamines, nitroarylphenols, nitrodiarylamines, nitrodiarylphenols, oxazines, pyridin dyestuffs, quinolins, quinoneimides, reduced and unreduced, sulphur dyestuffs, thioazonins, xanthenes.

**Glycerin Pitch**

French: Brai de glycérine.

German: Glycerinpech.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of

Insulating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions.

**Paper**

Impregnating agent in making—

Felts, specially treated papers.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Solubilizing or dispersing agent (Brit. 276100) in dyeing and printing textile yarns and fabrics with—

Acridin dyestuffs, aminoanthraquinone dyestuffs, reduced or unreduced, anthraquinone dyestuffs, reduced or unreduced, azines, azo dyestuffs, basic diarylmethane dyestuffs, basic triarylmethane dyestuffs, benzoquinone anilides, indigoids, naphthoquinones, reduced or unreduced, naphthoquinone anilides, nitroarylamines, nitroarylphenols, nitrodiarylmethanes, nitrodiarylphenols, oxazines, pyridin dyestuffs, quinolins, quinoneimides, reduced or unreduced, sulphur dyestuffs, thioazonins, xanthenes.

**Glycerol Alphanaphthylether****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 416943) in making—

Wetting, foaming, detergent, emulsifying, and dispersing agents by condensation with butyl alcohol and sulphonation with sulphuric acid.

**Glycerolbetacetyllether Sulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As a wetting agent (Brit. 436209).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Glycerol Dichlorohydrin****Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing aldehydeamine condensation products, used for coating and decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Electrical**

Solvent (Brit. 343031) in making—

Compositions, containing aldehydeamine condensation products, used as insulating coatings.

**Leather**

Solvent (Brit. 343031) in making—

Compositions, containing aldehydeamine condensation products, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for coating and decorating leather goods.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent (Brit. 343031) in making—

Compositions, containing aldehydeamine condensation products, used for coating and decorating various fibrous compositions of matter.

**Glycerol Dixylether****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 416943) in making—

Wetting, foaming, detergent, emulsifying, and dispersing agents by condensation with butyl alcohol and sulphonation with sulphuric acid.

**Glycerol Monophenyl Ether****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose, acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Glycin. See Glycocol.****Glycocholic Acid**

French: Acide de glycocholique.

German: Glykocholsäure.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 282356) in making anti-parasitic agents with—

Dihydrocuprein ethyl ether.  
Dihydrocuprein ethyl ether hydrochloride.  
Dihydrocuprein isoamyl ether.  
Dihydrocuprein isoamyl ether hydrochloride.  
Dihydrocuprein normal octyl ether.  
Dihydrocuprein normal octyl ether hydrochloride.  
Dihydroquinone.

Starting point in making—

Bismuth glycocholate, hexamethylenetetramine, lithium glycocholate, potassium glycocholate, sodium glycocholate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

As a general antiseptic.

**Glycocol**

Synonyms: Aminoacetic acid, Glycin.

French: Acide d'aminocétique.

German: Aminoessigsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Anthraquinone-2-glycin-3-carboxylic acid  
(Swiss 109067).

Pharmaceutical and other organic chemicals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Paint and Varnish**

Stabilizer in making—

Cellulose acetate lacquers and varnishes.

Nitrocellulose lacquers and varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent for—

Reducing silver images, developing agent in place of caustic alkalis and pyrogallol.

Starting point in making—

Developing agents.

**Glycocol-Copperdiamine**

French: Diamine de glycocolle et de cuivre.

German: Glykokolkupferdiamin.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making various substances.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 306859) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Acetyl-H acid.

Alphahydroxy-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Alphahydroxynaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid.

3-Aminobenzaldehyde.

2-(4'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

2-(3'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Anthranilic acid.

Benzidin-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

Beta-aminobenzaldehyde.

Beta-aminobenzene-5-sulphonic acid.

Beta-aminobenzoic acid.

Beta-amino-1-hydroxybenzene.

Beta-aminonaphthalene-3-carboxylic acid.

Betanaphthol.

Betaphenylamino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.

4-Chloro-2-chloro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

4:4'-Diaminodiphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

4:6-Dichloro-2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene.

5:5'-Dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylamine-7:7'-disulphonic acid.

J acid.

5-Nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

**Glycol Diacetate**

French: Diacétate de glycole, Diacétate glycollique, Glycole diacétique.

German: Diessigsäureglycolester, Diessigsäureglykolester, Diessigsäureglycol, Diessigsäureglykol, Glycoldiacetat, Glycoldiazetat, Glykoldiacetat, Glykoldiazetat.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent in extracting—

Essential oils.

**Plastics**

Gelatinizing agent and plasticizer (Brit. 230025) in making—

Artificial horn, plastic compositions.

Solvent in making—

Compositions containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 273748) in making resins of the—

Phenol-formaldehyde type, polyhydric alcohol-polybasic acid type, urea-aldehyde type.

Solvent (Brit. 252394) in making—

Ester condensation and polymerization products.

**4-Glycollylaminophenylarsinic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-glycollylaminophénylarsinique.

Spanish: Acido de 4-glicolilaminofenilarsínico.

Italian: Acido di 4-glicolilaminofenilarsinico.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 347083) in making therapeutic products by reaction with—

Acetic acid, crotonic acid, isovaleric acid.

**Glycol Mono-oleate**

French: Mono-oléate de glycole, Mono-oléate glycollique.

German: Glykolmono-oleat, Oleinsäuremonoglykolester, Oleinsäuresmonoglykol.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 329266).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Glycol Phthalate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Glyoxal****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Glycollic acid.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 279863) of—

Casein compositions, artificial horn buttons, and the like.

**Glyoxime****Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel engine fuel oils produced by the hydrogenation of coal.

**Petroleum**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel oils containing a high proportion of aromatic bodies.

**Goat Hair****Lubricant**

Ingredient of—

High-cohesion greases.

**Fertilizer**

Source of nitrogen in making—

Wet base goods.

**Furniture**

Filling material in—

Upholstered furniture.

**Gold Bromide**

Synonyms: Aurous bromide.

French: Bromure aureux, Bromure d'or.

German: Goldbromuer, Goldbromid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 261048) in making—

Aluminum-gold thiosulphate, ammonium-gold thiosulphate, barium-gold thiosulphate, bismuth-gold thiosulphate, cadmium-gold thiosulphate, calcium-gold thiosulphate, cobalt-gold thiosulphate, copper-gold thiosulphate, iron-gold thiosulphate, lead-gold thiosulphate, magnesium-gold thiosulphate, nickel-gold thiosulphate, potassium-gold thiosulphate, sodium-gold thiosulphate, strontium-gold thiosulphate, tin-gold thiosulphate, zinc-gold thiosulphate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Gold Chloride**

Synonyms: Chlorauric acid.

Latin: Auri chloridum.

French: Chlorure d'or.

German: Goldchlorid.

Italian: Cloruro di oro.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Ceramics**

Gilding agent for—

Porcelain.

Ingredient of—

Enamels.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Purple of Cassius.

**Gold Chloride (Continued)****Glass**

Coloring agent in making—

Ruby glass.

Reagent in—

Gilding glass.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Special inks.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Goldplating electrolytes.

Starting point in making—

Finely divided gold.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 407039) of—

Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents prepared by incorporating water-soluble metal salts, which disassociate into metal ions, with aliphatic compounds having strong wetting and washing power, containing at least eight carbon atoms, having an acid sulphuric or phosphoric ester group or sulphonic acid group in an end position, and forming water-soluble salts with said metals.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Purple of Cassius.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

As a toning agent.

**Gold Iodide**

Synonyms: Aurous iodide.

French: Iodure auroux, Iodure d'or.

German: Goldioduer, Goldjodid, Jodgold.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 261048) in making—

Aluminum-gold thiosulphate, ammonium-gold thiosulphate, barium-gold thiosulphate, bismuth-gold thiosulphate, cadmium-gold thiosulphate, calcium-gold thiosulphate, cobalt-gold thiosulphate, copper-gold thiosulphate, iron-gold thiosulphate, lead-gold thiosulphate, magnesium-gold thiosulphate, nickel-gold thiosulphate, potassium-gold thiosulphate, sodium-gold thiosulphate, strontium-gold thiosulphate, tin-gold thiosulphate, zinc-gold thiosulphate.

**Gold Resinate**

Synonyms: Resinate of gold.

French: Resinate d'or.

German: Goldresinat.

**Ceramics**

Pigment in admixture with aluminum resinate for producing light-purple shades on—  
China ware, porcelains, potteries.

**Gold-Thioglucose****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 398020) in making—

Complex double compounds of organic heavy metal mercapto compounds.

**Graphite**

Synonyms: Black lead, Carbon, Plumbago.

French: Carbone.

German: Kohlenstoff.

**Chemical**

Raw material for—

Electrodes used in electrochemical processes.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—

Felt hat dye compositions.

**Electrical**

Raw material for—

Anodes for electric cells, arc-light carbons, commutator brushes, generator parts, motor parts, electrical machine parts.

**Explosives and Matches**

Glazing agent for—

Blasting powders, heavy ordnance powders.

Ingredient of—

Sporting powders.

Protective agent against dampness in—

Blasting powders, heavy ordnance powders.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Lubricant compositions composed of graphite, oil, and water.

Special lubricant for internal combustion motor crank-cases (U. S. 1879874).

Wire-drawing lubricant (U. S. 1724134).

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer compositions.

**Food**

Glazing agent for—

Coffee beans, tea leaves.

**Glass**

Lubricant on—

Windowglass rolling tables.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Printing inks.

**Mechanical**

Anti-scale agent for—

Boilers.

Ingredient of—

Compositions for coating pipe joints.

Lubricant for various purposes.

**Metallurgical**

Electrode in—

Electro-metallurgical operations.

Facing agent for—

Foundry molds.

Ingredient (U. S. 1901409) of—

Composition for coating foundry molds.

Raw material for—

Crucibles used in steel melting and refining.

Retorts.

**Miscellaneous**

Core for—

Lead pencils.

Ingredient of—

Compositions for repairing stoves, ranges and boilers.

Heat-producing composition (U. S. 1901313).

Metal polishes.

Metallic packing consisting of graphite, lead, and wool grease (U. S. 1847796).

Shoe polishes, stove polishes.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a pigment.

Ingredient of—

Acid-resisting paints, rust-preventing paints, weather-resisting paints.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for treating carbon paper.

**Printing**

Coating agent for—

Molds for electrotypes.

**Refractories**

Ingredient of—

Refractory cement.

Raw material in making—

Small retorts, various shapes.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Hard rubber compositions.

Rubber valve discs and washers for steam and hot water connections.

**Guaiaac**

Synonyms: Guaiacum, Guaiacum resin, Gum guaiac.

Latin: Resina guajaci.

French: Gomme de guaiac, Résine de gayac.

German: Guajak, Guajakharz, Gummigujajak, Gummi-guajakum.

Spanish: Resina de guayaco.

Italian: Resina di guajaco.

**Electrical**

Ingredient in making—

Electron-emitting cathodes (U. S. 1625776).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient in making—

Paints, varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.



**Guaiacol Acetate**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Guaiac Saponin**

French: Saponine du gaïac.

*Fats and Oils*

Emulsifying agent.

*Food*

Ingredient of—

Sparkling drinks.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Guanidin**

Synonyms: Iminourea.

French: Guanidine, Urée iminique.

German: Iminoharnstoff.

*Analysis*

Reagent in analyzing—

Complex acids, molybdicarsenic acid, molybdicphosphoric acid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Amidophenylguanidin, barbital, dicyandiamidin, dicyandiamide, diphenylguanidin, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, rubber vulcanization accelerators with carbon bisulphide.

*Dye*

Starting point (French 612382) in making—

Azo dye compounds.

*Fertilizer*

Ingredient of—

Fertilizing compositions.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Fire-extinguishing compositions (German 485400).

Solutions used to prevent freezing (German 485012).

*Resins and Waxes*

Starting point in making—

Artificial resins with furfural (U. S. 1496792).

Artificial resins with formaldehyde and urea (used in the form of guanidin carbonate) (U. S. 1658597).

*Textile*

Ingredient of—

Viscose solutions (added to improve them) for spinning rayon.

**Guanidin Polysulphide**

French: Polysulphure de guanidine.

German: Guanidinpolysulfid.

*Rubber*

Accelerating agent in vulcanization (U. S. 1606321).

**Guanin**

Synonyms: 2-Amino-6-oxypurin, 2-Aminohypoxanthin.

*Chemical*

In organic syntheses.

*Photographic*

Defogging agent (Brit. 442731) for—

Gelatin having a strong tendency to cause fog.

**Guano**

German: Vogelduenger.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Uric acid.

*Fertilizer*

As a plant food, alone or in compositions.

**Guanylnitrosoaminoguanyltetracene**

*Explosives*

Ingredient (U. S. 1889116) of—

Priming mixtures.

**Gum Anime**

Synonyms: Anime.

French: Gomme animé, Résine animé, Résine de courbaril.

German: Animeharz, Flössharz, Gummianime, Gummiharz.

*Linoleum and Oilcloth*

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions.

*Miscellaneous*

Fumigant, alone and in mixtures.

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient of—

Cements, coach finishes, lacquers, varnishes.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Gum Arabic**

Synonyms: Gum acacia, Gum senegal.

Latin: Gummi arabicum.

French: Gomme arabique, Gomme d'acacia, Gomme de sénégal.

German: Akaziengummi, Arabischergummi, Kordofangummi, Mimosengummi, Senegalgummi.

*Ceramics*

Ingredient of clay batch for—

Bricks, porcelains, potteries, tiles.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Emulsifying agents (Brit. 252476).

*Dye*

Ingredient of—

Lakes with basic dyestuffs (Brit 270750).

*Explosives and Matches*

Ingredient of—

Match head compositions, pyrotechnic compositions.

*Food*

Ingredient of—

Bakery products, candies.

*Glues and Adhesives*

Ingredient of—

Mucilages, pastes.

*Ink*

Ingredient of—

Lithographic inks, printing inks, writing inks (as body drier).

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Emulsions, metal polishes, shoes polishes, tire repairing compositions (Brit. 252113).

Stiffening agent in preparing fibrous materials.

*Oilcloth and Linoleum*

As a binder.

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient of—

Bronze compositions, paints, varnishes, water colors.

*Paper*

Sizing agent for—

Paper, cardboard, and other products.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Photographic*

Ingredient of—

Pastes for mounting prints.

Reagent in—

Reproduction processes.

*Printing*

Reagent in—

Process engraving and lithographic arts.

*Textile*

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

General textile sizes, lace-sizing compositions, tulle-sizing compositions, silk-sizing compositions, textile fiber stiffening compositions.

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of—

Color pastes for calicoes.

**Gumbo Clay**

*Miscellaneous*

Starting point in making—

Railroad ballasts.

**Gum Sandarac**

Synonyms: Gum juniper.

French: Gomme sandarac.

German: Gummi sandarak.

*Food*

Ingredient of—

Candy, chewing gums, custard powders, ice cream, pie fillers.

**Gum Sandarac (Continued)****Glue and Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Adhesive compositions for envelopes.

**Ink****Ingredient of—****Inks****Powder for—**

Rubbing on paper after erasures to prevent spreading of ink.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Filler in—**

Linoleum, oilcloth.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Dental cements, erasers, shoe polishes.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Lacquers, varnishes.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Incense compositions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ingredient of—**

Ointments, plasters.

**Photographic****Ingredient of—**

Paper coatings.

**Rubber**

As a filler.

**Guttapercha**

Synonyms: Gutta pertscha, Gutta gettania, Gutta taban.

Latin: Gummi plasticum.

**Chemical****Ingredient of—**

Solutions that are used in place of collodion.

**Electrical****Insulator in making—**

Electric wiring, submarine cables.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in fastening incandescent lamps in their sockets.

**Glues and Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Special adhesive compositions for fixing metal or wood to leather, metal to metal, metal to glass.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Making transmission belts.

**Metallurgical****Raw material in making—**

Moulds in galvano plastic work for making deposits on metals.

**Miscellaneous****Raw material in making—**

Acid-resistant containers and tubes, golf balls, cutlery handles, pump and hydraulic press valves, surgical instruments.

In dentistry.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

Waterproofing compositions.

**Hakuunboku Seed Oil**

French: Huile de semences d'hakuun boku.

German: Hakuunbokusamenöl.

**Fuel**

As an illuminant.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Paints, varnishes.

**Starting point in making—**

Boiled oil.

**Soap**

As a soapstock.

**Hematite**

Synonyms: Red hematite.

French: Hematite, rouge.

German: Blutstein, Blisterz, Eisenglanz, Eisenglimmer, Haematit, Roteisenstein.

**Ceramics****Pigment in—**

Enamels for porcelains and potteries.

**Chemical****Reagent in making—**

Sodium hydroxide, hydrogen.

**Gas**

Purifying agent in treating manufactured central station gas.

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Polishing agents.

**Metallurgical**

As a source of iron.

**Miscellaneous**

Polishing agent for general purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a pigment.

**Perfumery****Ingredient of—**

Cosmetics, theatrical makeup.

**Rubber**

As a coloring filler.

**Hempseed Oil**

Synonyms: Hemp oil.

Latin: Oleum cannabis.

French: Huile de canvre, Huile de chénévis.

German: Hanföel.

Spanish: Aceite de canamo.

Italian: Olio di canapa.

**Fats and Oils****Starting point in making—**

Boiled oil, hardened oils, oil mixtures.

Substitute for other vegetable oils.

**Food**

As a food and salad oil in certain countries, especially in eastern Europe.

**Fuel**

As a burning oil.

**Ingredient of—**

Burning oil compositions containing rapeseed oil.

**Gas****Starting point in making—**

Oil gas (in certain countries only where other materials are costly).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Adhesive compositions.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leather.

Compositions used as substitutes for leather in making footwear.

Compositions used for finishing leather goods.

Compositions used for impregnating leather to render it better resistant to wear and water.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of various types of floor coverings.

**Miscellaneous****Binder in making—**

Compositions of fibrous matter.

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Roofing compositions, wall coverings.

**Paint and Varnish****Binder in making—**

Artist's colors.

Substitute for linseed oil.

**Vehicle in making—**

Special paints, varnishes, and primers.

White paints (used in place of linseed oil to reduce the yellowing caused by the latter).

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Finishing and impregnating compositions for treating paper, pasteboard, and pulp compositions.

**Hempseed Oil (Continued)****Pharmaceutical**

Starting point in making—

Galenicals.

Suggested for the treatment of gallstones.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Plastic compositions used for making pressed articles.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used as rubber substitutes.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Mixed soapstocks.

Starting point in making—

Green soft soap.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Compositions used for impregnating and finishing various fabrics.

Compositions for making waxed cloth.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Compositions used for finishing and impregnating wood.

**Henna**

Synonyms: Egyptian privet, Flower of paradise.

French: *Henne*.German: *Mehnde*.**Leather**

Dyestuff in coloring leathers.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Hair coloring preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Heptachloropropane**German: *Heptachlorpropan*.**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making leather cloth (Brit. 279139).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Impregnating compositions used for various purposes (Brit. 279139).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 279139) of—

Insulating varnishes and lacquers for electrical wiring and the like.

Paints and varnishes of various sorts.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making molded articles, sheets and blocks (Brit. 279139).

**Textile**—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in treating chemical fibers (Brit. 279139).

**Heptadecylamine****Rubber**

Activating agent (Brit. 412635) for—

Vulcanization accelerators, particularly such as the arylmethiazole mercaptans and disulphides and thiuramsulphides.

**Heptadecylbisbetagammadihydroxypropylamine****Soap**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 421490 and 411295) in—

Shaving creams, superfatted soaps, and the like.

**Heptaldehyde**

Synonyms: Amylacetalddehyde, Heptanal, Heptoic aldehyde, Heptylalddehyde, Oenantaldehyde, Oenanthol, Oenanthic aldehyde, Oenanthol.

French: *Aldéhyde d'héptyle*, *Aldéhyde héptylique*.German: *Amylacetalddehyd*, *Heptalddehyd*, *Oenantaldehyd*.Italian: *Aldeide etillica*.**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Amylcinnamic aldehyde, heptinecarboxylic acid, heptoic acids, heptyl alcohol, heptin, heptyl heptoate, methylheptin carbonate, methylonyl aldehyde, hydrazobenzene, nonylaldehyde, secondary caprylic alcohol, various esters used as aromatics.

Starting point in making derivatives with—

Acetone, anilin, cyanacetic acid, malonic acid, oxalic acid, oxalacetic acid.

Starting point in making—

Accelerators of vulcanization of rubber, with the aid of ammonia (French 553971).

Starting point (French 546516) in making derivatives with—

Anilin, benzylamine, diethylamine, naphthylamine, paratoluidin.

Starting point (French 613140) in making vulcanization accelerators with the aid of—

Ethylamine, metabutylamine, orthotolylbiguanide.

**Heptaldoxime****Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel engine fuel oils produced by the hydrogenation of coal.

**Petroleum**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—

Diesel oils containing a high proportion of aromatic bodies.

**Heptane**

Synonyms: Dipropylmethane, Heptyl hydride, Methyl hexane, Normal heptane.

French: *Hexane méthylique*, *Hydruure de héptyle*, *Hydruure héptylique*.German: *Dipropylmethan*, *Heptylhydrid*, *Methylhexan*.**Chemical**

Solvent for various chemicals and in various chemical processes.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for fats and oils.

**Miscellaneous**

As an anesthetic.

Solvent for various substances.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for resins and waxes.

**Heptyl Alcohol**French: *Alcool de héptyle*, *Alcool héptylique*.German: *Heptylalkohol*.**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Heptyl acetate, heptyl esters, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, synthetic aromatic chemicals

**Fats and Oils**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Emulsions, lubricants.

**Fuel**

Reagent in making—

Emulsified fuels (Brit. 277357).

**Leather**

Reagent in making—

Emulsified dressing compositions (Brit. 277357).

**Petroleum**

Reagent in making—

Motor fuel compositions.

Stable emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates (Brit. 277357).

**Sanitation**

Ingredient of—

Disinfecting compositions (German 273408).

**Soap**

Reagent in making—

Cleansing and detergent compositions in emulsified form (Brit. 277357).

**Textile**—, *Finishing*

Reagent in making—

Cleansing and washing compositions (Brit. 277357).

**Heptyl Bisulphide**

Synonyms: Heptyl disulphide.

French: Bisulphure de héptyle, Bisulphure héptylique, Disulphure de héptyle, Disulphure héptylique.

German: Bischwefelheptyl, Dischwefelheptyl, Dischwefelwasserstoffsauresheptyl, Heptylbisulfid, Heptyl-disulfid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Albumens and albumenoids.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Vegetable proteins, such as soya bean flour, linseed protein, and peanut protein, to make adhesive preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Vegetable proteins, such as soya bean flour, linseed protein, and peanut protein, to make sizing and finishing compositions.

**Heptylcresol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**2-Heptylcyclohexanone-1, Normal****Cosmetic**

Odorant (Brit. 430930 and 449211) in—

Perfume mixtures.

**Heptylenethiourea**

Synonyms: Heptylenesulphourea.

French: Sulphourée de héptylène, Sulphourée héptylénique, Thiourée de héptylène.

German: Heptylensulfoharnstoff, Heptylenthiou-harnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with the aid of—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, betanaphthylamine, cyclohexylanilin, diphenylamine, ethylanilin, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metanaphthylenediamine, meta-phenyldiamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylenediamine, metaxylidin, monomethylanilin, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylenediamine, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylenediamine, paraxylidin.

**Heptylic Acid, Normal**

Synonyms: Heptoic acid, Oenanthic acid, Oenanthylic acid.

French: Acide de héptyle, Acide héptylique, Acide oenanthique, Acide oenanthylique.

German: Heptylsäure, Oenanthensäure.

Spanish: Acido enantilico, Acido n-epitlico, Acido n-heptilico.

Italian: Acido enantilico, Acido n-epitlico, Acido n-heptilico.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, used in perfumery, such as ethyl heptylate, methyl heptylate, isoamyl heptylate, octyl heptylate.

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, synthetic aromatics.

**Heptylphenol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products

with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Heptyl Phthalate, Secondary**

French: Phthalate de héptyle, Phthalate héptylique.

German: Heptylphthalat, Phthalsäuresheptylester.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Heptylresorcinol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids or water-insoluble acids, and the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Heptylhydroquinone****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Heptylphloroglucinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Heptylpyrocatechol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Heptylpyrogallol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Heptylresorcinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Hernandia Seed Oil**

French: Huile de semences d'hernandia.

German: Hernandiaöl, Hernandiasamenöl.

Spanish: Aceite de hernandia.

Italian: Olio di hernandia.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—

Poiled oil.

**Fuel**

As a burning oil and illuminant.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making artificial leather.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Various compositions of matter (used as a binder).

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of linoleum and oilcloth.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Rubber substitute compositions.

**Soap**

As a soapstock.

**Hexachloroanthraquinone-1:2:5:6-diacridone****Dye**

Starting point (U. S. 1972094) in making—

Reddish-grey vat dyes with 1-aminoanthraquinone.

**Hexachloroanthraquinone-1:2:7:8-diacridone****Dye**

Starting point (U. S. 1972094) in making—

Reddish-grey vat dyes with 1-aminoanthraquinone.

**Hexachloroethane**

Synonyms: Carbon hexachloride, Carbon trichloride, Perchloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene dichloride.

French: Dichlorure de tetrachloroéthylène, Dichlorure tetrachloroéthylénique, Hexachlorure de carbone, Hexachlorure carbonique.

German: Dichlortetrachloräthylen, Hexachloraethan, Kohlenstoffhexachlorid, Perchloraethan, Tetrachloräthylendichlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates and other derivatives.

**Glass**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for coating glassware.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide.

Ingredient of—

Insecticides, bactericides, germicides.

**Leather**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for coating leather and leather goods.

**Match**

Reagent in making—

Safety match head compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions.

Retarding agent in—

Fermentation processes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Anti-cryptogamic submarine paints.

Plasticizer in making—

Dopes, paints, varnishes, enamels and lacquers from cellulose esters or ethers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—

Celluloid and other compositions (used in the place of camphor).

**Rubber**

Accelerator in vulcanization.

Plasticizer in—

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Stone**

Plasticizer in—

Coating compositions containing various cellulose esters or ethers.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions.

Plasticizer in—

Coating compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions.

Plasticizer in—

Coating compositions containing various cellulose esters or ethers.

**Hexachloropropane.**

French: Hêxachlorure de propane.

German: Hexachlorpropan.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Insulating varnishes for electric wiring (Brit. 279139).

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making leather cloth (Brit. 279139).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Impregnating compositions used for various purposes (Brit. 279139).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 279139) of—

Paints, varnishes.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 279139) of—

Compositions for making molded articles, sheets, blocks and the like.

**Textile**

—, Manufacturing

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making chemical fibers.

**Hexachlororetene**

**Petroleum**

Imparter (Brit. 431508) of—

High-film strength, adhesion power, and abrasion resistance to lubricants for use with extreme pressures (blended with mineral lubricating oil).

**Hexadecylamine**

**Insecticide**

Suspension promoter for—

Insoluble powdered insecticides.

**Hexadecylcresol**

Synonyms: Cetylresol.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 441351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Hexadecylguanidin Chloride**

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 422461).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Textile**

Assistant (Brit. 421862) in—

Aqueous baths for treating textiles.

Promoter (Brit. 421862) of—

Uniform dyeing with basic dyestuffs.

Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 421862) in—

Textile processes.

**Hexadecylphenol**

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Hexadecylresorcinol**

Synonyms: Cetylresorcinol.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Hexaethyl-Plumbane**

Synonyms: Hexaethyl lead.

**Lubricant**

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**1:3:3:1':3':3':3'-Hexamethylindocarbocyanin Chloride**

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 448508) in making—

Color lakes which are especially fast to light, oil, and alcohols, and are claimed to be superior to the corresponding lakes from triarylmethane dyes.

**1:3:3:1':3':3'-Hexamethylindocyanin Chloride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 448508) in making—

Yellow lakes constituting clear shades fast to oil, spirit, and light.

**Hexamethylmonoethylpararosnilin****Ink**

Starting material (U. S. 1899452) in making—

Special ink for protection and authentication of checks and the like, which has the characteristic that the color is a function of the hydrogen ion concentration.

**Hexane**

Synonyms: Caproyl hydride, Hexyl hydride, Normal hexane.

French: Hydrure de caproyle, Hydrure caproylique, Hydrure de hexyle, Hydrure hexylique.

German: Caproylhydrid, Hexylhydrid.

**Analysis**

Reagent in determination of—

Refractive index of minerals.

**Chemical**

Solvent for various chemicals and in various chemical processes.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for fats and oils.

**Miscellaneous**

As a filler for thermometer tubes.

Solvent for various substances.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for resins and waxes.

**Hexaphenyl-Lead****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—

Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing, and high-temperature work generally.

**Hexaphenyl-Mercury****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—

Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing, and high-temperature work generally.

**Hexaphenyl-Tin****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—

Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing, and high-temperature work generally.

**Hexapyridin-Copper Sulphate**

French: Sulfate de hexapyridine et de cuivre, Sulfate hexapyridinique et cuivrique.

German: Hexapyridinkupfersulfat, Kupferhexapyridin-sulfat, Schwefelsäureshexapyridinkupfer, Schwefelsäureskupferhexapyridin.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making various substances.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 306859) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Acetyl-H acid.

Alphaethoxy-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Alphahydroxynaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid.

3-Aminobenzaldehyde.

2-(3'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Anthranilic acid.

Benzidin-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

Beta-aminobenzaldehyde.

Beta-aminobenzene-5-sulphonic acid.

Beta-aminobenzoic acid.

Beta-amino-1-hydroxybenzene.

Beta-aminonaphthalene-3-carboxylic acid.

Betanaphthol.

Betaphenylamino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.

4-Chloro-2-chloro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

4:4'-Diaminodiphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

4:6-Dichloro-2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene.

5:5'-Dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylamine-7:7'-disulphonic acid.

J acid.

5-Nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

**Hexenylpiperidin****Insecticide**

As an insecticide.

Ingredient (Brit. 313934) of—

Insecticidal, germicidal, and vermifugal preparations.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 313934) of—

Insecticidal and germicidal soaps.

**Hexone**

Synonyms: Methylisobutyl ketone, 2-Methyl-4-pentanone.

**Analysis**

As an extractant.

Solvent for—

Camphor, cellulose derivatives, fats, gums, oils, resins, waxes.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate (with ethylene dichloride).

Cellulose ethers (certain types).

Nitrocellulose.

**Ceramic**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

As an extractant.

**Ketone in—**

Organic syntheses.

Solvent for—

Camphor.

Cellulose acetate (with ethylene dichloride).

Cellulose ethers (certain types).

Fats, gums, oils, nitrocellulose, waxes.

Solvent miscible with most other organic solvents.

**Cosmetic**

Solvent in—

Fats, oils.

Solvent for—

Nail enamels and lacquers containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers as base material.

**Dry-Cleaning**

Spotting agent for—

Fats, greasy stains, gums, oils, resins, waxes.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—

Insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent in—

Blown oils, essential oils, fats, sulphonated oils, synthetic oils, vegetable oils, waxes.

**Food**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Solvent in—

Adhesive compositions containing gums, natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Gums**

As a solvent.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

**Hexone (Continued)**

**Metal Fabrication**

**Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

**Solvent in—**

Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various articles.

Solvent miscible with most other organic solvents.

**Paint and Varnish**

**Ingredient of—**

Paint removers.

**Solvent for—**

Cellulose acetate (with ethylene dichloride).  
Cellulose ethers (certain types).  
Gums, nitrocellulose, oils, resins.

**Solvent in—**

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Paper**

**Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting products made of paper and pulp.

**Petroleum**

As a solvent.

**Pharmaceutical**

**Solvent for—**

Camphor, essential oils, fats, gums, mineral oils, vegetable oils, waxes.

**Photographic**

**Solvent in making—**

Films from nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Plastics**

**Solvent in making—**

Laminated fiber products, molded products.  
Plastics from or containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Resins**

**Solvent for—**

Natural and synthetic resins.

**Solvent in making—**

Artificial resins from or containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Rubber**

**Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

**Soap**

**Solvent for—**

Fats, oils.

**Stone**

**Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

**Degreasing, defatting, and dewaxing agent for—**

Textile fibers.

**Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood**

**Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

**Hexyl Acetate, Secondary**

French: Acétate de hexyle, secondaire; Acétate hexylique, secondaire.

German: Essigsäuressekundärhexylester, Essigsäuressekundärhexyl, Sekundär hexylacetat, Sekundär hexylazetat.

**Cellulose Products**

**Solvent for—**

Cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Resins**

**Solvent for—**

Resins.

**Hexyl Alcohol**

Synonyms: Hexylic alcohol.

French: Alcool de hexyle, Alcool hexylique.

German: Hexylalkohol.

**Chemical**

**Starting point in making—**

Capronic acid, synthetic perfumes.

**Fats and Oils.**

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Emulsified lubricants, emulsions of various sorts.

**Fuel**

**Reagent in making—**

Emulsified fuels (Brit. 277357).

**Leather**

**Reagent in making—**

Dressings (Brit. 277357).

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 277357) in making—

Emulsified motor fuels.

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillate.

**Soap**

**Reagent in making—**

Emulsions containing soap (Brit. 277357).

**Textile**

—, *Finishing.*

**Reagent in making—**

Washing and cleansing compositions (Brit. 277357).

**Hexylcresol**

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 44351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts) are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Hexylenethiourea**

Synonyms: Hexylenesulphourea.

French: Sulphourée d'hexylène, Sulphourée hexyénique, Thiourée d'hexylène, Thiourée hexylénique.

German: Hexylensulfoharnstoff, Hexylenthioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

**Starting point in making—**

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, benzylamine, betanaphthylamine, cyclohexylanilin, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metanaphthylenediamine, metaphenylamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylenediamine, metaxylidin, monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylenediamine, orthoxylidin, paraisidin, paracresidin, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidin, paraxylenediamine.

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—

Alkoxyalphanaphthalenesulphonic acid.  
Alpha-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.  
Alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.  
Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.  
4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.  
4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.  
4-Aminoacenaphthenetrisulphonic acid.  
Aminoarylcaboxylic acids.

**Hexylenethiourea (Continued)**

Aminoheterocyclic chlorides.  
 1:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.  
 Bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides.  
 Chloroalphanaphthalenesulphonic acids.  
 Chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides.  
 2-Cinnamyl chloride.  
 Iodonitrobenzoyl chlorides.  
 Nitroanisoyl chlorides.  
 3-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.  
 4-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.  
 1-Nitronaphthalene 5-sulphochloride.  
 1:5-Nitronaphthoyl chloride.  
 2-Nitrophenylacetyl chloride.  
 4-Nitrophenylacetyl chloride.  
 Nitrotolyl chlorides.

**Hexylhydroquinone***Textile*

Inhibitor (Brit. 446404) of—  
 Acidity and mould development in textile lubricants during storage of the lubricant or fabric.

**Hexylnaphthyl-Aluminum***Lubricant*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Hexylnaphthyl-Antimony***Lubricant*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Hexylnaphthyl-Bismuth***Lubricant*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Hexylnaphthyl-Cadmium***Lubricant*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Hexylnaphthyl-Mercury***Lubricant*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Hexylnaphthyl-Thallium***Lubricant*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Hexylnaphthyl-Zinc***Lubricant*

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—  
 Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Hexyl Paraoxybenzoate**

Synonyms: Hexyl parahydroxybenzoate.

French: Parahydroxybenzoate d'hexyle, Parahydroxybenzoate hexylique, Paraoxybenzoate d'hexyle, Paraoxybenzoate hexylique.

German: Hexylparahydroxybenzoat, Parahydroxybenzoäurehexylester, Parahydroxybenzoäureshexyl,

Paraoxybenzoäurehexylester, Paraoxybenzoäureshexyl.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Food*

As a preservative.

*Miscellaneous*

As a general preservative and disinfectant.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Sanitation*

As a disinfectant.

**Hexylphenol***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
 Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Hexyl Phthalate, Secondary**

French: Phthalate d'hexyle, Phthalate hexilique.

German: Hexylphthalat, Phthaläureshexylester.

*Cellulose Products*

Plasticizer for—

Nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Hexylpyrocatechol***Textile*

Inhibitor (Brit. 446404) of—  
 Acidity and mould development in textile lubricants during storage of the lubricant or fabric.

**Hexylresorcinol**

German: Hexylresorcin.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (U. S. 1649671) of—

Antiseptic solutions in olive oil.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Hippuric Acid**

Latin: Acidum hippuricum.

French: Acide hippurique.

German: Hippursäure, Pferdeharnsäure.

*Chemical*

Ingredient (Brit. 310934) of—

Insulin preparations.

Starting point in making—

Salts and other derivatives.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Homatropine Hydrobromide**

Latin: Homatropinae hydrobromidum.

French: Bromhydrate d'homatropine.

German: Bromwasserstoffsäureshomatropin, Homatropinhydrobromid.

Spanish: Bromhidrato de homatropina.

Italian: Bromidrato di omatropina.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Cycloplegic, mydriatic.

**Homovanillin**

Synonyms: 4-Oxy-3-methoxyphenylacetaldehyde.

French: 4-Oxy-3-méthoxyphénylacétaldéhyde.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aromatics.

*Food*

Ingredient of—

Artificial vanilla essence.

Synthetic flavoring agent in making—

Beverages, food preparations.

*Perfume*

Synthetic vanilla odor in making—

Cosmetics, perfumes.



**Horse Fat****Fuel**

Raw material in—  
Candle making.

**Lubricant**

Raw material in making—  
Cup and other greases.

**Soap**

As a soapstock.

**Horse Hair****Fertilizer**

Source of nitrogen in making—  
Tankage, west base goods.

**Furniture**

Filling material in—  
Upholstered furniture.

**Lubricant**

Ingredient of—  
Elastic greases (used to produce a more resilient grease, preventing a heavy, sodden condition in the journal box).

**Textile**

Ingredient of—  
Haircloth.

**Horse Oil****Soap**

As a soapstock.

**Humic Acid****Petroleum**

Viscosity deceiver (U. S. 1999766) of—  
Fluid clay mud encountered in oil well drilling (used in conjunction with a small amount of caustic alkali).

**Hydrazin Hydrate**

German: Hydrazinhydrat.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

- Colloidal copper solutions.
- Colloidal gold solutions.
- Colloidal platinum solutions.
- Colloidal rhodium solutions.

Starting point in making—

Ethylideneazin.

**Hydrazin Sulphate**

French: Sulfate d'hydrazine.

German: Hydrazinsulfat, Schwefelsaureshydrazin.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

- Analysis of minerals, slags, fluxes.
- Determination of arsenic in metallurgical laboratories.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Hydrazin anhydride, hydrazin hydrate, hydrazin ureas.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in separating—

Polonium from tellurium.

**Textile**

—, Manufacturing

Catalyst in making—

Acetate rayon (Brit. 27228-1912).

**Hydrazoic Acid**

French: Acide hydrazoïque.

German: Hydrazosäure.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 252460) in making—

- Acetonitrile from acetaldehyde.
- Amines from aromatic hydrocarbons.
- Amines from organic carbonyl compounds.
- Anilin from benzene.
- Benzanilide from benzophenone.
- Benzonitrile from acetaldehyde.
- Formanilide from benzaldehyde.
- Epsilonleucinactamcyclopentamethylenetetrazole from cyclohexanone.
- Methylacetamide from acetone.
- Methyl formate from acetaldehyde.

Starting point in making—

- Benzonitrile (Brit. 250897).
- Phenyltetrazole (Brit. 250897 and 251266).

**Hydrobromic Acid**

Synonyms: Hydrogen bromide.

Latin: Acidum hydrobromicum.

French: Acide bromhydrique, Acide hydrobromique.

German: Bromwasserstoff, Bromwasserstoffsäure.

Spanish: Acido bromhidrico, Acido hidrobromico.

Italian: Acido bromidrico, Acido idrobromico.

**Analysis**

Reagent for—

- Detecting palm oil in oleomargarin.
- Detecting and determining sulphur in free state or in combination in the form of sulphides.

Solvent for—

Mercury, lead, copper and their sulphides.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making.

- Aconitine.
- Allyl bromide.
- Alphabromohettagammadiacetyl glycerol.
- Aluminum bromide.
- Ammonium bromide by reaction with ammonia.
- Antimony bromide.
- Arecoline hydrobromide.
- Apoatropine hydrobromide.
- Apomorphine hydrobromide.
- Barium bromide by action on barium sulphide.
- Benzyl bromide.
- Bismuth bromide.
- Bromobenzoic acid.
- Calcium bromide by action on calcium oxide, calcium carbonate, or calcium hydroxide.
- Cinchonidine hydrobromide.
- Cinchonine hydrobromide.
- Cobaltous bromide by reaction on cobalt metal.
- Cocaine hydrobromide.
- Copper bromide.
- Ethylene dibromide.
- Glycolbromohydrin.
- Homatropine hydrobromide.
- Hydrastine hydrobromide.
- Ilyoscine hydrobromide.
- Inorganic compounds.
- Intermediate chemicals.
- Lithium bromide by reaction with lithium hydroxide.
- Magnesium bromide.
- Methyl bromide.
- Nickel bromide by reaction with nickel oxide.
- Organic compounds.
- Pharmaceutical chemicals.
- Pilocarpine hydrobromide.
- Quinine hydrobromide.
- Quinidine hydrobromide.
- Strontium bromide by reaction with strontium carbonate.
- Strychnine hydrobromide.
- Theobromine hydrobromide.
- Tropocaine hydrobromide.
- Tropine hydrobromide.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as nerve sedative in various diseases.

**Photographic**

Reagent in the bromide process.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent for—

Fixing microscopic preparations.

**Hydrochloric Acid**

Synonyms: Chlorhydric acid, Hydrogen chloride, Marine acid, Muriatic acid, Spirit of salt, Spirit of sea salt.

Latin: Acidum chlorhydricum, Acidum hydrochloratum, Acidum hydrochloricum, Acidum muriaticum.

French: Acide chlorhydrique, Acide hydrochlorique, Acide muriatique.

German: Chlorwasserstoffsäure.

Spanish: Acido clorhidrico, Acid muriatico.

Italian: Acido cloridrico, Acido muriatico.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

**Ceramic**

Process material in making—

Porcelain, potteries.

Purifying agent for—

Iron in clay.

**Hydrochloric Acid (Continued)***Chemical*

Acidifying agent in—

Chemical processing.

Catalyst in making—

Esters, such as methyl anthranilate, ethyl cinnamate, ethyl citrate, ethyl lactate.

Hydrolyzing agent for—

Carbohydrates.

Neutralizing agent for—

Alkalies.

Process material in making—

Acetic acid, adipic acid, alginic acid, arsenic acid, chlorhydrates of organic bases, chlorhydrins, chlorosulphonic acid, chromic acid, citric acid, fatty acids from lime soaps, lead oxychloride (from galena-Pattinson process), resorcinol, salicylic acid, salvarsan, selenium oxychloride, silica gel, various other chemicals.

Purifying agent in—

Manufacturing processes.

Reducing agent (with tin) in—

Organic syntheses (used with iron, stannous chloride, tin, or zinc).

Solvent for various chemicals and raw materials.

Starting point in making—

Aqua regia, inorganic chemicals.

Metal chlorides, such as aluminum chloride, barium chloride, bismuth chloride, cesium chloride, chromium chloride, magnesium chloride, manganese chloride.

Organic chemicals.

Organic chlorides, such as methyl chloride, ethyl chloride.

*Dye*

Process material in making—

Dyestuffs.

*Fats and Oils*

Bleaching agent for—

Fats, oils.

*Fertilizer*

Reactant in making—

Phosphate from bones.

*Food*

Hydrolyzing agent for—

Carbohydrates.

Neutralizing agent for—

Alkalies.

*Fuel*

In coke purification.

*Glue and Gelatin*

Neutralizing agent for limed leaching solutions in making—

Glue, gelatin.

Solvent for mineral matter in making—

Glue, gelatin.

*Glass*

Purifying agent for—

Sand.

*Ink*

Reactant in making various inks.

*Leather*

Process material in—

Chrome tanning operations, dehairing skins and hides.

*Metallurgical*

Etching agent for—

Metals.

Ingredient of—

Soldering solutions.

Fluxing bath in galvanizing processes.

Pickling agent for iron in—

Cleaning processes, galvanizing processes, tinning processes.

Solvent for zinc in—

Zinc chemical manufacture from residual flux skimmings of galvanizing processes.

Zinc reclamation from galvanized scrap.

Starting point in making—

Aqua regia (gold solvent).

*Mechanical*

In pipefitting.

*Paint and Varnish*

Reactant in making—

Pigments.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Photographic*

In general processes.

*Perfume*

In making synthetic perfumes.

*Printing*

In lithographic processes.

In process engraving.

*Rubber*

Process material in—

Rubber reclamation processes.

*Soap*

Reactant in—

Purifying soapstock.

*Sugar*

Diffusory auxiliary in—

Beet sugar manufacture.

Purifying agent for—

Animal charcoal.

*Textile*

Acidifying agent.

Neutralizing agent for—

Alkalies.

Process material in—

Dyeing processes, mercerizing processes, printing processes.

Sour for—

Fabrics.

**Hydrocuprein***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 27952-1911) in making—

Benzoylhydrocuprein, dibenzoylhydrocuprein, hydrocuprein-ethyl carbonate.

**Hydrocyanic Acid**

Synonyms: Cyanhydric acid, Formonitril, Formonitrile,

Hydrogen cyanide, Prussic acid.

Latin: Acidum borussicum, Acidum cyanhydricum,

Acidum hydrocyanicum, Acidum zooticum.

French: Acide de cyanhydrique, Acide de hydrocyanique, Acide de prussique, Cyanure de hydrogène.

German: Blausäure, Cyanwasserstoff, Cyanwasserstoff-säure, Preussischesäure.

Spanish: Acido cianhidrico.

*Agriculture*

Disinfectant for the soil, general parasiticide.

*Analysis*

Reagent in carrying out various processes.

*Chemical*

Reagent in making—

Aromatics, butylenecyanhydrin, ethylenecyanhydrin,

intermediates, methylenecyanhydrin.

Oxy-acids from aldehydes and ketones.

Pharmaceuticals, propylenecyanhydrin.

*Dye*

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Food*

Disinfectant for flour and other foodstuffs.

Fumigant in treating—

Grain elevators, storage chambers.

*Insecticide*

General plant fumigant and insecticide.

Ingredient of—

Fumigating compositions, containing zinc chloride (U. S. 1620365).

Fumigating compositions which contain liquefied sulphur dioxide (added for the purpose of stabilizing the preparation) (German 435714).

Insecticide agent in treating—

Citrus and other fruit trees.

*Metallurgical*

Reagent in the cyanide process of metal smelting.

*Miscellaneous*

Fumigant in—

Ridding clothes and storage warehouses of moths.

Disinfecting railroad cars.

Ridding ships of rats and other vermin.

*Military*

As a poison gas.

*Rubber*

Reagent (Brit. 300719) in treating—

Rubber latex for the purpose of accelerating coagulation, improving the quality of the rubber obtained.

**Hydrocyanic Acid (Continued)****Sanitation**

General disinfecting and fumigating agent.

**Textile**

Fumigant in treating—  
Raw cotton.

**Hydrofluoric Acid**

Synonyms: Etching acid, Fluorhydric acid, Hydrogen fluoride.

Latin: Acidum fluorhydricum, Acidum hydrofluoricum.  
French: Acide fluorhydrique, Acide fluorique, Acide hydrofluorique.

German: Fluorwasserstoffsäure, Flusssäure, Flussspathsäure.

Spanish: Acido fluorhidrico, Acido hidrofluorico.

Italian: Acido fluoridrico, Acido idrofluorico.

**Analysis**

Reagent for—

Analyzing alloys containing various metals.

Various minerals.

Disintegrating silicates to determine the silica content.

Separating niobium and tantalum.

Lead and copper from copper and antimony in electrolysis.

Volatilizing vanadic acid.

**Brewing**

Reagent for—

Controlling fermentation process in making beer so that secondary injurious hyc-reactions are prevented and only alcoholic fermentation takes place.

**Ceramics**

Reagent for—

Frosting enamel for making porcelains and potteries.

Increasing porosity of porcelains and potteries.

**Chemical**

Reagent for—

Destroying bacteria which cause undesirable secondary reactions in alcoholic fermentation; for example, so that it can be carried out without the interference of lactic acid, acetic acid, and butyric acid secondary fermentations.

Reagent for making—

Aluminum fluoride by action on aluminum hydroxide.  
Ammonium bifluoride by action on ammonium hydroxide.

Ammonium fluoride by action on ammonium hydroxide.

Antimony-ammonium fluoride.

Antimony pentafluoride.

Antimony trifluoride.

Arsenic pentafluoride.

Arsenic trifluoride.

Barium fluoride by reaction with barium sulphide.

Bismuth fluoride.

Cadmium fluoride.

Calcium fluoride by reaction with a soluble calcium salt.

Chlorates by electrolysis (added for the purpose of increasing the potential of the electrolyzing solution).

Chromic fluoride.

Cobalt fluoride.

Cupric fluoride by reaction with copper carbonate.

Ferrous fluoride.

Hydrogen peroxide, starting from sodium peroxide.

Lithium fluoride by reaction with lithium hydroxide.

Magnesium fluoride by reaction with solution of a magnesium salt.

Manganese fluoride by reaction with manganous hydroxide.

Nickel fluoride.

Persulphates by electrolysis (added for the purpose of increasing potential of the electrolyzing solution).

Potassium fluoride by reaction with potassium carbonate.

Silicon tetrafluoride by reaction with silica or silicates.

Sodium bifluoride.

Sodium fluoride by reaction with sodium carbonate.

Strontium fluoride.

Vanadium fluoride.

Yeast.

Zinc fluoride by reaction with zinc hydroxide.

**Construction**

Reagent for—

Removing efflorescence from brick and stone.

**Distilled Liquors**

Reagent for—

Controlling alcoholic fermentation so as to prevent injurious secondary reactions.

Making spirits from cereals by the Effront process.

**Fuel**

Reagent for—

Treating anthracite to make it suitable for use in the manufacture of coal gas.

**Gas**

Reagent for—

Refining crude lignite oil and benzene obtained from the gas carbonization process.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Mixtures, containing ammonium fluoride, used for making ground glass and for etching glass.

Reagent for—

Frosting glass, making etched glass, ground glass.

Removing iron skin in the treatment of waste products recovered from the manufacture of glass (French 601440).

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (French 493295) of—

Electrolytic zinc-plating baths.

Reagent for—

Disintegrating rocks in the metallurgical process.

Making metallic boron.

Removing sand from metal castings.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent for—

Cleaning copper and brass.

Engraving marks and scales on glass thermometers and other glass chemical and physical apparatus.

Microscopic work.

Preserving anatomical specimens.

Purifying graphite.

Iron and copper vessels.

**Paper**

Reagent in—

Making filter paper suitable for use in gravimetric chemical analysis.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in—

Gasoline refining.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as antiseptic, antitubercular, and anti-fermentative.

**Rubber**

Reagent (French 532769) for—

Removing sand from rubber and gutta-percha.

**Sugar**

Reagent in—

Making sugar from beets (added to destroy *clostridium butyricum*).

**Textile**

Reagent for—

Working over silk which has been too heavily weighted.

**Hydrofluosilicic Acid**

Synonyms: Hydrofluorsilicic acid, Hydrosilicofluoric acid, Sand acid, Silicofluoric acid.

French: Acide fluosilicique, Acide hydrofluosilicique.

German: Kieselfluorwasserstoffsäure, Kieselflussäure.

**Analysis**

Reagent in laboratory work.

**Brewing**

Disinfectant cleaner for brass and copper apparatus (not for iron apparatus).

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Barium peroxide from barium phosphate (German 426034).

Chloric acid, platinum catalyst contact masses.

Starting point in making—

Aluminum hydrofluosilicate, ammonium hydrofluosilicate, barium hydrofluosilicate, bismuth hydrofluosilicate, cadmium hydrofluosilicate, calcium hydrofluosilicate, chromium hydrofluosilicate, copper hydrofluosilicate, iron hydrofluosilicate, lead hydrofluosilicate, magnesium hydrofluosilicate, manganese hydrofluosilicate, nickel hydrofluosilicate, potassium hydrofluosilicate, sodium hydrofluosilicate, strontium hydrofluosilicate, tin hydrofluosilicate (French 606541), titanium hydrofluosilicate, zinc hydrofluosilicate.

**Hydrofluosilicic Acid (Continued)***Ceramics*

Reagent for increasing hardness of—  
Ceramic ware, chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

*Construction*

Ingredient of—  
Concrete flooring compositions.

*Preservative for—*

Masonry.  
Reagent for hardening—  
Cement, plaster of paris.

*Leather*

Reagent for the preliminary treatment of hides and skins  
(Brit. 256628).

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—  
Disinfecting compositions for general purposes.

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient of technical paints and varnishes.  
Preservative for pigments in oil.

*Sanitation*

As a general disinfectant, alone or in mixtures.

*Starch*

Reagent in making—  
Dextrin.

*Textile*

—, *Printing*  
Assist with—  
Anilin black.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient of—  
Impregnating compositions, preserving compositions.

**Hydrogen**

French: Hydrogène.  
German: Wasserstoff.

*Analysis*

Reagent in various analytical processes, particularly reductions.

*Chemical*

Hydrogenating agent in making—  
Amines from nitro compounds.  
Decalin from naphthalene.  
Formates from bicarbonates.  
Hexalin from phenol.  
Tetralin from naphthalene.  
Various organic compounds and intermediates.  
Reagent for soldering lead work in erecting sulphuric acid chambers, concentrators, and other apparatus used in making acids and chemicals.  
Reagent in making—  
Ammonia synthetically from the nitrogen of the air.  
Barium sulphide.  
Hydrochloric acid from chlorine.  
Methylparatolylanthracene.  
Prussic acid.  
Synthetic pharmaceuticals.  
Reducing agent in making—  
Alcohol from acetaldehyde.  
Methane from carbon dioxide.

*Electrical*

Filling material in making—  
Tungsten-filament incandescent lamps.  
Heating agent in making—  
Mercury-vapor arc lamps from quartz glass.

*Fats and Oils*

Reagent in making—  
Hydrogenated or hardened fats from oils.

*Fuel*

For the production of liquid fuels from coal by a special carbonization process.

*Glass*

Heating agent in making—  
Quartz glass.

*Jewelry*

Reagent in making—  
Synthetic rubies, synthetic sapphires.

*Metallurgical*

As a reducing atmosphere in pouring special castings.  
Heating agent in autogeneous welding of—  
Aluminum and alloys, cast iron, copper and alloys, steel, wrought iron.  
Heating agent in fusing—  
Tungsten powder to obtain the metal in the form of rods.  
Various refractory metals.

*Heating agent in making—*

Laboratory utensils.  
Various articles and vessels from platinum and other metals possessing high melting points.  
Heating agent in the oxyhydrogen flame.  
Reagent in—  
Reducing tungstic acid to obtain metallic tungsten.  
Removing sulphur from coke in the manufacture of high-grade steel products.  
Treating steel in order to remove the oxygen dissolved in it.

*Miscellaneous*

In balloons and airships, in the oxyhydrogen limelight.

*Petroleum*

For the production of gasoline and other derivatives from crude petroleum by special cracking processes.

*Photographic*

Reagent in certain photographic processes.

*Soap*

Reagent in making soaps by certain processes.

**Hydrogen Peroxide Solution**

Synonyms: Peroxide of hydrogen, Solution of hydrogen dioxide.

Latin: Liquor hydrogenii dioxidi.

French: Peroxide d'hydrogène.

German: Wasserstoffhyperoxyd, Wasserstoffhyperoxydlosung.

Spanish: Aqua oxigenada.

Italian: Acqua ossigenata.

*Agriculture*

Disinfectant for—  
Soils.  
Pickling agent (Brit. 393808) for—  
Seeds.

*Brewing*

Bactericide for—  
Unfavorable ferments and moulds in the wort.  
Preservative agent for—  
Beer.

Sterilizing agent for—  
Casks, filter pulp.

*Chemical*

General oxidizing agent in many processes.  
Oxidizing agent in making—  
Lead sulphate.

*Dye*

General oxidizing agent in making—  
Intermediates, synthetic dyestuffs.

*Explosives*

Oxidizing agent (Brit. 397600) in making—  
New explosive.

*Fats and Oils*

Oxidizing agent in—  
Refining and bleaching fats and oils.

*Food*

Bleaching agent for—  
Flour, gelatin.  
General bleaching agent.  
General preservative.  
Hydrolytic agent for—  
Starch (in breaking it down to obtain dextrin, dextrose, and other products of starch hydrolysis).

*Preservative for—*

Butter, milk.  
Reagent for—  
Removing last traces of sulphur dioxide used in bleaching various foods.

*Glues and Adhesives*

Bleaching agent for—  
Glue.  
Solvent for—  
Indian gum.

*Insecticide*

Ingredient (Brit. 399938) of—  
Insecticidal composition, consisting of quassin, quinine, gasoline, cade oil, and kerosene, used as a protective against moths.  
Insecticidal composition consisting of quassin, quinine, hydrobromic acid, alcohol, and glycerol, used as a protective against moths.

*Leather*

Disinfectant for—  
Hides subjected to long storage.

**Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (Continued)**

Ingredient (U. S. 1844018) of—  
Tanning agent made from sulphite cellulose waste liquor.

Preservative for—  
Tannins, tanning extracts.

Reagent in—  
Tanning.

**Metallurgical**

Inhibiting agent (Brit. 375599) in the pickling of—  
Chromium rustless steels, high-carbon steels, highly polished steels.

Reagent in—  
Tinting metals.

**Miscellaneous**

Bleaching agent for—  
Bones, feathers, hair, parchment, straw, teeth (in dentistry).

General antiseptic.  
General bactericide in many fermentation industries.

General bleaching agent.

General hydrolytic agent.

General oxidizing agent.

Reagent in—  
Restoration of old paintings.

**Perfume**

Bleach for the hair (used with a small amount of ammonia water or other alkali).

Ingredient of—  
Dentifrices.  
Hair wash, (in combination with a small amount of nitric acid).  
Various cosmetic creams, lotions, and other preparations.

Ingredient of—  
Various cosmetic preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Bleaching agent.  
Coating agent (Brit. 385522) for—  
Ferroprussiate paper.  
Eliminant for hypo.  
Oxidizing agent.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Medicinal soaps, toilet soaps.

**Textile**

Antichlor for—  
Removing last traces of sulphur dioxide from bleached wool and silk.

Reagent in—  
Bleaching cotton and wool.  
Bleaching, dyeing and printing processes.  
Bleaching laces.

**Water and Sanitation**

Disinfectant and bactericide for—  
Drinking water.

Ingredient of—  
Sanitary compositions.

Reagent in—  
Sanitary composition (with turpentine).

**Wine**

Bactericide for—  
Unfavorable ferments and moulds in the must.  
Preservative agent for—  
Finished wines.  
Sterilizing agent for—  
Casks, filter pulp.

**Woodworking**

Bleaching agent.

**Hydrophthalic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**  
Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.  
Polymerized vinyl compounds.  
Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Rubber.

**Hydrophthalic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.  
Polymerized vinyl compounds.  
Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Rubber.

**Hydroquinone**

Synonyms: Hydrochinone, Hydroquinol, Methylhydrocupreine, Parahydroxybenzene, Parahydroxybenzol, Quinole, Quinone.

French: Chinone, Dihydroxybenzène, Hydrochinone, Hydroquinole, Méthylehydrocupreine, Parahydroxybenzène, Quinole, Quinone.

German: Chinol, Hydrochinol, Hydrochinon, Hydroquinol, Parahydroxybenzol.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used in the printing of ceramic ware.  
Stabilizer (U. S. 1720992) in—  
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in decorating ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
5:8-Dihydroxy-2-methylanthraquinone.  
Intermediates.

Starting point in making—  
Adulor, brominated derivatives, chlorinated derivatives, iodinated derivatives, quinazarin, synthetic pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various dyestuffs.

**Glass**

Reagent in—  
Printing on glassware.  
Stabilizer (U. S. 1720992) in—  
Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in—  
Printing various materials in colors and designs.  
Stabilizer (U. S. 1720992) in—  
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used for coating and decorating various materials.

**Paint and Varnish**

Stabilizer (U. S. 1720992) in making—  
Nitrocellulose paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes.

**Paper**

Stabilizer (U. S. 1720992) in—  
Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Developer for—  
Films and plates, motion picture films.  
Ingredient of—  
Developing compositions.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 313155 and Brit. 312697) of—  
Motor fuels.  
Reagent (Brit. 312774) in treating—  
Petroleum distillates, such as gasoline and kerosene, to prevent or remove discoloration of the product.

**Plastics**

Reagent in—  
Printing on celluloid.

**Rubber**

Stabilizer (U. S. 1720992) in—  
Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**Hydroquinone (Continued)****Stone**

Stabilizer (U. S. 1720992) in—

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**Textile**

Stabilizer (U. S. 1720992) in—

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**Waxes and Resins**

Reagent (U. S. 1725933) in making—

Immersion wax baths, containing paraffin wax and the like (added for the purpose of prolonging the life of the bath).

**Woodworking**

Stabilizer (U. S. 1720992) in—

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose.

**2-Hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazole.**

German: 2-Hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazol.

**Dye**

Starting point (French 617211) in making dyestuffs with—

Diazotized metanitrililn, 4-nitro-orthoanisidin.

**4-Hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazole**

German: 4-Hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazol.

**Dye**

Starting point in making dyestuffs with—

4-Nitro-orthoanisidin (French 617211).

**7-Hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazol-6-carboxylic Orthoanisidide**

French: Orthoanisidide de 7-hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazole-6-carboxylique.

German: 7-Hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazol-6-carbonyl-orthoanisid.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 347113) in producing azo dyestuffs on textile fibers with the aid of—

5-Chloro-2-toluidin.

2:5-Dichloroanilin.

5-Nitro-2-anisidin.

5-Nitro-orthotoluidin.

**7-Hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazol-6-carboxylic Orthotoluidide**

French: Orthotoluidide de 7-hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazole-6-carboxylique, Orthotoluidide de 7-hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazole-6-carboxylique.

German: 7-Hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazol-6-carbonyl-orthotoluid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 347113) of baths used for producing azo dyestuffs directly on the fiber with the aid of—

5-chloro-2-toluidin.

2:5-Dichloroanilin.

5-Nitro-2-anisidin.

5-Nitro-orthotoluidin.

**6-Hydroxyalphanaphthaquinolin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 394416, 410106) in making—

Brown-violet dyes; specially suitable for after-chroming on wool, by coupling with 4-nitro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.

Blue dyes, specially suitable for after-chroming on wool, by coupling with 6-nitro-2-aminophenol-4-sulphonic acid.

Red-violet dyes, specially suitable for after-chroming on wool, by coupling with 5-amino-3-sulphosalicylic acid.

**3-Hydroxy-1:2-benzofluorenone****Dye**

In dye syntheses.

Starting point (German 589527) in making—

Water-insoluble dyes for coloring pigment pastes, by coupling with diazotized 1-amino-4-benzoylamino-5-methoxy-2-chlorobenzene.

**2-Hydroxy-5-bromodiphenyl****Disinfectant**

Bactericide claimed (U. S. 1989081) to have high efficiency.

**Hydroxycitronellal**

Synonyms: Citronellal hydrate, Citronellal hydroxide, Dihydroxycitronellal.

French: Hydrate de citronellale, Hydrate citronellalique, Hydroxyde de citronellale, Hydroxide citronellalique.

German: Citronellalhydrat, Citronellalhydroxyd.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of synthetic odors resembling—

Hayacynth, lily of the valley, lilac, linden flower, mimosa, neroli.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**2-Hydroxy-5-cyclohexylanilin****Dye**

In dye syntheses

Starting point (Brit. 448872) in making—

Cobalt dyes.

**2-Hydroxy-3:5-diaminopyridin****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic synthesis.

**Disinfectant**

Starting point (Brit. 442190) in making—

Bactericidal azo dyestuffs by coupling with diazotized arylamines or their substitution products.

**6-Hydroxy-2:4-dimethylquinolin**

German: 6-Oxy-2:4-dimethylchinolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point (German 243206) in making—

5:6:7:8-Tetrahydro-6-hydroxy-2:4-dimethylquinolin.

5:6:7:8-Tetrahydro-6-hydroxy-2:4-dimethylquinolin hydrochloride.

5:6:7:8-Tetrahydro-6-hydroxy-2:4-dimethylquinolin picrate.

5:6:7:8-Tetrahydro-6-hydroxy-2:4-dimethylquinolin methiodide.

5:6:7:8-Tetrahydro-6-hydroxy-2:4-dimethylquinolin orthobenzoyl derivative.

**2-Hydroxydiphenyl**

Synonyms: Orthophenylphenol, 2-Phenylphenol.

**Disinfectant**

As a germicide.

**Fungicide**

As a fungicide.

**Rubber**

Reagent in compounding.

**4-Hydroxydiphenyl**

Synonyms: Paraphenylphenol, 4-Phenylphenol.

**Resins**

Intermediate in making—

Synthetic resins

**Rubber**

Reagent in compounding.

**3-Hydroxydiphenylaminocarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de 3-hydroxydiphénylamine-carbonique, Acide de 3-hydroxydiphénylamine-carboxylique.

German: 3-Hydroxydiphenylamin carbonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 336428) in making intermediates

with the aid of—

Anilin, betanaphthylamine, 1:5-diaminonaphthalene, dianisidin, orthoanisidin, orthotoluidin, paranitrililn, paratoluidin.

**Hydroxyethoxydiethyl Monoacetate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Hydroxyethoxydiethyl Phthalate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Hydroxyethylanilin Citrate***Textile*

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Hydroxyethylanilin Gallate***Textile*

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Hydroxyethylanilin Lactate***Textile*

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Hydroxyethylanilin Mucate***Textile*

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Hydroxyethylanilin Saccharate***Textile*

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Hydroxyethylanilin Salicylate***Textile*

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Hydroxyethylanilin Tannate***Textile*

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Hydroxyethylanilin Tartrate***Textile*

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicles).

**Hydroxyethylidihydrocuprein***Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 1997719) to have—  
Bactericidal value, pneumocococidal value.

**Hydroxyethyltriphenylphosphonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'hydroxyéthyltriphénylphosphonium.

German: Chlorhydroxyäthyltriphenylphosphonium, Hydroxyäthyltriphenylphosphoniumchlorid.

*Miscellaneous*

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Hair, fur, feathers, felt, and the like.

*Textile*

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Wool and other products.

**2-Hydroxy-4'-hydroxydiphenylamine***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Disinfectant*

As a germicidal agent.  
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—

Germicidal compositions containing petrolatum, soap, glycerin, talc, wool-fat, paraffin or other waxes, and other components.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide and fungicide.

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Compositions, containing talc, soap, glycerin, wool-fat, petrolatum, paraffin or other waxes, and other components, used for treating domestic animals to re-

move pests and for general insecticidal and fungicidal purposes.

Compositions for treating plants and seeds to disinfect them.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—

Preparations, containing talc, soap, glycerin, wool-fat, petrolatum, paraffin or other waxes, and other components, used for treating catgut and other articles to preserve them.

Preservative preparations.

Preservative preparations for treating furs and skins.

Special polishing preparations.

*Perfume*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Cosmetic ointments, dentifrices.

*Resins and Waxes*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—  
Antiseptic wax preparations.

*Textile*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—

Compositions, containing petrolatum, talc, soap, wool-fat, glycerin, paraffin or other waxes, and other components, used for the treatment of fabrics to preserve them.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—

Compositions, containing wool-fat, talc, glycerin, soap, petrolatum, paraffin or other waxes, and other components, used for preserving wood.

**2-Hydroxy-2-isobutoxydibenzanthrone***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 434132) in making—

Green vat dyes which are probably cyclic ethers, and may be sulphonated, nitrated, nitrated and reduced, halogenated, hydroxylated, oxidized, or condensed with acid halides in presence of aluminum chloride.

**2-Hydroxy-2-isopropoxydibenzanthrone***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 434132) in making—

Green vat dyes which are probably cyclic ether, and may be sulphonated, nitrated, nitrated and reduced, halogenated, hydroxylated, oxidized, or condensed with acid halides in presence of aluminum chloride.

**Hydroxylamine Benzoate***Fats and Oils*

Antiseptic for—

Fatty acids.

Oxidation inhibitor for—

Fatty acids.

Preservative for—

Fatty acids.

*Soap*

Antiseptic for—

Soap.

Oxidation inhibitor for—

Soap.

Preservative for—

Soap.

**Hydroxylamine Hydrochloride***Chemical*

Reagent in—

Organic syntheses.

Reducing agent in—

Organic syntheses.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use in treating—

Skin diseases.

*Photographic*

In developing processes.

**Hydroxylamine Sulphate***Chemical*

Reagent in—

Organic syntheses.

Reducing agent in—

Organic syntheses.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use in treating—

Skin diseases.

*Photographic*

In developing processes.

**4-Hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyltrichloromethylcarbinol***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 399723) in making—  
Vanillin.

**1-Hydroxy-6-methyl-4-chloro-2-benzoic Acid**

Synonyms: Alphahydroxy-6-methyl-4-chloro-2-benzoic acid.

French: Acide d'alphahydroxye-6-méthyle-4-chloro-2-benzoïque, Acide de 1-hydroxye-6-méthyle-4-chloro-2-benzoïque.

German: Alphahydroxy-6-methyl-4-chlor-2-benzoesäure, 1-Hydroxy-6-methyl-4-chlor-2-benzoesäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Acids, esters and other derivatives.

*Miscellaneous*

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1734682) in treating—  
Feathers, furs, skins, hair.

*Textile*

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1734682) in treating—  
Felt and woolen materials.

**Hydroxymethylphenol***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 399723) in making—  
Ortho and para hydroxybenzaldehyde.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthalenemetchlorotolylamide**

German: 2:3-Hydroxynaphtalinmetachlorotolylamid.

*Dye*

Starting point (German 430579) in making azo dyes with—

4-Amino-4'-hydroxydiphenyl, 4-amino-4'-hydroxyditolyl, 4-chloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethyldiphenyl, 4-chloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethylditolyl, 4-chloro-2-aminodiphenyl, 4-chloro-3-aminoditolyl, 4:4'-dichloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethyldiphenyl, 4:4'-dichloro-3-aminodiphenyl, 4:4'-dichloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethylditolyl, 4:4'-dichloro-3-aminoditolyl.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthalenemetchloroxylylamide**

German: 2:3-Hydroxynaphtalinmetachloroxylylamid.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 430579) in making azo dyes with—

4-Amino-4'-hydroxydiphenyl, 4-amino-4'-hydroxyditolyl, 4-chloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethyldiphenyl, 4-chloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethylditolyl, 4-chloro-3-aminodiphenyl, 4-chloro-3-aminoditolyl, 4:4'-dichloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethyldiphenyl, 4:4'-dichloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethylditolyl, 4:4'-dichloro-3-aminodiphenyl, 4:4'-dichloro-3-aminoditolyl.

**2-Hydroxy-1:4-naphthaquinone**

German: 2-Hydroxy-1:4-naphtachinon.

*Dye*

Starting point (German 433192) in making vat dyes with—

Alphabetanaphthaphenazin-4:5-sultam, 6-chloro-5-hydroxy-alphabetanaphthaphenazin, 5-hydroxy-alphabetanaphthaphenazin.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic Acid**

Synonyms: 2:3-Oxynaphthoic acid.  
French: Acide 2:3-hydroxynaphthoïque.  
German: Betaoxynaphthoesäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
2:3-Aminonaphthoic acid (Brit. 250598), arylamide derivatives, betaoxynaphthoic acid anilide, betaoxynaphthoic acid aniside, betaoxynaphthoic acid naphthalide, betaoxynaphthoic acid toluidide, betaoxynaphthoic acid xylidide, naphthol-3-carboxylic-6:8-disulphonic acid.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Brilliant lake red paste R, brilliant scarlet red R paste, lake bordeaux B paste, lithol rubin B, pigment dyestuffs, nigrosin dyestuffs.

*Textile**—Dyeing*

Assist in forming—  
Ground color for dyeing with anisidin blue on various textile fibers and fabrics.

*—Printing*

Assist in forming—  
Ground color in printing various textile fabrics with anisidin blue.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3'-chlor-2'-ethoxyanilide***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—  
Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—  
2-Amino-4-acetyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-3'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4' chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-4'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-chlor-2'-methoxyanilide***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—  
Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—  
2-Amino-4-acetyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-3'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-4'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-5'-chlor-2'-methylanilide***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—  
Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—  
2-Amino-4-acetyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-3'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-4'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative.

**2-Hydroxy-3-naphthoic-5-chlor-3-methylthiolortho-toluidide***Dye*

Intermediate (U. S. 2025116) in—  
Dye manufacture.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3':4'-dichloroanilide***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—  
Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—  
2-Amino-4-acetyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-3'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-4'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2':5'-dimethoxyanilide***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—  
Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—  
2-Amino-4-acetyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-3'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-4'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoicdodecylamide***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 434243) in making—  
Orange-red dyestuffs for lacquers, waxes, and the like, by coupling with anilin.  
Reddish-blue dyestuffs for lacquers, waxes, and the like, by coupling with dianisidin.  
Blue dyestuffs for lacquers, waxes, and the like, by coupling with 4-benzamido-2:5-diethoxyanilin.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoicmetachloroanilide**

French: Chloroanilide de 2:3-hydroxynaphthoïque.

*Dye*

Starting point (German 430579) in making azo dyes with—  
4-Amino-4'-hydroxydiphenyl, 4-amino-4'-hydroxyditolyl, 4-chloro-3-aminodiphenyl, 4-chloro-3-aminoditolyl, 4-chloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethyldiphenyl, 4-chloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethylditolyl, 4:4'-dichloro-2-aminodiphenyl, 4:4'-dichloro-2-aminoditolyl, 4:4'-dichloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethyldiphenyl, 4:4'-dichloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethylditolyl.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoicmetachlorbenzamide**

German: 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoicmetachlorbenzamid.

*Dye*

Starting point (German 430579) in making azo dyes with—  
4-Amino-4'-hydroxydiphenyl, 4-amino-4'-hydroxyditolyl, 4-chloro-3-aminodiphenyl, 4-chloro-3-aminoditolyl, 4-chloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethyldiphenyl, 4-chloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethylditolyl, 4-chloro-3-aminodiphenyl, 4:4'-dichloro-2-aminodiphenyl, 4:4'-dichloro-2-aminoditolyl, 4:4'-dichloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethyldiphenyl, 4:4'-dichloro-6-amino-3:3'-dimethylditolyl, 4:4'-dichloro-3-aminodiphenyl.



**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2'-methoxy-5'-methylanilide***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—

Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—

2-Amino-4-acetyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-3'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-4'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-methoxy-2'-methylanilide***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—

Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—

2-Amino-4-acetyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-3'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-4'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-2'-methylanilide***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—

Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—

2-Amino-4-acetyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-3'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-4'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-3'-methylanilide***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—

Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—

2-Amino-4-acetyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-3'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-4'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic-4'-methylanilide***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 453953) in making—

Dyed or printed red colors of fine purity of shade and fastness to kier-boiling with—

2-Amino-4-acetyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-3'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative, 2-amino-4-acetyl-4'-methyl-1:1'-diphenyl ether or its 4'-chloro derivative.

**2-Hydroxy-3-naphthoicparamethylthiolanilide***Dye*

Intermediate (U. S. 2025116) in—

Dye manufacture.

**2(2'-Hydroxy-3'-naphthoyl)-amino-3-naphthol***Methylether*

French: Éther méthylique de 2(2'-hydroxy-3'-naphthoyle)-amino-3-naphthole.

German: 2(2'-Hydroxy-3'-naphthoyl)-amino-3-naphtholmethylether.

*Textile*

Reagent (Brit. 309879) in dyeing textiles with the aid of—

4-Amino-3-chlorobenzanilin, 2-amino-5-chlorophenylbetanaphthyl ether, 4-amino-1:3-dimethylbenzene, 4-amino-2:5'-dichloro-5:2'-dimethoxyazobenzene, 3-amino-4-nitro-6-methoxy-1-methylbenzene, 2-amino-5:2':5'-trichlorodiphenyl ether, 5-bromo-2-toluidin, 4-chloroanilin, 5-chloro-2-nitranilin, 2-chloro-5-nitranilin, 1:5-diaminoanthraquinone, 2:5-dibromoanilin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, 2:3-dichloroanilin, 4'-nitro-4-aminoazobenzene, 3-nitro-4-toluidin, orthoaminoazotoluene, 2:3:4-trichloroanilin.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoylaminosulpho Alphanaphthalide***Paper*

Impregnating agent and absorbent for ultraviolet light (Brit. 436891) in—

Treating paper and like products to be used as food containers.

**2:3-Hydroxynaphthoylmetanitrilanil***Textile*—, *Printing*

Ingredient (German 433276) of—

Mixtures used in printing fast shades on cottons.

**2-Hydroxy-3-naphthyl-4-ethoxy-2-methylthiolanilide***Dye*

Intermediate (U. S. 2025116) in—

Dye manufacture.

**2-Hydroxy-3-naphthylorthomethylthiolanilide***Dye*

Intermediate (U. S. 2025116) in—

Dye manufacture.

**2-Hydroxy-5-normal-butyldiphenyl***Disinfectant*

Intermediate (U. S. 2073683) in making—

Bactericides.

**2-Hydroxy-5-N-Valeryldiphenyl***Disinfectant*

Intermediate (U. S. 2073683) in making—

Bactericides.

**15-Hydroxypentadecane-1-carboxylic Acid Lactone***Perfume*

Claimed (Brit. 440416) to be—

Useful new perfumery product.

**1-Hydroxyphenyl-4-hydrazinsulphonic Acid***Insecticide and Fungicide*

Seed grain disinfectant (U. S. 2054062).

Starting point (U. S. 2054062) in making—

Seed grain disinfectants.

**4-Hydroxyphenyl-3-Hydroxyl-1-naphthyl Sulphide***Disinfectant*

As a bactericide (Brit. 349004).

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

As a fungicide (Brit. 349004).

As an insecticide (Brit. 349004).

**2-Hydroxy-5-secondaryamylbenzoic Acid***Disinfectant*

Claimed to be a very powerful disinfectant (U. S. 1998750).

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

Claimed to be a very powerful fungicide (U. S. 1998750).

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed to be a very powerful therapeutic antiseptic (U. S. 1998750).

**2-Hydroxy-5-secondaryhexylbenzoic Acid***Disinfectant*

Claimed to be a very powerful disinfectant (U. S. 1998750).

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

Claimed to be a very powerful fungicide (U. S. 1998750).

*Pharmaceutical*

Claimed to be a very powerful therapeutic antiseptic (U. S. 1998750).

**Hydroxystearic Diglyceride**

French: Diglycérine hydroxystéarique.

German: Hydroxystearodiglycerid.

*Miscellaneous*

As a dispersing agent (Brit. 329266).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**14-Hydroxytetradecane-1-carboxylic Acid Lactone***Perfume*

Claimed (Brit. 440416) to be—

Useful new perfumery product.

**Hydroxythionaphthene-6-carboxylic Acid***Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 354716) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—

Acenaphthenequinone.

Benzyl-4-chloro-6:7-benzohydroxythionaphthene.

1-Chloro-2:3-naphthisatin.

5:7-Dichloroisatin.

Isatin-7-carboxylic acid.

Monobromo-2:1-naphthisatin chloride.

**Hyoscine Hydrobromide**

Synonyms: Hydrobromate of hyoscine.

Latin: Hyoscinae hydrobromidum, Hyoscinum hydrobromicum, Scopolaminum hydrobromicum.

French: Bromhydrate de scopolamine, Bromhydrate d'hyoscine.

German: Bromwasserstoffsäureshyoscin, Hyoscinhydrobromid, Skopolaminhydrobromid.

Spanish: Bromhidrato de hioscina.

Italian: Bromidrato d'ioscina.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Cerebral sedative.

**Hyoscyamine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Hyoscyamine salts with acids and halogens.

Starting point (Brit. 273279) in making therapeutic compounds with—

Camphorates, malonates, meconates, phthalates, phosphates, saccharates, sulphates, sulphites, tartrates, terephthalates.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide**

Synonyms: Hyoscyamine bromide, Hyoscyamine hydrobromate.

Latin: Hyoscyaminae hydrobromas, Hyoscyaminae hydrobromidum, Hyoscyaminum hydrobromicum.

French: Bromhydrate d'hyoscyamine.

German: Bromwasserstoffsäureshyoscyamin, Hyoscyaminhydrobromid.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Substitute for atropine wherever the action on peripheral nerves is desirable; for instance, to check excessive secretion, to dilate the pupil, or to allay intestinal spasm.

**Hyoscyamine Sulphate**

Latin: Hyoscyaminae sulphas, Hyoscyaminum sulfuricum.

French: Sulfate d'hyoscyamine.

German: Hyoscyaminsulfat, Schwefelsäureshyoscyamin.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Substitute for atropine wherever the action on peripheral nerves is desirable; for instance, to check excessive secretion, to dilate the pupil, or to allay intestinal spasm.

**Iceland Moss**

Synonyms: Cetraria.

German: Iceland lichen.

**Food**

Foodstuff for Lapps and Icelanders.

**Miscellaneous**

Emulsifying agent.

**Paint and Varnish**

Underlying medium (Brit. 406048) in—

Coating articles by dipping them in a bath containing a film of coating liquid floated upon an underlying medium, suitable coating liquids being cellulose ester lacquers, oil varnishes, and synthetic resin lacquers.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use in treating—

Chronic catarrhs (especially of the pulmonary mucous membrane).

Phthisis.

**Ichthyol**

Synonyms: Ammonium ichthyolsulphonate, Ammonium sulphoichthyolate.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ichthyol albuminate, ichthyol-formaldehyde derivative (ichthoform).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Indanthrene**

Synonyms: Indanthren, Indanthrone.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271533) in making soluble vat dye-stuffs with—

Butylsulphonic acid chloride, chlorosulphonic acid, methylsulphuric acid chloride, sulphur trioxide.

Starting point (Brit. 271537) in making—

Leuco flavanthrones.

Starting point in making—

Indanthrene blue R, indanthrene blue RS, indanthrene blue 2GS, indanthrene blue GCD, indanthrene blue GC, indanthrene blue WB.

**Indanthrenesulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Indanthronsulphonic acid.

French: Acide d'indanthrènesulfonique, Acide d'indanthroncsulfonique.

German: Indanthronsaure, Indanthronsaure.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Indanthrene blue.

**Indigo Disulphonate****Analysis**

Indicator in—

Oxidation-reduction potential determinations (of particular interest to biologists and physiologists and in investigations of various materials, such as soils, wines, cheese, gasoline antiknock compounds).

**Indigo Tetrasulphonate****Analysis**

Indicator in—

Oxidation-reduction potential determinations (of particular interest to biologists and physiologists and in investigations of various materials, such as soils, wines, cheese, gasoline antiknock compounds).

**Indigo Trisulphonate****Analysis**

Indicator in—

Oxidation-reduction potential determinations (of particular interest to biologists and physiologists and in investigations of various materials, such as soils, wines, cheese, gasoline antiknock compounds).

**Indirubin****Dye**

Ingredient (Brit. 250251) in making dye mixtures with—

Ammonium borate, carbonate, and phosphate.

Potassium borate, borate, and phosphate.

Sodium borate, carbonate, and phosphate.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Dyestuff for yarns and fabrics.

**Inulin**

Synonyms: Alant starch, Alantin, Helenin.

German: Alantstaerke.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Levulose.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Diabetic bread and food preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Inulin Nitrate****Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient (U. S. 1922123) of—

Detonator compositions.

Sensitizer (U. S. 1922123) in—

Dynamites.

**Paints and Varnish**

Ingredient (U. S. 1922123) of—

Lacquers.

**Invert Sugar**

French: Sucre interverti, Sucre inverti.

German: Invertzucker.

**Chemical**

Softening agent in making various products and compositions.

**Invert Sugar (Continued)****Food****Ingredient of—**

Beverages, candies, honey substitutes, infant foods, invalid foods.

**Softening agent in making—**

Baked products in order to prevent thickening.

**Miscellaneous**

Softening agent in making various products.

**Substitute for—**

Glycerin for the purpose of holding moisture.

**Tobacco****Ingredient of—**

"Casing" for cigaret tobaccos to hold short tobacco with long tobacco and to retain moisture.

Heavy dips for making highly sweetened and flavored cigaret tobaccos.

**Reagent in treating—**

Cigaret tobacco, plug tobacco, smoking tobacco.

**Wine**

Added to improve the flavor of wines.

**3-Iod-10-deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-acridin Dihydrochloride****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**3-Iod-10-deltadimethylaminobutylaminoacridin Dihydrochloride****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—  
New pharmaceutical.

**Iodic Acid**

Latin: Acidum iodicum.

French: Acide iodique.

German: Iodsäure, Jodsäure.

Spanish: Acido yodico.

Italian: Acido iodico.

**Analysis**

As a general oxidizing agent in analytical work.

Reagent in organic analysis.

Reagent in the volumetric determination of—

Acetoacetic acid, adrenalin, bile pigments, emetine, guaiacol, mercury, morphine, naphthols, strychnine, sulphocyanic acid.

**Chemical**

Oxidizing agent in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and other compounds.

**Dye**

Oxidizing agent in making—

Synthetic dyestuffs.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Iodine**

Latin: Iodinium, Iodum, Jodum.

French: Iode, Iode sublimé.

German: Jod.

Spanish: Yodo.

Italian: Jodo.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in—

Alkylation of primary aromatic amines, especially anilin and alphanaphthylamine, by the direct action of alcohols.

Bromination of benzene.

Chlorination of acetic acid.

Condensation of aromatic amines with naphthols or naphthylamines.

Condensation of aromatic alcohols with ketones.

Condensation of glycols to polyglycols.

Reactions involving elimination of hydrogen chloride.

Catalyst in making—

Chlorinated derivatives of benzene (Brit. 388818).

Synthetic organic chemicals.

Thiodiarylamines from sulphur and diarylamine.

Unsaturated compounds by heating hydroxy compounds—unsaturated hydrocarbons from alcohols, unsaturated ketones from ketonic alcohols, and unsaturated aldehydes from aldols.

Starting point in making—

Hydriodic acid, iodates, iodic acid, iodides, iodine cyanide, iodine monobromide, iodine monochloride.

Medicinal chemicals used as (1) antiseptics and dressings, (2) internal remedies, (3) antisiphilitics.

Periodic acid.

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient of—

Disinfecting candle compositions (Brit. 397238).

Disinfecting compositions (U. S. 1925135).

Disinfecting solution containing also iodides of sodium, potassium, and calcium (U. S. 1903614).

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Synthetic dyestuffs.

**Dry Cleaning**

Spotting agent for—

Lead compounds (stain with tincture of iodine; let dry; and dissolve with concentrated potassium iodide solution).

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Fluorescent screens containing also calcium tungstate and an inorganic binder (U. S. 1909365).

Selenium photoelectric cell (U. S. 1730505).

**Insecticide**

Suggested for use as—

Ingredient of fungicides.

**Leather**

In leather manufacture.

**Miscellaneous**

As a germicide.

**Paint and Varnish**

Tinting agent for—

Lacquers and shellac (used to produce fast shades varying from light-yellow to a ruby-red, according to concentration).

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Impregnating agent for safety paper, containing also alcohol, water, cobalt nitrate, and sodium thiosulphate.

In paper testing.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Ointments, salves, tinctures.

Styptic preparation containing also alcoholic solution of ferrous iodide and a powdered material having a pectin content of at least 10 percent.

**Photographic**

Starting point in making—

Iodides in sensitive coatings.

**Printing**

In process engraving and lithography.

**Sanitation**

Testing agent for—

Sulphur dioxide content of air in and around industrialized centers of population (used in combination with starch).

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Special soaps.

**Iodine Monochloride**

French: Monochlorure d'iode.

German: Jodmonochlorid.

**Analysis**

Reagent for the determination of iodine number in fats and oils.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 244443) in making—

5:7-Di-iodoisatin, iodoleicithin, 4:5:6:7-tetraiodoisatin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Iodine Trichloride**

French: Trichlorure d'iode.

German: Jodtrichlorid.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Alphachloronaphthalene from naphthalene by action of chlorine.

Reagent in making—

Polyiodinated isatin (U. S. 1592386).

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Acridin yellow, halogenated derivatives of anthracene (Brit. 260998).

**Iodine Trichloride (Continued)**

*Pharmaceutical*  
In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Sanitation*

As an antiseptic and disinfectant.

*Ingredient of—*

Antiseptic compositions, disinfecting compositions.

**Iodoform**

Synonyms: Methane tri-iodide, Tri-iodomethane.

French: Iodoforme.

German: Jodoform, Tri-jodmethan.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various pharmaceuticals.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Printing*

Sensitizing agent (Brit. 270386) in preparing compositions for—

Color record intaglio.

Half-tone printing plates.

Line engraving on copper, zinc, and other materials.

Monochrome intaglio.

Relief printing plates.

Screenless grained litho plates.

**8-Iodo-1:2-naphthisatin**

German: 8-Jod-1:2-naphtisatin.

*Dye*

Starting point in making indigoid dyestuffs with—

Alpha-anthrol, alphanaphthol, acenaphthene, alphasoxy-anthranol, carbazole, indoxyl, oxindole, oxythionaphthene.

**4-Iodostyryl-2-quinolin**

French: 4-Iodo-2-styrylequinoléine.

German: 4-Jod-2-styryl-2-chinolin.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 282143) in making pharmaceuticals with—

Allylamine, allylenediamine, alphanaphthylamine, ammonia, amylamine, amylenediamine, benzylamine, benzylenediamine, betanaphthylamine, butylamine, butylenediamine, cumylamine, cumylenediamine, ethylamine, ethylenediamine, heptylamine, heptylenediamine, hexylamine, hexylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluylenediamine, methylamine, mthylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluylenediamine, propylamine, propylenediamine, toluyamine.

**Iridium***Metallurgical*

Ingredient of—

Alloys with precious and common metals.

*Miscellaneous*

Metal for making scientific instruments, thermocouples, fountain pen points, surgical instruments.

**Irish Moss**

Synonyms: Alga perlada, Carageen, Caragahen, Caragheen, Gigartina mamillosa, Hen's duise, Killeen, Pearl moss, Pigwrack, Rocksalt moss.

Latin: Chondrus, Chondrus crispus, Fucus crispus, Lichen Hibernicus.

French: Mousse marine perlée, Mousse perlée.

German: Irlandische moos, Knorpeltang, Perlimoos.

Spanish: Caragaen, Musgo branco, Musgo d'Irlanda, Musgo marino perlado.

Italian: Fuco carageo, Fuco carrageo, Fuco crispo, Fuco crispa, Musco d'Irlanda, Musco marien perlado.

*Chemical*

Clarifying agent for precipitating—

Finely suspended matter in liquids.

*Food*

As a nutrient in place of barley, sago, tapioca, and the like.

*Glue and Adhesives*

Substitute for—

Acacia (under name of imitation gum arabic).

*Leather*

As a dressing.

*Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifier, as a demulcent, as a size.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use in treating—

Chronic pectoral affections, diarrhea, disorders of kidneys and the bladder, dysentery, scrofulous complaints.

*Printing*

Mottling agent for—

Book papers.

*Soap*

Ingredient in making—

Special soaps.

*Textile*

Size.

Thickening agent for—

Dyestuffs used in printing processes.

**Iron Acetate Liquor**

Synonyms: Iron liquor, Iron pyrolignite.

French: Bouillon noir, Pyrate de fer, Pyrolignite de fer.

German: Eisenpyrat, Eisenpyrolignite.

*Leather*

Mordant in dyeing—

Black and other dark shades.

*Miscellaneous*

Mordant in dyeing—

Black shades on furs, hats, and other articles.

*Textile*

Mordant in dyeing—

Awnings, black and other dark colors, khaki colors on various fabrics.

Mordant in printing—

Calicoes, violet shades with alizarin.

*Woodworking*

As a preservative.

Mordant in dyeing—

Black shades on wood.

**Iron Acetylacetonate**

French: Acétylacétonate de fer, Acétylacétone ferrique.

German: Acetylacetonssäureisen, Acetylacetonssäureisenoxyd, Eisenacetylacetonat.

*Automotive*

Ingredient (U. S. 1765692) of—

Motor fuel compositions.

**Iron Albuminate**

French: Albuminate de fer, Albuminate ferrique.

German: Albuminsäureisen, Eisenalbuminat.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Rubber*

Reagent in—

Reclaiming rubber (U. S. 1640817).

**Iron Benzoate**

Synonyms: Ferric benzoate.

Latin: Ferri benzoas, Ferrum benzoicum.

French: Benzoate de fer, Benzoate ferré, Benzoate ferrique.

German: Benzoessäureisen, Eisenbenzoat, Ferribenzoat.

Spanish: Benzoato de hierriero.

Italian: Benzoato di ferrico.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Rubber*

Retarding agent (U. S. 1929561) in—

Vulcanizing processes employing an ultra-accelerator.

**Iron Betabenzoylpropionate***Plastics*

Starting point (U. S. 2001380) in making—

Films.

**Iron Borotungstate**

French: Borotungstate de fer.

German: Borwolframsäureisen, Eisenborwolframat.

*Metallurgical*

Ingredient of—

Electrically deposited insulating coatings on steel and iron and other metals, affording protection against oxidation (French 600774).

**Iron Carbide**

Synonyms: Carbide of iron, Ferric carbide.

French: Carburé de fer.

German: Eisencarbid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Potassium cyanide, sodium cyanide.

**Iron Chlorosulphate**

Synonyms: Ferric chlorosulphate.

French: Chlorosulfate de fer, Chlorosulfate ferrique, Chlorure et sulfate de fer, Chlorure et sulfate ferrique, Sulfate et chlorure de fer, Sulfate et chlorure ferrique.

German: Chlorschwefelsäureseisen.

Spanish: Chlorosulfato de hierro.

Italian: Chlorosolfato di ferro.

**Leather**Tanning agent (French 521850) for—  
Skins and pelts.**Iron-Copper Sulphate**

French: Sulfate de fer et de cuivre, Sulfate ferrique et cuivrique, Vitriol d'almonde, Vitriol de Salzberg.

German: Adlervitriol, Admontervitriol, Doppelvitriol, Kupferseisensulfat, Kupferseisenvitriol, Salzbuergervitriol.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Mineral pigments.

**Textile****Dyeing and Printing****Mordant in—**

Dyeing and printing yarns and fabrics.

**Iron Pentacarbonyl**

French: Fer pentacarbonyle, Pentacarbonyle de fer.

German: Eisenpentacarbonyl.

**Explosives and Matches**

As a military explosive having both incendiary and highly toxic properties (acts on blood hemoglobin and nerve centers).

**Iron Resinate**

Synonyms: Ferric resinate, Iron soap, Resinate of iron.

French: Résinate de fer.

German: Eisenresinat, Harzsäureseisen.

**Ceramics**

Pigment in producing red shades in—

China ware, porcelains, potteries.

Pigment in admixture with bismuth resinate in producing dull tones in ceramic ware.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier in making—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Iron Stearotoluenesulphonate**

Synonyms: Ferric stearotoluenesulphonate.

French: Stéarotoluènesulphonate de fer, Stéarotoluènesulphonate ferrique.

German: Eisenstearotoluolsulfonat, Ferristearotoluolsulfonat, Stearotoluolsulfonsäureseisen.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 269917) of—

Printing pastes and dye liquors (used to obtain better saturation of the leather with the color and more evenness of the dyed or printed shade).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 269917) of—

Dye liquors, used in the dyeing of furs, feathers, and the like (added for the purpose of obtaining better penetration of the color into the product and more level shades).

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 269917) of—

Dye liquors (used for the purpose of obtaining better penetration of the color into the product and more level shades).

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 269917) of—

Dye liquors and printing pastes (added to enhance the saturation of the textile with the color and to obtain equalization of the printed color).

**Iron Tungstomolybdate**

French: Tungstomolybdate de fer.

German: Eisen wolframolybdat, Wolfram molybdaensäureseisen.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Electrically deposited insulating coatings on steel and iron and other metals, affording protection against oxidation (French 600774).

**Isatinalpha-anil****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Alizarin indigo 3R, alizarin indigo B, helindon blue 3GN, 2-thionaphthene-2-indolindigo.

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making indigoid dyestuffs with—

4-Allylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Amylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Benzylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Butylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Ethylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Heptylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Hexylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Isoallylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Isoamylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Isobutylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Isopropylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Methylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Naphthylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Paratolylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Pentylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Propylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Xyllylmercaptoalphanaphthol.

**Isatinbenzylcarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide d'isatinbenzylcarbonique, Acide d'isatinbenzylcarboxilique.

German: Isatinbenzylcarbonsäure.

Spanish: Acido de isatinbenzylcarbonico.

Italian: Acido di isatinbenzylcarbonico.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, salts, and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 354716) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone.  
5:6-Benzo-7-chlorohydroxythionaphthene.  
4:5-Benzohydroxythionaphthene.  
Benzyl-4-chloro-6:7-benzohydroxythionaphthene.  
5-chlorohydroxythionaphthene.  
4:6-Dimethylhydroxythionaphthene.  
4:7-Dimethyl-5-chlorohydroxythionaphthene.  
6-Ethoxyhydroxythionaphthene.  
4-Methyl-6-bromohydroxythionaphthene.  
4-Methyl-6-chlorohydroxythionaphthene.  
6-Methoxyhydroxythionaphthene.  
5:6:7-Trichlorohydroxythionaphthene.

**Isatinbeta-anil****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Vat dyestuffs.

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making indigoid dyestuffs with—

Allylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
Amylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
Benzylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
Butylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
Ethylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
Heptylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
Hexylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
Isoallylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
Isoamylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
Isobutylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
Isopropylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Methylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Naphthylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Paratolylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Pentylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Phenylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Propylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
4-Xyllylmercaptoalphanaphthol.

**Isatin Bromide****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making indigoid dyestuffs with—

Allylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
Amylmercaptoalphanaphthol.

**Isatin Bromide (Continued)**

Benzylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 Butylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 Ethylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 Heptylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 Hexylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 Isoallylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 Isoamylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 4-Methylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 4-Naphthylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 4-Paratolylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 4-Pentylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 4-Phenylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 4-Propylmercaptoalphanaphthol.  
 4-Xylolmercaptoalphanaphthol.

**Isatin-7-carboxylic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Esters, salts, and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 354716) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone.  
 5:6-Benzo-7-chlorohydroxythionaphthene.  
 4:5-Benzohydroxythionaphthene.  
 Benzyl-4-chloro-6:7-benzohydroxythionaphthene.  
 5-chlorohydroxythionaphthene.  
 4:7-Dimethyl-5-chlorohydroxythionaphthene.  
 4:6-Dimethylhydroxythionaphthene.  
 6-Ethoxyhydroxythionaphthene.  
 4-Methyl-6-bromohydroxythionaphthene.  
 4-Methyl-6-chlorohydroxythionaphthene.  
 6-Methoxyhydroxythionaphthene.  
 5:6:7-Trichlorohydroxythionaphthene.

**Isatoic Anhydride**

French: Anhydride d'isatoïque.  
 German: Isatoinanhydrid.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Reagent for treating cotton or cellulose derivatives to color them (German 433147).

**Isinglass**

Synonyms: Fish glue.  
 Latin: Ichthyocola, Colla piscium.  
 French: Colle de poisson.  
 German: Fischleim, Hausenblase, Mundleim.

**Food**

Clarifying agent in making—

Cereal beverages, ciders, malt vinegar, wines.

Ingredient of—

Confectionery, pastries.

Thickener in—

Jellies, milk preparations, soups.

**Glue and Gelatin**

Ingredient of adhesive compositions for—

China and pottery, glass, leather.

Ingredient of hide glue mixtures.

**Ink—**

Ingredient of—

India ink.

**Miscellaneous**

Clarifying agent for various purposes.

Ingredient of court plaster.

Protective colloid for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Artists' colors.

**Printing**

Reagent in photo-mechanical processes.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Ingredient of dye liquors for various yarns and fabrics.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—

Gum compositions used to impart luster and stiffness to linens and silks.

Pyroxylin-acetic acid waterproofing compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

Reagent in making—

English taffetas.

**—, Printing**

Ingredient of paste for—

Calicoes.

**Isoallyl Alphacrotonate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 321518) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Isoallyl Carbamide**

French: Carbamide d'isoallyle, Carbamide isoallylique.  
 German: Isoallylcarbamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with—

Acetylsalicylic acid, aliphatic dibasic acids, ammonium salicylate, anthranilic acid, benzoic acid, gallic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, magnesium salicylate, oxalic acid, phenolic acids, salicylamide, salicylic acid, strontium salicylate, succinic acid.

**Isoallylenethiourea**

Synonyms: Isoallylenesulphourea.

French: Sulphourée d'isoallylène, Sulphourée isoallylénique, Thiourée d'isoallylène, Thiourée isoallylénique.

German: Isoallylsulfoharnstoff, Isoallylenethioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with the aid of—

Allylanilin, alphanaphthylamine, amylanilin, anilin, betanaphthylamine, cyclohexylanilin, diphenylamine, ethylanilin, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylenediamine, metaxylidin, monomethylanilin, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylenediamine, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranaphthylamine, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylenediamine, paraxylidin, phenylamine, tolylamine, xylamine.

**Isoallyl Mercaptan**

Synonyms: Isoallyl sulphhydrate.

French: Mercaptane d'isoallyle, Mercaptane isoallylique, Sulphhydrate d'isoallyle, Sulphhydrate isoallylique.  
 German: Isoallylmercaptan, Isoallylsulhydrat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 286749) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with—

Dibenzylamine, diethylguanythiureas, diphenyl biguanide, ditolyl biguanide, ethanolamines, guanylureas, isothiureas, isoureas, monophenyl biguanide, monophenylguanythiureas, monotolyl biguanide, pentaphenyl biguanide, pentatolyl biguanide, piperidin, piperazin, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, tetraphenyl biguanide, thioureas, trimethylsulphonium hydroxide.

**Isoamyl alcohol, primary.** See: Isobutyl carbinol.

**Isoamylcarbamide**

French: Carbamide d'isoamyle, Carbamide isoamyl-ique.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with—

Acetylsalicylic acid, aliphatic dibasic acids, ammonium salicylate, anthranilic acid, benzoic acid, gallic acid, hydroxynaphthoic acid, magnesium salicylate, oxalic acid, phenolic acids, phthalic acid, salicylamide, salicylic acid, strontium salicylate, succinic acid.

**Isoamyl Cinnamate**

Synonyms: Isoamyl betaphenylacrylate.

French: Betaphénylacrylate d'isoamyle, Betaphénylacrylate isoamylque, Cinnamate d'isoamyle, Cinnamate isoamylque.

German: Amylcinnamat, Betaphenylacrylsäureisoamylester, Betaphenylacrylsäureisoamyl, Isoamylcinnamat, Zimtsäureisoamylester, Zimtsäureisoamyl.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Cocoa essences.

Flavoring agent.

**Perfume**

Fixative in perfumes.

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics.

**Isoamylenethiourea**

French: Sulphourée d'isoamylène, Sulphourée isoamylénique, Thiourée d'isoamylène, Thiourée isoamylénique.

German: Isoamylensulfharnstoff, Isoamylenthioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making rubber accelerators with the aid of—

Allylanilin, alphanaphthylamine, amylanilin, anilin, betanaphthylamine, cyclohexylanilin, diphenylamine, ethylanilin, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metanaphthylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylenediamine, metaxylylidin, monomethylanilin, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylenediamine, orthoxylylidin, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylenediamine, paraxylylidin, phenylamine.

**Isoamylmercaptan**

French: Mercaptane d'isoamyle, Mercaptane isoamyl-ique.

German: Isoamylmerkaptan.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

Reagent (Brit. 286749) in making vulcanization accelerators with—

Dibenzylamine, diethylguanlylthiouras, diphenylguanide, ditolyl biguanide, ethanolamines, guanyl-ureas, isothiouras, isoureas, monophenyl biguanide, monotolyl biguanide, pentaphenyl biguanide, pentatolyl biguanide, piperidin, piperazin, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, tetraphenyl biguanide, tetratolyl biguanide, thiouras, trimethylsulphonium hydroxide.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Fumigant and insecticide for—

Rice weevils.

**Isoamylmercapto-1-naphthol**

French: Alphanaphtol d'isoamylmercaptique.

German: Isoamylmerkaptalphanaphtol.

Spanish: Alphanafol de isoamilmcaptato.

Italian: Alphanafotole di isoamilmcaptato.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making indigoid dye-stuffs with the aid of—

Isatin anilide, isatin chloride, reactive alpha derivatives of isatin.

**Isoamyl Nitrite**

French: Nitrite d'isoamylque.

German: Isoamylnitrat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Di-isoamylamine, isoamylamine, methyl nitrite.

**Isoamyl Resinate**

Synonyms: Isoamyl abietate.

French: Abiétate d'isoamyle, Abiétate isoamylque,

Résinate d'isoamyle, Résinate isoamylque.

German: Abietinsäureisoamylester, Abietinsäureisoamyl, Isoamylabietat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer in making—

Paints and varnishes, lacquers and dopes, containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Isoborneol Acetate**

Synonyms: Isobornyl acetate.

French: Acétate d'isobornéol, Acétate d'isobornyle,

Acétate isobornylque.

German: Essigsäureisoborneolester, Essigsäureisobornylester, Essigsäureisobornyl, Isoborneolacetat, Isobornylacetat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer in making—

Cellulose ester and ether varnishes, lacquers and dopes (Brit. 283619).

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of various preparations.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—

Cellulose ester and ether compounds (Brit. 283619).

**Isobornyl Phthalate**

Synonyms: Isoborneol phthalate.

French: Phthalate d'isobornéole, Phthalate d'isobornyle, Phthalate isobornylque.

German: Isoborneolphthalat, Isobornylphthalat, Phthal-säureisoborneolester, Phthal-säureisobornylester, Phthal-säureisobornyl, Phthal-säureisobornyl.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 283619) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Isobourbonal****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatic chemicals.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Artificial perfumes.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Isobutoxydiphenylamine****Rubber**

Aging retardant (Brit. 424461).

Promoter (Brit. 424461) of—

Resistance to crack formation on flexing.

**Isobutyl Acetate****Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Solvent for—

Celluloid, nitrocellulose.

Starting point in making—

Synthetic aromatics, synthetic pharmaceuticals, various derivatives.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Various artificial fruit essences.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Rose perfumes.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Isobutyl Carbamide**

French: Carbamide d'isobutyle, Carbamide iso-

butylque.

German: Isobutylcarbamid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other compounds.





**Isobutyl Salicylate (Continued)**

German: Ortho-oxybenzoesäureisobutylester, Ortho-oxybenzoesäureisobutyl-, 2-Phenolmethylsäure-1-isobutylester, 2-Phenolmethylsäures-1-isobutyl-, Salicylsäureisobutylester, Salicylsäuresisobutyl.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of the following artificial odors—

Cassia, cloves, fern, orchid.

Perfume for—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume for—

Toilet soaps.

**Isobutyramide****Analysis**

Laboratory reagent.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Chemical synthesis.

**Isodithiocyanic Acid**

Synonyms: Isodisulphonic acid.

French: Acide isodisulphocyanique, Acide isodithiocyanique.

German: Isodisulfocensäure, Isodithiocensäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Salts, esters, and other derivatives.

**Metallurgical**

Flotation agent (Brit. 314822) in treating—

Oxidized ores in order to effect their separation.

**Isodurene****Analysis**

Reagent.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Chemical syntheses.

**Iso-octane**

Synonyms: Trimethylisobutylmethane.

**Petroleum**

Compounding agent for—

Aviation gasoline.

**Isopentane****Chemical**

General solvent for various purposes.

Starting point in making—

Chlorinated and hydrogenated derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

General solvent for various processes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Cellulose ester and other lacquers and varnishes.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Cellulose ester and other compositions.

**Isopentoxydiphenylamine****Rubber**

Aging retardant (Brit. 424461).

Promoter (Brit. 424461) of—

Resistance to crack formation on flexing.

**Isopersulphocyanic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Flotation agent (Brit. 314822) in the separation of—

Oxidized oils.

**Isoprene**

Synonyms: Isopren.

French: Isoprène.

German: Isopren.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 309311) in making synthetic aro-

matics with—

Acrolein, acrylic acid, alphamethylbetaethylacrolein,

crotonaldehyde, crotonic acid, 2:2-dimethylacrolein,

2-ethylacrolein, tetrolic aldehyde.

**Rubber**

Starting point in making—

Synthetic rubber.

**Isopropyl Acetate**

French: Acétate d'isopropyle, Acétate isopropylique.

German: Essigsäureisopropylester, Essigsäureisopro-

pyl-, Isopropylacetal, Isopropylazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de isopropil.

Italian: Acetato di isopropile.

**Analysis**

Solvent in the chemical laboratory (used in place of ethyl acetate).

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the coating and protection of ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 302174) in extracting—

Various organic acids from dilute solutions, to obtain concentrated products (used along with benzene in admixture for extracting acetic acid, butyric acid, propionic acid, and other aliphatic acids).

Solvent (used in place of ethyl acetate) for—

Phosgene, pyroxylin, various chemicals and chemical products.

Solvent (used in place of ethyl acetate) in making—

Ketene.

**Dye**

Solvent (used in the place of ethyl acetate) for—

Separating dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for insulating purposes, and in the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment.

**Explosives**

Solvent (used in place of ethyl acetate) in making—

Gun cotton, smokeless powder, various explosive compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for various animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Food**

Solvent (used in place of ethyl acetate) for—

Extracting caffeine from coffee.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Solvent in making—

Adhesive preparations containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for the decoration and protection of leathers and leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration or protection of metallic ware.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in making—

Artificial bristles, artificial horsehair.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of various compositions of matter.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Brushing lacquers, paint and varnish removers.

Solvent (used in place of ethyl acetate) in making—

Lacquers and varnishes containing synthetic resin bases of the vinyl ester type.

Solvent in making—

Lacquers, varnishes, paints, dopes, and enamels containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Paper**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and for the decoration and protection of products manufactured from paper or pulp.

**Perfume**

Solvent (used in place of ethyl acetate) in making—

Perfumes, cosmetics.

**Isopropyl Acetate (Continued)***Photographic*

Solvent in making—

Films from cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

*Plastics*

Solvent for—

Celluloid.

Solvent (used in place of ethyl acetate) in making—

Colloidal cements.

Solvent in making—

Plastic products containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

*Resins and Waxes*

Solvent for various resins and waxes (used in place of ethyl acetate).

*Rubber*

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of rubber merchandise.

Solvent (used in place of ethyl acetate) for—

Removing resinous matters from balata gum and gutta-percha.

*Stone*

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

*Textile*—, *Finishing*

Solvent (used in place of ethyl acetate) for—

Cleansing textile fabrics.

—, *Manufacturing*

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration of textile fabrics.

Solvent (used in place of ethyl acetate) in making—

Rayon.

*Woodworking*

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork.

**Isopropyl Acrylate**

Synonyms: Acrylic acid isopropyl ester.

French: Acrylate d'isopropyle, Acrylate isopropylique.

German: Acrylsäureisopropylester, Acrylsäureisopropyl, Isopropylacrylat.

*Miscellaneous*

Solvent (Brit. 321258, German 367294) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, natural and synthetic resins, rubber.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Isopropyl Alcohol**

Synonyms: Isopropanol.

*Analysis*

Extracting medium for various purposes in institutional, industrial research, and control work.

Solvent in the extraction and assay of—

Alkaloids, essential oils, gums, shellac.

*Abrasives*

Solvent for—

Shellac when used as a binder.

*Automotive*

Drying agent for—

Metal objects preparatory to electroplating.

Solvent for—

Shellac in gasket cement and similar products.

*Chemical*

Coupling agent in making—

Soluble oils.

Denaturant ("marker") in—

Alcohol formulas 39, 39A, 40, and 40M.

Extractant for—

Alkaloids, chemicals.

Reactant for—

Introducing isopropyl group in organic synthesis.

Solvent for—

Alkaloids, essential oils, gums, inorganic compounds, organic compounds.

Solvent in—

Organic synthesis.

Stabilizer for—

Oil emulsions.

*Dry Cleaning*

Solvent and spotting agent for—

Various organic substances.

*Dye*

Solvent in—

Dye synthesis.

*Electrical*

Solvent for shellac in making—

Electrical condensers.

Cements for lamp bases and caps.

Damp-proofing and insulating coatings for electrical appliances, coils and windings, motors, generators.

Insulators, seals.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Stabilizer in—

Emulsified oil preparations.

*Germicide*

Claimed as—

Effective germicide.

*Glue and Adhesives*

Solvent for—

Gums, shellac.

*Gums*

Solvent for—

Gums.

*Inks*

Solvent in making—

Inks of various kinds.

*Leather*

Solvent in—

Dressings, finishes, polishes, waterproofings.

*Metallurgical*

Drying agent for—

Metal objects preparatory to electroplating.

*Miscellaneous*

Rubbing alcohol in—

Massaging.

Solvent for shellac and gums in—

Binding various products, coating various products, filling various products, glazing various products.

Stiffening various products; for example, felt and straw hats.

Thickening various products.

Waterproofing various products, such as cordage, fishing tackle, rope.

*Paint and Varnish*

Solvent for—

Gums, shellac.

*Paper*

Solvent for—

Gums and shellac in making sizings, glazings, and coatings for paper products, such as art paper, box-board, cartons, paper boxes, paper, playing cards, visiting cards.

*Perfume*

Ingredient of—

Denatured alcohol formulas for use in perfumes and cosmetics.

Extractant for—

Essential oils.

Solvent for—

Essential oils.

*Pharmaceutical*

Suggested solvent in making—

Antiseptic solutions, pharmaceutical preparations, liniments, lotions.

Solvent for—

Essential oils.

*Photographic*

Solvent for shellac and gums in making—

Photographic papers.

*Plastics*

Solvent for shellac in making—

Plastics.

*Printing*

Solvent for—

Gums, shellac.

*Soap*

Ingredient of—

Liquid soaps.

**Isopropyl Alcohol (Continued)**

Solvent for—  
Essential oils.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—  
Textile oil preparations.

**5:5-Isopropylbromoallylbarbituric Acid**

French: Acide de 5:5-isopropylbromoallylbarbiturique.

German: 5:5-Isopropylbromallylbarbiturinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Swiss 113251) in making synthetic drugs with—

Allylamine, amylamine, butylamine, diallylamine, di-  
amylamine, dibutylamine, diethylamine, dimethyl-  
amine, dipropylamine, ethylamine, isoallylamine, iso-  
amylamine, isobutylamine, isopropylamine, methyl-  
amine, propylamine.

**Isopropyl Carbamide**

French: Carbamide d'isopropyle, Carbamide isopro-  
pylique.

German: Isopropylcarbamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with—

Acetylsalicylic acid, aliphatic dibasic acids, ammonium  
salicylate, anthranilic acid, benzoic acid, gallic acid,  
hydroxynaphthoic acid, magnesium salicylate, oxalic  
acid, phenolic acids, phthalic acid, salicylamide,  
salicylic acid, strontium salicylate, succinic acid.

**Isopropyl Chloride****Analysis**

Extractant for—

Fats.

Solvent for—

Fats.

**Food**

Extractant for—

Fats.

Solvent for—

Fats.

**Glue and Gelatin**

Defatting agent in—

Treating bones.

**Leather**

Solvent for—

Fats in compounded dressings.

**Miscellaneous**

Extractant for—

Fats.

Solvent for—

Fats.

**Soap**

Solvent for—

Fats.

**Isopropyl Chloroacetate**

French: Chloroacétate de isopropyle.

German: Chloressigsäureisopropylester, Chloressig-  
säuresisopropyl, Isopropylchloracetat.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Stable, water-soluble vat dyestuffs derivatives (Brit.  
263898).

**Isopropylenethiourea**

Synonyms: Isopropylensulphourea.

French: Sulphourée d'isopropylène, Sulphourée iso-  
propylénique, Thiourée d'isopropylène, Thiourée iso-  
propylénique.

German: Isopropylensulfharnstoff, Isopropylenthio-  
harnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making rubber accelera-  
tors with the aid of—

Allylanilin and other allylamines, alphanaphthylamine,  
amylianilin and other amylamines, anilin and deriva-  
tives, betanaphthylamine, cyclohexylanilin and other

cycloamines, diphenylamine, ethylanilin and other  
ethylamines, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metaphenyl-  
enediamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, meta-  
xylenediamine, metaxylidin, monomethylanilin and  
derivatives, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthonaph-  
thylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin,  
orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylenediamine, orthoxyl-  
idin, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranaphthylamine,  
paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, para-  
toluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylenediamine,  
paraxylidin, phenylamine, tolylamine, xylamine.

**Isopropyl Ether**

French: Éther isopropylique.

German: Isopropyläther.

**Analysis**

Extractant for—

Acetic acid, nicotine, waxes.

Solvent for—

Fats, oils, natural resins, synthetic resins, waxes.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, for—

Dyes, ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, for—

Cellulose nitrate, ethylcellulose.

**Ceramics**

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins,  
nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose, used as coatings for  
protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Extractant for—

Acetic acid, nicotine.

Solvent barely miscible with water.

Solvent miscible with most other organic solvents.

Substitute for—

Ethyl ether where advantage can be taken of higher  
boiling point and lower vapor pressure which is of  
distinct advantage for extraction purposes.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, for—

Cellulose nitrate, ethylcellulose.

**Cosmetic**

Extractant for—

Acetic acid.

Solvent for—

Fats, fixed oils, volatile oils, waxes.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Nail enamels and lacquers containing natural or syn-  
thetic resins, nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose as base  
material.

**Dye**

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, for various dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, for—

Insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic  
resins, nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose, used for cov-  
ering wire and in making electrical machinery and  
equipment.

**Explosives**

Solvent barely miscible with water.

Solvent miscible with most other organic solvents.

Substitute for—

Ethyl ether when advantage can be taken of higher  
boiling point and lower vapor pressure which is of  
distinct advantage for extraction purposes.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, for—

Nitrocellulose.

**Dry-Cleaning**

Ingredient of—

Spotting agents.

Spotting agent for—

Acetic acid, fats, greasy stains, nicotine stains, oils,  
resins, waxes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Food**

Solvent for—

Fats, fixed oils, volatile oils, waxes.

**Glass**

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins,  
nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose, used in the manufac-  
ture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for dec-  
orating and protecting glassware.

**Isopropyl Ether (Continued)****Glue and Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Rubber cements.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Adhesive compositions containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose.

**Leather**

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

**Metal Fabricating**

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent barely miscible with water.

Solvent miscible with most other organic solvents.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose, used for protecting and decorating various articles.

Substitute for—

Ethyl ether where advantage can be taken of higher boiling point and lower vapor pressure which is of distinct advantage for extraction purposes.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Paint and varnish removers.

Solvent for—

Oils, natural resins, synthetic resins, waxes.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose.

**Paper**

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, waxes, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting products made of paper or pulp.

**Petroleum**

Blending agent and improver (Brit. 445503) for—

Gasoline motor fuels.

Dewaxing agent for—

Paraffin base oils (used in admixture with isopropanol).

Solvent for—

Mineral oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

Solvent for—

Essential oils, mineral oils, vegetable oils.

**Photographic**

Extractant for—

Acetic acid.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in making—

Films from nitrocellulose.

**Plastics**

Extractant for—

Acetic acid.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in making—

Plastics from or containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose.

**Resins**

Solvent for—

Natural resins, synthetic resins.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in making—

Artificial resins from or containing nitrocellulose or ethylcellulose.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Rubber cements.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

**Soap**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils.

**Stone**

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

Degreasing and defatting agent for—

Textile fibers.

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, for—

Dyestuffs, ethylcellulose, fats, nitrocellulose, oils, waxes.

**Tobacco**

Extractant for—

Nicotine.

**Wood**

Solvent, in admixture with alcohols, in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, or ethylcellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

**Isopropylideneglycerol**

French: Isopropylidène de glycérôle, Isopropylidène glycérolrique.

German: Isopropylidenglycerol.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—

Cellulose esters and ethers, gums, resins, various organic substances.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Isopropyl Mandelate**

French: Mandélate isopropylique, Mandélate de isopropyle.

German: Mandelsaureisopropylester, Mandelsaures-isopropyl.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer in making—

Cellulose ester and ether varnishes and lacquers (Brit. 270650).

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—

Nitrocellulose plastics.

**Isopropylmercaptan**

Synonyms: Propanthiol-2, Secondary propylmercaptan.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Fumigant and insecticide for—

Rice weevils (*Sitophilus oryza* L.).

**Isopropyl naphthalenesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide d'isopropylénaphthalène.

German: Isopropyl naphthalinsulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Emulsifying compositions (Brit. 260243).

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions (Brit. 260243).

**Textile**

—, Finishing

Ingredient of—

Soap solutions used in fulling woolen materials (Brit. 253105).

**Isopropyl Resinate**

Synonyms: Isopropyl abietate.

French: Abiétate d'isopropyle, Abiétate isopropylique,

Résinate d'isopropyle, Résinate isopropylique.

German: Abietinsäureisopropylester, Abietinsäures-isopropyl, Isopropylabietat, Isopropylresinat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer in making—

Paints and varnishes, lacquers and dopes, containing cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Isopropyl Ricinolsulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (German 561495).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Isopropylsuccinic Acid**

French: Acide d'isopropylsuccinique.

German: Isopropylbernsteinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Terebic acid.

**Isopulegol**

Synonyms: Isopulegole, 1-Methyl-4-isopropenylcyclohexanol-3, Paramethenol-3, Parametheneole-3.  
 French: 1-Méthyle-4-isopropenylcyclohexanol-3.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
 Cosmetics, toilet waters.

**Soap**

Perfume in—  
 Toilet soaps.

**Japan Wax****Abrasives**

Ingredient of—  
 Emery paste, containing also double pressed saponified stearic acid, oleostearin, petrolatum, paraffin, emery, and flint.

Ingredient of various adhesive compositions.

**Agriculture**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions for curing brown bast in rubber trees.  
 Grafting dressing, in admixture with rosin.  
 Grafting dressing, containing also lanolin, rosin, rosin oil, pine oil, ceresin, and beeswax.

**Brewing**

Impregnating agent for—  
 Treating interior of barrels.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—  
 Coating compositions for acid tanks and chemical apparatus.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—  
 Waterproofing compositions for brickwork, concrete, masonry, piles, shingles, and other porous structural materials.

**Electrical**

As a general insulating agent.  
 Binding, coating, and insulating agent in—  
 Electrical condensers.

**Boiling-out agent for—**

Treating cables and other materials to remove moisture and improve their electrical properties.

**Coating and insulating agent for—**

Dry-cell batteries.  
 Household light wires, radio wires, telephone wires, wires in all kinds of domestic electrical appliances.  
 Industrial electrical cables and industrial electrical machinery.  
 Radio coils and other electrical coils.  
 Utility cables and machinery.

**Ingredient of—**

Insulating compositions containing rubber.  
 Insulating compositions for wires of all kinds.  
 Insulating compositions for industrial electrical cables and industrial electrical machinery.  
 Insulating compositions for electric utility cables and machinery.  
 Insulating and sealing compositions for dry-cells.  
 Molded insulations.

**Waterproofing agent for—**

Electrical instruments, electrical machinery.

**Explosives**

Coating agent for—  
 Stems of paper or vesta matches.  
 Stems of wooden matches (used to provide a smooth, shiny surface).

**Ingredient of—**

Matchhead compositions.

**Waterproofing agent for—**

Explosives, matches.

**Fuel**

Component of—  
 Candles, night-lights.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
 Lithographic inks.  
 Non-offset compound, containing also No. 1 lithographic varnish, soft cup grease, and paraffin.  
 Offset compound, containing also amber petrolatum, mutton tallow, paraffin oil, kerosene, and high-flash naphtha.  
 Printing inks, stamping inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
 Dressings.

Dressing, containing also tallow, petrolatum, diglycol stearate, rosin, and water.

Finishing preparations.

Military paste polish, containing also turpentine and other waxes, such as carnauba, candelilla, paraffin.

Polishing compositions.

Preservative containing also 20° cold test neatsfoot oil,

anhydrous lanolin, water, and soap chips.

Waterproofing agent.

**Mechanical**

As a coating against rust.

**Ingredient of—**

Drawing oil, containing also tallow, thin mineral oil, and 40° caustic soda.  
 Belt dressing, containing also asphalt, white lead, neatsfoot oil, tallow, and citronella oil.  
 Lubricating compositions.

**Metallurgical****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for covering metals to provide protection against moisture, acids, alkalis, and other corrosive substances.  
 Corrosion-resisting compositions used as coating for metals, containing also petrolatum, oxidized petroleum bitumen, asbestos, and powdered shale.

**Miscellaneous****Coating for—**

Barrels.

**Ingredient of—**

Automobile polish, containing also carnauba wax, rosin, turpentine substitute, and potash solution.  
 Automobile paste polish, containing also turpentine, beeswax, paraffin, and carnauba wax.  
 Compositions for making dental impressions.  
 Compositions for making anatomical specimens.  
 Compositions for lining barrels and kegs.  
 Compositions for painting old timber to prevent attack of death watch beetle.  
 Compositions for waterproofing automobile tops and tarpaulins.  
 Floor polishes, furniture polishes.  
 Furniture polish, containing also yellow ceresin, beeswax, raw linseed oil, turpentine, paraffin oil, potassium carbonate, animal-fat soap chips, and water.  
 Furniture polish, containing also bleached carnauba wax, paraffin, turpentine, white curd soap, pale rosin, water, and an aromatic oil.  
 Linoleum polishes, polishes of various sorts.  
 Preparations for making imitation alabaster statues.  
 Shoe polishes, ski polishes, wood polishes.

**Raw material in making—**

Grease crayons, imitation fruit and flowers, oil crayons.  
 Spotting pencils, in admixture with stearic acid and oil dyes, for dry cleaners and textile manufacturers, used for restoring original shades to textiles which have been bleached by stain-removing chemicals.

**Toys.**

Wax figures for exhibition purposes and for window display.

**Waterproofing agent for—**

Cloth liners for automobile tires.  
 Pasteboard signs exposed to the weather.  
 Soda straws.

**Oils, Fats, Waxes**

Base of various lubricating compositions.

**Ingredient of—**

Axle greases.  
 Beeswax substitute, containing beeswax and glyceryl stearate.  
 Compounded waxes, electrotypers' wax.  
 Lubricating grease compound with castor oil, mineral oil, and aluminum stearate (U. S. 1881591).  
 Sealing wax, shoemakers' wax, special lubricants.  
 Substitute for—  
 Beeswax.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Special floor waxes.  
 Varnish, containing also rosin, ceresin, barytes or other pigments, and alcohol, used for bottles and also for cork capping.  
 Wood fillers.

**Paper****Coating for—**

Waxed paper.

**Ingredient of—**

Coating compositions.  
 Compositions used in the manufacture of carbon paper.

**Japan Wax (Continued)**

Preparations used in making waxed paper.  
Sizing for high-gloss paper.  
Waterproofing agent for—  
Boxboard, cardboard, cartons, paper, paper drinking cups.

**Pharmaceutical**

Base for—  
Cerates.  
In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing**

Process material in—  
Lithography, photoengraving, process engraving.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Special soaps.

**Stone**

Ingredient of—  
Waterproofing composition for treating natural and artificial stone.

**Textile**

Glazing agent in—  
Hot calendaring.  
Ingredient of—  
Compositions used for finishing.  
Compositions used for softening.  
Compositions used for sizing.  
Compositions used in the manufacture of waxed cloth.  
Viscose solution for producing dull-lustered rayon (U. S. 1902529).

Waterproofing coating, along with castor oil, rubber, and petrolatum.

Polishing agent for—  
Weaving machine rollers.  
Stiffening ("starching") agent for—  
Linen.

Waterproofing agent in—  
Treating yarns and fabrics.

Wax for—  
Hosiery stitching threads.

**Tobacco**

Waterproofing agent for—  
Packagings for various products.

**Winemaking**

Coating and impregnating agent for—  
Cheap wine casks.

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used for coating interior of tankcars used for transporting wine in bulk.

**Woodworking**

Coating and impregnating agent for—  
Artificially dried wood (to prevent reabsorption of moisture).

Log ends (to prevent splitting and infection by borers).

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used in the finishing of furniture and of lumber used for parquet flooring.

**Juniper Oil**

Synonyms: Juniper berry oil, Oil of juniper.  
Latin: Oleum juniperi.  
French: Esence de genievre, Huile de genévrier, Huile de genèvre.  
German: Wachholderbeeroel, Wachholdereoeel.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Pharmaceutical products and compositions.  
Gin and liqueurs.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
Confectionery, prepared foods.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Perfume for—  
Toilet soaps.

**Kaolin**

Synonyms: Argilla, China clay, Porcelain clay, White bole.  
Latin: Bolus alba, Terra porcellanea.  
French: Terre à porcelaine.  
German: Porcellan erde, Porcellanthoncaolino.  
Italian: Terra porcellana.

**Abrasives**

Binder in—  
Emery wheels.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
Linoleum cement, containing also iron oxide and dextrin.

**Automotive**

Ingredient of—  
Brake-lining composition, containing also asbestos fiber, magnesia, rubber, sulphur, graphite, litharge, and iron oxide.  
Friction material (for brake-lining), containing also black clay, zirconium oxide, feldspar, agalmatolite, and magnesite.

**Ceramic**

Ingredient of—  
Floor tile, glazes, porcelains, potteries, slips, stoneware, wall tile, white earthenware.

**Chemical**

Carrier (Brit. 397901) for catalysts in making—  
Aromatic hydrocarbon from aromatic hydroxy compounds by hydrogenation.

**Catalyst in making—**

Ethylene from ethyl alcohol, both for the ultimate production of ethylene and also as a step in making ethylene bromide from seawater.

Raw material in making—  
Aluminum sulphate, alums, ceramic colors, ultramarine.

**Construction**

Filler in—  
Underground metal pipes protective coating, containing also an artificial resin, rubber, and tar oil.

Wall plasters.  
Raw material in making—  
White portland cement, colored cements of fine tints.

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient of—  
Disinfectant powders.

**Dye**

Inert base for—  
Color lakes.

**Electrical**

Raw material in making—  
Insulators, sparkplugs.

**Explosives**

Filler in—  
Explosives, fuses.

**Fats and Oils**

Absorbent (Brit. 393108) in—  
Purification of oils and fats by treatment with (1) alcohol-acetone, (2) phosphoric, hydrochloric, or sulphuric acid.

Clarification agent in—  
Refining animal and vegetable oils.

Filler in—  
Lubricants.

**Fertilizer**

Filler in—  
Fertilizer mixtures.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
Patent foods.

**Fuel**

Carrier (Brit. 400628) for catalysts in hydrogenating—  
Creosote oil, gas oil, low-temperature tar oil.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—  
Glass batches.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (U. S. 1890774) of—  
Insecticidal dusting powder for agricultural purposes.

**Ink**

Filler in—  
Lithographic inks, printing inks, writing inks.  
Inert base for—  
Color lakes.

**Leather**

Filler in—  
Imitation leather.  
Reagent in—  
Finishing processes, tanning.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

As a filler.

**Kaolin (Continued)****Metallurgical**

Absorbent (French 755709) in making—

Compositions from monocalcium phosphate, acetic acid, and a metallic salt less basic than iron, for depositing a corrosion-resisting coating on metals.

Compositions from monocalcium phosphate, ethyl alcohol, and a metallic salt less basic than iron, for depositing a corrosion-resisting coating on metals.

Compositions from monocalcium phosphate, methanol, and a metallic salt less basic than iron, for depositing a corrosion-resisting coating on metals.

Ingredient of—

Annealing powders.

Self-hardening sand for foundry work (U. S. 1879272).

Welding-rod coating, containing also sodium silicate, glass, ferromanganese, and soda ash (U. S. 1903620).

**Miscellaneous**

As an absorbent.

As a clarification agent.

As an inert base, diluent, filler, loading agent.

Cleaner for—

White canvas goods and shoes.

Filler in—

Asbestos goods, picture frames, rope string.

Ingredient of—

Cleansing and scouring preparations.

Crayons.

Dance floor dusting compositions.

Detergent for carpets (Brit. 319084).

Lead pencils, lubricating compositions, metal polishes, shoe dressings, stove polishes.

Raw material for—

Bas relief ornaments, molded picture frames.

**Paint and Varnish**

Filler in—

Enamels, paints.

Inert base for—

Color lakes.

Pigment in—

White paints.

**Paper**

Filler in—

Paper, paperboard, wallpaper.

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions, sizes.

Inert base for—

Color lakes for wallpaper printing.

**Perfume**

Body material in—

Cosmetics.

Deodorant pencil, containing also aluminum chloride, mineral oil, and glyco wax.

Face clay, containing also tincture of benzoin, perfume, and water.

Face powders of various kinds, such as (1) those of medium weight, containing also talc, precipitated chalk, zinc oxide, zinc stearate, and perfume oil; (2) those of riceflour base, containing also rice starch, talc, zinc oxide, zinc stearate, and perfume oil; (3) those of light weight, containing also talc, light precipitated chalk, zinc oxide, zinc stearate, and perfume oil; (4) those of heavy weight for night wear, containing also (a) talc, zinc oxide, titanium oxide, zinc stearate, and perfume oil, or (b) titanium oxide, talc, magnesium carbonate, magnesium stearate, heliotropin and perfume oil.

Lipstick, containing also talc, ponceau 3R amaranth, ochre, zinc oxide, paraffin, beeswax, carnauba wax, sulphonated oil, and petrolatum.

Toilet powders, tooth powders, toothpastes.

**Petroleum**

Clarification agent in—

Refining mineral oils.

Ingredient of—

Asphalt coatings to protect pipelines from corrosion.

**Pharmaceutical**

As an absorbent.

As a cleaner for surgeons' hands.

As a dry dressing.

As a pill base and tablet filler.

Suggested for use in the treatment of alkaloid poisoning and as a poulticing agent.

**Plastics**

Absorbent and stiffener in—

Celluloid goods.

**Refractories**

Raw material in making—

Refractory blocks, bricks, and the like.

Refractory cements.

**Rubber**

Filler in—

Rubber goods.

Rubber road-surfacing compositions.

**Soap**

Filler in various soaps.

Ingredient of—

Cleansing powders, scouring soaps.

**Textile**

Filler in various fabrics.

Thickener in—

Calico printing.

Stiffener (mixed with size) for—

Cloths and other textile fabrics.

**Water and Sanitation**

Reagent in—

Sewage purifying, water purifying.

**Winemaking**

Clarifying agent for—

Wines.

**Kauri Gum**

Synonyms: Kauri copal, Kauri resin.

Latin: Kaurigummi.

French: Gomme de kauri, Résine de kauri.

German: Kauriharz.

Spanish: Goma de kauri.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Linoleum cements, rosin cements.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Match-head compositions, pyrotechnic preparations.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Adhesive preparations.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Printing ink.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leather.

Finishes for treating leather.

Leather substitutes used for footwear.

Preparations used for impregnating leather.

**Linoleum and Oildcloth**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used to coat the textile under-fabric.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Cements.

Roofing preparations (Brit. 332257).

Wall coverings (Brit. 332257).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Asphalt lacquers, dry colors, light-colored transparent varnishes, paints, priming compositions, varnishes.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Impregnating and finishing compositions for the treatment of paper, paperboard, cardboard, pasteboard, and various products made from paper and pulp.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Compositions used in making pressed articles.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient of—

Rosin preparations (added to increase the hardness).

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Rubber compositions.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of floor coverings.

Compositions used for finishing fabrics.

**Kauri Gum (Continued)**

Compositions used for making waxed cloth.  
Impregnating preparations.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—  
Impregnating and finishing compositions.

**Kelp**

French: Alge marine.  
German: Meerentang.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Algin and alginic acid, alginates.  
Crude gelose (French 586692—addition 31868).  
Cellulose compounds (French 552241).  
Fermentable products.  
Iodine by extraction with the aid of calcium bisulphite.  
Liquid hydrocarbons (French 578564 and 643534).  
Potash salts (French 578564 and 643534).  
Sodium alginate (French 579381).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (French 651552) of—  
Adhesive preparations, in admixture with carob seeds  
or lichen seeds by treatment with steam at 80 deg. to  
130 deg. C.

**Gums**

Starting point (French 633121) in extracting—  
Gum.

**Miscellaneous**

Starting point in making—

Hydrosols used with rubber for making dental plates.  
Preparations for molding sculptures (French 623547).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 625087) of—

Compositions for coating cement, mortars, such products containing colloidal substances of rubber base  
and drying oils and aluminum sulphate, and used  
for protecting the coated material against penetration  
of very mobile or volatile liquids, such as gasoline,  
crude petroleum, fuel oil, other mineral oils, vegetable  
oils, alcohol, and turpentine.

**Ketene****Chemical**

Reagent (U. S. 1604472) in making—  
Acetylsalicylic acid, cellulose acetate, cellulose formate.

**Kola Nuts**

Synonyms: Bissy, Cola, Cola nuts, Gooroo, Guru nuts,  
Kola, Kola seeds.  
Latin: Semen coloe.  
French: Noix de cola, Noix de gourou, Cafe du sou-  
dan.  
German: Colanuesse, Gurunuesse, Kolanuesse.  
Spanish: Nueces de cola.  
Italian: Noces di cola.

**Chemical**

Starting point in extracting—  
Caffeine, theobromine.

**Food**

As a food.  
In making soft drinks.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as stimulant, tonic, nervine, diuretic,  
masticatory, aphrodisiac, and astringent.

**Kordophan Gum**

Synonyms: Gum kordophan.  
French: Gomme de cordofan.  
German: Kordofangummi.

**Ceramics**

Reagent in decorating potteries and porcelains.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
Confectionery, pastries.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of various adhesive compositions.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Lithographic inks, printing inks.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Bronze color compositions, water color compositions.

**Paper**

Size in making various grades of paper.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, *Finishing*  
Ingredient of sizes for—  
Cotton, silk.

**—, *Printing***

Ingredient of paste for fabric printing.

**Krypton****Analysis**

Inert gas for laboratory work.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Gaseous mixtures used in the so-called "Neon Signs."

**Kuromoji Seed Oil**

French: Huile des semences de kuromoji.  
German: Kuromojisamenöl.

**Fuel**

As an illuminant.

**Soap**

As a soapstock.

**Laccic Acid**

German: Laccainsäure.

**Textile****—, *Dyeing***

Color in dyeing—

Cotton with mordants.  
Wool direct and with tin and aluminum mordants.  
Yarns and fabrics with the aid of mordants.

**Lactic Acid**

Synonyms: Alpha-oxypropionic acid, 2-Propanolic  
acid.

French: Acide alphaoxypropionique, Acide lactique,  
Acide 2-propanolique.

German: Alphaoxypropionsäure, Milchsäure, 2-Pro-  
panolsäure.

Spanish: Acido de alfaoxipropionico, Acido lactico,  
Acido de 2-propanolico.

Italian: Acido d'alfaossipropionico, Acido lattico,  
Acido di 2-propanolico.

**Agriculture**

Ingredient of—

Poultry foods, stockfeed compositions.

**Analysis**

Ingredient of—

Copper salt solution used for various purposes in the  
laboratory.

Reagent for—

Asepticizing wort.  
Decalcifying operations.  
Detecting and analyzing glucose.  
Phenol, pyrogallol, salicylic acid, savin oil.

Reagent in—

Electrolytic determination of cobalt and nickel.  
Laboratories in alcohol-distillation plants and yeast  
factories.  
Microscopy.

**Brewing.**

Reagent for—

Acidulating wort.

Reagent in—

Making low-alcohol content beers.  
Malt beverages.  
Treating mash, to check bacterial growth.  
Water used in making beer.

**Ceramics**

Solvent and plasticizer in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for the  
protection and decoration of ceramic products (Ger-  
man 146106 and 151918).

**Chemical**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—

Emulsions and dispersions of various chemicals.  
Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the  
aliphatic and aromatic series.

Terpene emulsions.

Wetting compositions in emulsified form.

Ingredient of—

Mash and wort (added for the purpose of increasing  
the yield of alcohol) (German 249331).

Medium for—

Growing yeast cells.



**Lactic Acid (Continued)****Reagent for—**

Making betaucaine lactate.

Glycerin lactate (dianol), lactates of various alkaloïds, lactol, lacyltropine, methylenesulphonic acid, paralactylphenetidin (lactophenine), quinaldine, quinine lactate, santalyl lactate.

Silver lactate (actol) from silver carbonate.

Various pharmaceuticals and other organic chemicals.

Removing *Clostridium butyricum* in the manufacture of yeast.

Treating yeast in alcohol manufacture, to sour it and to prevent the development and growth of undesirable fermentations.

**Solvent for—**

Cellulose acetate (German 146106 and 151918).

Cellulose formate.

**Starting point in making—**

Acetaldehyde by heating with dilute sulphuric acid.

Ammonium lactate.

Antimony lactate by action on salt of antimony.

Antimony lactate from antimony oxide and sodium lactate.

Barium lactate, beryllium lactate.

Bismuth lactate by action on bismuth hydroxide.

Calcium lactate, cadmium lactate, cerium lactate, cobalt lactate, ethyl lactate.

Ferric lactate by action on ferric hydroxide.

Ferrous lactate by action on iron filings or ferrous carbonate.

Iron lactate (pharmaceutical) by action on ferric sulphate.

Magnesium lactate by action on magnesium oxide or magnesium carbonate.

Manganese lactate.

Mercuric lactate by action on red oxide of mercury.

Potassium lactate by action on a solution of potassium carbonate.

Sodium lactate by action on a solution of sodium carbonate.

Strontium lactate by action on strontium carbonate.

Titanium lactate by action on titan acid.

Zinc lactate by action on zinc hydroxide.

**Disinfectant**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—

Emulsified germicides and deodorizing preparations.

**Distilled Liquor**

Reagent in making various distilled liquors.

**Dye**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—

Color lakes in emulsified form.

Dye preparations in emulsified form.

Reagent in making—

Lakes.

Starting point in making—

Alcohol-soluble indulin, night blue, nigrosin.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—

Boring oils in emulsified form.

Emulsified drilling oils.

Greasing compositions in emulsified form.

Lubricating compositions in emulsified form, containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils.

Solvents for fats and oils in emulsified form.

Stabilized emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils.

Wetting compositions in emulsified form, containing vegetable oils and fats.

Wire-drawing oils in emulsified form.

**Food**

Acidulating agent in—

Essences, extracts, fruitades.

Lemonades (added to improve the taste and make the product more resistant to spoiling).

Syrups, various soft drinks.

Ingredient of—

Food preparations, infants' foods, meat extracts.

Preservative for—

Fruits.

Reagent in making—

Bread (U. S. 1170474), cheese, confectionery, pickles, sauerkraut.

Starting point in making—

Pectin.

**Gas**

Reagent (German 181063) for—

Washing manufactured gas.

**Glass**

Solvent and plasticizer in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or cellulose formate, used for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—

Emulsified adhesive preparations.

**Ink**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—

Printing inks, writing inks.

**Insecticide**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—

Insecticidal preparations in emulsified form.

Vermin exterminators in emulsified form.

**Leather**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—

Emulsified dressing compositions.

Emulsified fat-liquoring baths.

Emulsified soaking compositions.

Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

Ingredient of—

Baths used for bating hides.

Baths used for dehairing hides.

Baths used for deliming hides in the dehaired state (the lactic acid used being free from sulphuric acid and iron).

Baths used for plumping hides.

Baths used in the vegetable tanning of leather.

Deliming hides (used in place of bran drench).

Solutions containing sulphite cellulose waste liquor used in the preliminary treatment of hides and skins before tanning (Brit. 255566).

Mordant in—

Dyeing hides and pelts.

Reagent for—

Souring bark liquors and extract liquors.

Reagent in—

Chrome tanning.

Preliminary treatment of hides (Brit. 253549).

Solvent and plasticizer (German 146106 and 151918) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or cellulose formate, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and also for the decoration and protection of leather goods.

**Mechanical**

Flux in—

Soft soldering.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Baths used for the preliminary treatment of iron plate before tinning.

Baths used for the preliminary treatment of tin, lead, or britannia metal articles before coating them with metals.

Solvent and plasticizer (German 146106 and 151918) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or cellulose formate used for the decoration and protection of metallic goods.

**Miscellaneous**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—

Cleansing compositions in emulsified form.

Emulsified furniture polish.

Emulsified detergent and greasing compositions.

Metal polishes in emulsified form.

Scouring compositions in emulsified form.

Various emulsified compositions for use in wetting, washing and dispersing.

Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

In laundries for counteracting the alkalinity of materials which are subjected to after-treatment with alkalis.

In veterinary medicine.

Mordant in—

Dyeing hats.

Preservative for various purposes.

Reagent for—

Treating dextrose, levulose, or other monosaccharides in making flour improvers.

Solvent and plasticizer (German 146106 and 151918) in making—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or cellulose formate, used for the decoration and protection of various compositions of matter.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—

Emulsified paints and varnishes, pigment emulsions.

**Lactic Acid (Continued)****Reagent in making—****Pigments.****Paper****Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—**

Sizing compositions in emulsified form for use in tub and machine processes.

Waterproofing compositions for paper and pulp compositions and paperboard.

Waxing compositions in emulsified form.

Solvent and plasticizer (German 146106 and 151918) in—  
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or cellulose formate, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp compositions.

**Perfume****Dispersing agent in making—**

Creams, lotions, lanolin preparations, latherless shampoos, sunburn preparations.

Various ointments in emulsified form.

**Ingredient of—**

Corn removers, freckle remover.

Preparations for removing tartar from teeth.

Skin bleachers.

Various cosmetics and toilet preparations.

**Petroleum****Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—**

Emulsified cutting oils.

Emulsions of medicinal oils.

Kerosene emulsions, naphtha emulsions.

Solubilized greases in emulsified form.

**Reagent (German 181063) in—**

Refining petroleum.

**Pharmaceutical****Reagent in—**

Preparing vaccines.

Substitute for glycerin in various pharmaceutical preparations.

Suggested for use as astringent, caustic, digestive, sedative and antidiabetic; also for treating diarrhoea in infants, internal diseases of adults.

**Plastics****Solvent and plasticizer in making—**

Plastic compositions containing cellulose acetate or cellulose formate.

**Resins and Waxes****Dispersing agent in making—**

Emulsions of natural and artificial waxes.

Emulsions of natural and artificial resins.

**Starting point in making—**

Artificial resins (Brit. 316322).

Artificial resins for use along with cellulose acetate in the manufacture of lacquers and dopes (Brit. 311657).

**Rubber****Dispersing agent in making—**

Emulsified rubber compositions, such as cements and coatings.

**Solvent and plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or cellulose formate, used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods.

**Soap****Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—**

Emulsions of soaps and alkaline earth soaps.

**Stone****Solvent and plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or cellulose formate, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Assistant (French 595705) in—**

Baths used for dyeing cottons with developed colors in fast brown shades.

**Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—**

Dye baths in emulsified wool.

**Ingredient of—**

Baths for dyeing wool.

Baths for dyeing fabrics containing silk.

Baths for dyeing various textile fabrics with vegetable colors, for example, madder, logwood, yellow-wood, redwood, orchil, cochineal, and the like.

Baths containing mineral colors, such as prussian blue, used for dyeing various fabrics and yarns.

Baths containing synthetic colors, such as anilin black, indocyanins, metachrome yellows, for dyeing various fabrics and yarns.

Baths for dyeing woolen yarns and fabrics with acid colors.

Baths containing alizarin dyestuffs for dyeing various yarns and fabrics.

Mordanting liquors, containing chromium salts, alums, antimony salts, and tin salts, used on wool.

Mordanting liquors used for various purposes in dyeing textiles.

Mordanting liquors containing potassium bichromate (added to assist the chromate in the mordanting process).

**Reagent in—**

Dyeing fabrics and yarns by the oxidation of anilin black.

**Reducing agent in—**

Chrome mordanting of wool (used in place of tartaric acid).

**Solvent for—**

Water-insoluble dyestuffs in making dye liquors.

**—, Dyeing and Printing**

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 276100) in making dye liquors and printing pastes containing the following dyestuffs:—

Acridin dyestuffs.

Aminoanthraquinones, reduced and unreduced.

Anthraquinone dyestuffs, azines, azo dyestuffs, basic diarylmethane dyestuffs, basic triarylmethane dyestuffs, benzoquinone anilides, chrome mordant dyestuffs, indipoids, naphthoquinoneanilides.

Naphthaquinones, reduced and unreduced.

Nitroarylamines, nitrodiarylamines, nitroarylphenols, nitrodiarylphenols, oxazines, pyridin dyestuffs, quinolin dyestuffs.

Quinonimides, reduced and unreduced.

Sulphur dyestuffs, xanthene dyestuffs.

**—, Finishing****Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—**

Emulsified coating compositions.

Emulsified scouring compositions.

Emulsified sizing compositions.

Emulsified washing compositions containing soaps.

**Ingredient of—**

Baths used for softening silk and cotton fabrics and giving them the appearance of velvet.

Baths used in finishing fabrics for collars and cuffs.

**—, Manufacturing****Dispersing agent (Brit. 343899) in making—**

Dispersions used for fulling operations.

Dispersions used for the carbonization of wool.

Emulsified mercerizing baths.

Emulsions for kier-boiling cotton.

Emulsions for degumming silks.

Emulsions for soaking silks.

Oiling emulsions for treating fabrics.

**Ingredient of—**

Baths used for producing scroop on rayon filament.

Viscose rayon precipitating baths (German 274550).

**Reagent for—**

Accelerating copper solution in making ammoniacal-copper solvent for use in the manufacture of cuprammonium rayon.

Treating cuprammonium rayon to preserve it and increase its strength.

Various rayon filaments to increase their strength (German 197965).

Viscose rayon filaments (added as a lactate) to remove all traces of sulphuric acid from the filaments (the sulphuric acid reacts with the lactate to form lactic acid which does not harm the filament).

**—, Printing****Ingredient of—**

Pastes containing sulphuric acid and tartaric acid for printing wool with acid dyestuffs.

Pastes for printing basic colors, especially indulins, with the aid of tannin and tartar emetic mordants.

Pastes used for printing cotton fabrics with logwood.

Pastes used for printing blacks on double satin-finished fabrics.

Pastes used for printing thick fabrics (the lactic acid being useful in allowing the color to penetrate the interior of the fabric).

Printing pastes used alone without a mordant.

Printing pastes containing chromotrope dyestuffs, basic greens, diamines, and the like.

Printing pastes containing anilin black for use on cotton fabrics.

Mordant in various printing processes.

**Lactic Acid (Continued)****Reagent for—**

Discharging turkey red in fabric printing.  
Making thickener used instead of starch preparations.

**Reducing agent in—**

Chrome mordanting in wool printing (used in place of tartaric acid).

**Solvent for—**

Water-insoluble printing colors.

**Substitute for—**

Glycerin and tartaric acid in printing processes.

**Lactic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Lactic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Laevo-Adrenaline-Coumarin 3-Carboxylate****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 440968) to be—

Less excitant in action than the bases from which it is derived.

**Laevo-Linalyl Butyrate**

Synonyms: Linalylbutyric ether.

French: Butyrate de 1-linalyle, Éther linalylbutyrique,

German: 1-Linalylbutyrat.

Spanish: Butirato de 1-linalil.

Italian: Butirato di 1-linalile.

**Perfume**

Imparter of lavender odor to—

Perfumes, lotions, toilet waters, cosmetics.

**Soap**

Imparter of lavender odor to—

Soaps.

**Lampblack**

French: Noire de fumée, Noire de lampe.

German: Lampenruss, Lampenschwarz.

Spanish: Hallin de lampara.

Italian: Nero di lampada.

**Cement**

Black pigment in making—

Dark-colored cement mixtures.

**Ceramics**

Black pigment in making—

Tile and other ceramic products.

**Construction**

Black pigment in making—

Mortars, stuccos, concretes.

**Electrical****Ingredient of—**

Insulating compositions used in the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment, as well as cables and wiring.

**Explosives****Ingredient of—**

Liquid air explosive compositions.

Preparations used for making matches.

**Fertilizer****Ingredient of—**

Fertilizing compositions.

**Ink**

Black pigment in making—

Chinese inks, India inks, lithographic inks, marking inks, printing inks, stenciling inks.

**Jewelry**

Black pigment in coloring—

Artificial stones.

**Leather**

Black pigment in making—

Artificial leather, black leather, patent leather.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Black pigment in making—

Oilcloth and linoleum.

**Mechanical****Ingredient of—**

Furnace lutes.

**Metallurgical**

Black pigment in making—

Compositions for coating mechanical apparatus.

Reagent in treating—

Steel by the cementation process.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Auto-top dressings.

Compositions for making black buttons.

Compositions for making phonograph records.

Compositions for making typewriter ribbons.

Crayons, shoe polishes, stove polishes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Black pigment for various purposes.

For shading oil colors.

**Pigment in making—**

Automobile lacquers, black paints, black varnishes, black enamels, black lacquers, casein paints, glue paints, Japan varnishes, oil paints, paints for scenery.

**Paper**

Pigment in making—

Black coated paper, bookbinders' board, carbon copying paper, gray coated paper, paperboard products.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions containing mineral oil distillates or mixture of the same with other oils (added in place of graphite to increase the viscosity).

**Plastics**

Black pigment in making—

Colored cellulose and other plastic compositions.

**Printing**

In process engraving and the litho trades.

**Soap**

Pigment in—

Soaps.

**Stone**

Black pigment in making—

Artificial stone.

**Textile**

Black pigment in making—

Carriage cloth, tarpaulins, waxed colored cloth.

**Woodworking**

Black pigment for impregnating—

Furniture, ornamental work, musical instruments, picture frames, tops of desks and the like.

**Lauric Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Lauric Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol (Continued)***Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

*Resins*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.  
Polymerized vinyl compounds.  
Synthetic resins.

*Rubber*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Rubber.

**Lauric Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol***Bituminous*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

*Dye*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

*Resins*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.  
Polymerized vinyl compounds.  
Synthetic resins.

*Rubber*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
Rubber.

**Lauroyl Peroxide**

Synonyms: Dodecanoyl peroxide.

*Chemical*

Catalyst in—  
Polymerization processes.

*Cosmetic*

Bleaching agent for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

*Fats and Oils*

Bleaching agent for—  
Fats, greases, oils.

*Food*

Bleaching agent for—  
Fats, greases, oils.

*Miscellaneous*

Bleaching agent in—  
Processing various products.

*Resins and Waxes*

Catalyst in—  
Polymerization processes.  
Bleaching agent for—  
Waxes.

**Lauryl Acetate**

French: Acétate de dodécyle, Acétate dodécylique,  
Acétate de lauryle, Acétate laurylique.

German: Duodecylacetat, Duodecylazetat, Essigsäure-  
duodecylester, Essigsäurelaurinester, Essigsäureduo-  
decyl, Essigsäurelaurin, Laurinacetat, Laurinazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de dodecil, Acetato de lauril.

Italian: Acetato di dodecile, Acetato di lauril.

*Perfume*

Ingredient of—  
Perfumes.  
Perfume in—  
Cosmetics.

*Soap*

Perfume in—  
Toilet soaps.

**Lauryl Adipate***Paint and Varnish*

Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—  
Varnishes and similar compositions having a base  
of cellulose esters or ethers, in particular nitrocellu-  
lose and cellulose acetate.

**Laurylamine***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 436327) in making—  
Laurylurea by reacting with phosgene in toluene to  
give urea chloride and reacting with aqueous am-  
monia.

Laurylthiourea by reacting similarly with thiophos-  
gene.

Dilauryldithiocarbamates by reacting with carbon bi-  
sulphide and an alkali.

Trilaurylamine by reacting with lauryl bromide.

**Laurylaminooethanesulphononic Acid, Normal***Paper*

Remover (Brit. 438403) of—  
Printing ink, oily impurities, and other matter in  
process for reclaiming used or waste paper.

**Lauryl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de lauryle, Chlorure laurylique.

German: Chlorlauryl, Laurylchlorid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Fats and Oils*

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—  
Various vegetable and animal oils (used together  
with hydrogen peroxide).

*Food*

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) used together with hydro-  
gen peroxide in treating—  
Egg yolk, flour, meal.

*Soap*

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—  
Raw materials for soapmaking.

*Waxes and Resins*

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—  
Waxes (used together with hydrogen peroxide).

**Laurylcresol***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use  
in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other  
processes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-  
aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products  
with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids,  
or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to  
be valuable for the purposes named).

**Lauryl Cyanate***Insecticide and Fungicide*

As an insecticide (Brit. 436327).

As a fungicide (Brit. 436327).

**Lauryl Cyanide***Insecticide and Fungicide*

As an insecticide (Brit. 436327).

As an anticryptogamic (Brit. 436327).

**Lauryl Diethyldithiocarbamate***Insecticide and Fungicide*

Anticryptogamic (Brit. 436327).

Insecticide (Brit. 436327).

**Lauryl Hexahydrophenylenediacetate***Paint and Varnish*

Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—  
Varnishes and similar compositions having a base of  
cellulose esters or ethers, in particular nitrocellulose  
and cellulose acetate.

**Lauryl Hydrophthalate***Paint and Varnish*

Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—  
Varnishes and similar compositions having a base of  
cellulose esters or ethers, in particular nitrocellulose  
and cellulose acetate.

**Lauryl Isoselenocyanate***Disinfectant*

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Lauryl Isotellurocyanate***Disinfectant*

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Lauryl Isothiocyanate***Disinfectant*

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Lauryl Phthalate***Paint and Varnish*

Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—  
Varnishes and similar compositions having a base of  
cellulose esters or ethers, in particular nitrocellulose  
and cellulose acetate.

**Laurylpyridinium Sulphate****Fire-Prevention**

Starting point (Brit. 434856) in making—

Fire-extinguishing air foam by admixture with water, especially suitable for alcohol fires.

**Fuel**

Activator (Brit. 410956) in—

Flotation of coal.

**Metallurgical**

Activator (Brit. 410956) for—

Flotation reagents in ore separation.

**Laurylresorcinol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids or water-insoluble acids, and the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Lauryl Rhodanate Sodium Salt****Insecticide**

Insecticide of high toxicity for use in sprays.

**Lauryl Sebacate****Paint and Varnish**

Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—

Varnishes and similar compositions having a base of cellulose esters or ethers, in particular nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

**Lauryl Selenocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Lauryl Succinate****Paint and Varnish**

Gelatinizing or softening agent (Brit. 387534) in making—

Varnishes and similar compositions having a base of cellulose esters or ethers, in particular nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

**Lauryl-1-sulphuric Acid (Normal) Ester****Chemical**

As an emulsifying agent.

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 440575) in making—

Emulsifying agents with salts of lead, aluminum, iron, tin, or barium (such emulsifying agents are said to form water-in-oil emulsions and are, preferably, produced in situ by (1) dissolving the sulphuric acid ester in the oil and (2) agitating with an aqueous solution of the metal salt, for example, lead acetate; they are said to be useful for treating medicinal paraffin oil, neatsfoot oil, olive oil, castor oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, and petroleum lubricating oils; a heavy paraffin oil, so treated on the basis of 50 parts by weight of oil to 48.75 parts of water, is said to yield a heavy grease that has good lubricating properties and may readily be extended with oil; a water-linseed oil type emulsion is offered as suitable for use as a paint base).

**Lauryl Tellurocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Lauryl Thiocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Oils, Fats, and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases, by mixing and reacting with organo-metallic compounds.

**Laurylthiourea****Fungicide and Insecticide**

As a fungicide (Brit. 436327).

As an insecticide (Brit. 436327).

**Laurylurea****Fungicide and Insecticide**

As a fungicide (Brit. 436327).

As an insecticide (Brit. 436327).

**Lauryl Xanthate****Fungicide and Insecticide**

As a fungicide (Brit. 436327).

As an insecticide (Brit. 436327).

**Lead Acetate**

French: Acétate de plomb, Acétate plombique.

German: Bleiacetat, Bleiazetat, Essigsäuresblei, Essigsäuresbleioxyd.

Spanish: Acetato de plombo.

Italian: Acetato di piombo.

**Analysis**

Clarifying agent in carrying out optical determinations.

Reagent in preparing—

Lead test paper for sulphuretted hydrogen.

Reagent in determining or testing—

Albumin and protein matters, chromium trioxide and chromium salts, cottonseed oil, dextrin and other degraded starch products, glucose, gallic acid and galates, malic acid and malates, molybdcid acid and molybdates, liquid petrolatum (test for sulphur compounds), oxalic acid and oxalates, picric acid and picrates, picrolexin, tannic acid, saccharose, wool and silk fibers, sensitive reagent for sulphuretted hydrogen.

**Cement**

Ingredient of—

Ferrite cements.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, meta-chlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrobromotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracycene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

**Lead Acetate (Continued)**

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylaldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethylketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Ingredient** (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Reagent in making—**

Acetone, alum mordants, aluminum sulphacetate, aluminum-potassium sulphocyanate, catechin, diastase, ethyl isothiocyanate, lead acetate paper, malic acid and malates, oleic acid and oleates, peristalin.

**Starting point in making—**

Aluminum acetate, basic lead acetate, copper acetate, ferrous acetate, lead salts of acids and halogens, lead soaps, tin acetate, various other metallic acetates.

**Dye**

**Ingredient of—**

Lakes.

**Ink**

**Ingredient of—**

Printing inks.

**Insecticide**

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions containing arsenicals.

**Starting point in making—**

Lead arsenate insecticides.

**Leather**

**Reagent in—**

Dyeing, tanning, tawing.

**Metallurgical**

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used to produce a light steel-blue coloration on copper, a grayish-blue coloration on iron, an iridescent coloration on nickel, and a violet-bluish coloration on silver.

**Miscellaneous**

Clarifying and decolorizing agent for various purposes.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used to produce various colors on stone and similar substances.

**Paint and Varnish**

**As a drier.**

**Ingredient of—**

Paints and varnishes used on keels and bottoms of ships.

**Starting point in making—**

Chrome orange, chrome yellow, chrome red, lead driers, white lead.

**Paper**

**Reagent in making—**

Pulp and paper.

**Perfumery**

**Ingredient of—**

Cosmetics, hair dyes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sugar**

Clarifying agent in—

Refining molasses and sugar.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Mordant on—

Cotton fabrics and other yarns and fabrics.

Resist in—

Indigo dyeing.

Mordant on—

Calicoes and other fabrics.

—, **Finishing**

**Ingredient of—**

Waterproofing compositions.

—, **Manufacturing**

In weighting silks and rayons.

—, **Printing**

**Ingredient of—**

Pastes used for the production of colored designs on indigo-dyes fabrics.

Paste containing anilin black.

**Wine**

As a clarifying agent.

**Lead Albuminate**

French: Albuminate de plomb, Albuminate plombique.

German: Albuminsäuresblei, Bleialbuminat.

**Rubber**

**Reagent in—**

Reclaiming rubber from old tires and other manufactures (U. S. 1640817).

**Lead Alizarate**

French: Alizarate de plomb, Alizarate plombique.

German: Bleializarat.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Pigment in dyeing various yarns and fabrics.

—, **Printing**

Pigment in printing various fabrics.

**Lead-Ammonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de plomb et ammonium.

German: Bleiammoniumchlorid.

**Miscellaneous**

Carotting agent in treating—

Furs and felt (Brit. 271026).

**Lead Anacardate**

French: Anacardate de plomb, Anacardate plombique.

German: Anacardsäuresblei, Anacardsäuresbleioxyd, Bleianacardat.

**Insecticide**

As a vermifuge.

**Lead Antimoniate**

Synonyms: Antimony yellow, Naples yellow.

French: Plomb antimonique.

German: Bleiantimon, Spiessglanzblei.

**Ceramics**

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for decorating porcelain and other ceramic wares.

**Glass**

Staining agent.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a pigment.

**Lead Carbonate**

Synonyms: White lead.

French: Carbonate de plomb, Carbonate plombique.

German: Bleicarbonat, Kohlenstoffsäuresblei, Kohlen-säuresblei.

**Ceramics**

**Ingredient of—**

Glazes for potteries and porcelains.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 291419) in purifying—

Anthracene, coal-tar ammonia.

Stabilizer (Brit. 291419) in catalytic mixtures used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene.

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

**Lead Carbonate (Continued)**

Aldehydes and corresponding acids from toluene, ortho-nitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthochlorotoluene, chlorobromotoluene, chloronitrotoluene, bromonitrotoluene, dichlorotoluene, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, metachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, parachlorotoluene.

Aldehydes and corresponding acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, paracymene, and other derivatives.

Alphanaphthaquinone from anthracene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from anthracene.

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin.

Diphenic acid from phenanthrene.

Fluorenone from fluorene.

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane.

Maleic acid from naphthalene.

Maleic acid and fumaric acid from benzol, toluol, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride.

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Naphthaquinone from naphthalene.

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid.

Phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Salicylic aldehyde and salicylic acid from cresols.

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol.

Reagent in making—

Trichloromethylsulphonic acid.

Starting point in making—

Litharge.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (U. S. 1606662) of—

Transfer compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Component of—

Putties.

Pigment in—

Paints, varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Lead Chloride**

Synonyms: Horn lead.

French: Chlorure de plomb.

German: Bleichlorid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in purifying—

Alcohols (U. S. 1601404).

Starting point in making—

Lead acetate, lead arsenate, lead borate, lead chromate, lead hydroxide, lead iodide, lead linoleate, lead molybdate, lead betanaphthalenesulphonate, lead oleate, lead resinate, lead silicate, lead stearate, lead sulphate, lead tetrachloride, lead tetraethyl, lead thiosulphate, lead tungstate, zinc chloride, anhydrous (U. S. 1590229).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Cassel yellow, Paris yellow, Turner's yellow.

Starting point in making—

Chrome orange, chrome red, chrome yellow.

**Lead Diamyldithiocarbamate****Rubber**

Accelerator (Brit. 439215) for—

Vulcanization.

**Lead Dibenzylidithiocarbamate****Rubber**

Accelerator (Brit. 439215) in—

Vulcanization.

**Lead Dibutylidithiocarbamate****Rubber**

Accelerator (Brit. 439215) for—

Vulcanization.

**Lead Diethylthiocyanate**

Synonyms: Lead diethylsulphocyanate, Lead diethylsulphocyanide.

French: Diéthylesulphocyanate de plomb, Diéthylethiocyanate de plomb.

German: Bleidiaethylsulfocyanid, Bleidiaethylthiocyanat, Diaethylsulfocyansauresblei.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ethyl phosphate.

**Lead 3:5-Dinitrobenzoate****Explosives**

Ingredient (U. S. 1887919) of—

Priming mixtures.

**Lead Dipentamethylenethiuramdisulphide****Rubber**

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Lead Dipentamethylenethiurammonosulphide****Rubber**

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Lead Dipentamethylenethiuramtetrasulphide****Rubber**

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Lead Erucate**

French: Erucate de plomb, Erucate plombique.

German: Bleierucat, Erucinsäuresblei, Erucinsäuresbleioxyd.

**Building**

Reagent in waterproofing—

Concrete, stucco.

**Leather**

Reagent in waterproofing—

Leather and leather goods.

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Metal-coating compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of insulating tape.

Compositions used in the dressing and finishing of leather.

Insulating compositions.

Reagent in treating—

Fishing gear, nets, and tackle to prevent marine growths and to protect them against mildew.

**Oils and Fats**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compositions.

Substitute for fats in making—

Cup greases, cylinder oils, steam turbine oils.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier in making—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

Starting point in making—

Paint and varnish driers.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the waterproofing of paper, pulp, and various products made from them.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Lead Laurate**

French: Laurate de plomb, Laurate plombique.

German: Bleilaurat, Laurinsäuresblei, Laurinsäuresbleioxyd.

**Building**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the waterproofing and damp-proofing of concrete, stucco, plaster, and other porous surfaces in walls, cellars, and other parts of buildings.

**Lead Laurate (Continued)****Fats and Oils****Ingredient of—**

- Preparations used for various purposes.
- Special lubricating compositions.
- Substitute for fats in making—
- Cup greases, cylinder oils, steam turbine oils.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

- Compositions used for the waterproofing and softening of leather and leather goods.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

- Compositions used in the manufacture of adhesive tape.
- Compositions used for insulating purposes.
- Compositions used in various waterproofing processes.
- Compositions containing black and colored leads, used in the manufacture of pencils, crayons, and the like.
- Compositions for preventing mildew.
- Compositions for treating fishing gear and tackle to prevent sea growths thereon.
- Compositions containing starch and boric acid, used for medical purposes.
- Compositions used in cutting metals.

**Paint and Varnish****Drier in making—**

- Lacquers, paints, varnishes, special roofing preparations.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

- Compositions used in the waterproofing of paper, pulp, cardboard, and paper board and products made therefrom.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

- Lubricating compositions containing petroleum oils or distillates, mineral oil greases, solid lubricants.

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Linoleum and Oilcloth****Drier in making—**

- Coating compositions.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

- Softening compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Lead 2-Mononitroresorcinate****Explosives and Matches****Ingredient (Brit. 428872) of—**

- Flash composition for use in electric igniters for blasting fuses and the like (used in admixture with finely divided zirconium in a solution of nitrocellulose).

**Lead Oleate****French: Oléate de plomb, Oléate plombique.****German: Bleioleat, Oleinsäuresblei, Oleinsäuresbleioxyd.****Building****Reagent in waterproofing—**

- Concrete, stucco.

**Fats and Oils****Ingredient of—**

- Lubricating compositions, metal-coating compositions.
- Substitute for fats in making—
- Cup grease, cylinder oils, steam turbine oils.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

- Dressing compositions.
- Reagent in waterproofing—
- Leather and leather goods.

**Mechanical****As a lubricant.****Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

- Compositions used in the manufacture of insulating tape.
- Insulating compositions.

**Reagent in treating—**

- Fishing gear, nets, and tackle to prevent marine growths and to protect them against mildew.

**Paint and Varnish****Drier in making—**

- Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Starting point in making—**

- Paint and varnish driers.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

- Compositions used in the waterproofing of paper, pulp, and various products made from these.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

- Cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Rubber****Accelerator in vulcanization.****Lead Palmitate****French: Palmitate de plomb, Palmitate plombique.****German: Bleipalmitat, Palmitinsäuresblei, Palmitinsäuresbleioxyd.****Building****Ingredient of—**

- Compositions used in the waterproofing and damp-proofing of concrete, stucco, plaster and other porous surfaces.

**Fats and Oils****Ingredient of—**

- Fat and oil preparations used for various purposes.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

- Waterproofing and softening compositions.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Drier in making—**

- Coating compositions.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

- Adhesive tape coatings.
- Black and colored compositions used in the manufacture of pencils and crayons.
- Compositions for treating fishing nets and lines to prevent marine growths on them.
- Insulating compositions, mildew preventives, waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical****Ingredient of—**

- Metal-cutting compositions, special lubricating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish****Drier in making—**

- Lacquers, paints, varnishes.
- Special roofing preparations, such as asbestos-cresote tar cements.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

- Compositions used in the waterproofing of paper, pulp, paperboard, cardboard, and their products.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

- Pomades.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

- Lubricating compositions, mineral oil greases, solid lubricants.

**Substitute for fats in making—**

- Cup greases, cylinder oils, steam turbine oils.

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Rubber****Ingredient of—**

- Dusting powders.
- Substitute for gum rubber.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

- Softening compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Lead Pentamethylenedithiocarbamate****Rubber****Secondary activator in—**

- Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Lead Resinate****Synonyms: Lead soap, Resinate of lead.****French: Résinate de plomb.****German: Bleiresinat, Harzsauresblei.****Paint and Varnish****Drier in making—**

- Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.



**Lead Resinate (Continued)***Textile*—, *Finishing***Ingredient of—**

Waterproofing compositions for textile yarns and fabrics.

**Lead Silicate**

French: Silicate de plomb.

German: Bleisilikat, Kieselsäuresblei.

*Ceramics***Ingredient of—**

Enamels, glazes.

*Glass*

Raw material in glassmaking.

*Paint and Varnish*

White pigment in combination with lead sulphate.

*Textile*—, *Finishing***Ingredient of—**

Fireproofing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Lead Stearate**

French: Stéarate de plomb, Stéarate plombique.

German: Bleisterat, Stearinsäuresblei, Stearinsäuresbleioxyd.

*Building***Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the waterproofing and damp-proofing of concrete, stucco, plaster, and other porous surfaces.

*Fats and Oils***Ingredient of—**

Fat and oil preparations used for various purposes.

*Leather***Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for the waterproofing and softening.

*Linoleum and Oilcloth***Drier in—**

Coating compositions.

*Miscellaneous***Ingredient of—**

Adhesive tape coatings.

Black and colored compositions used in the manufacture of pencils and crayons.

Compositions for treating fishing nets and lines to prevent sea growths thereon.

Insulating compositions, mildew preventives, waterproofing compositions.

*Mechanical***Ingredient of—**

Metal-cutting compositions, special lubricating compositions.

*Paint and Varnish***Drier in making—**

Lacquers, paints, varnishes.

Special roofing preparations, such as asbestos-cresote tar cements.

*Paper***Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the waterproofing of paper, pulp, cardboard, paperboard, and their products.

*Perfume***Ingredient of—**

Pomades.

*Petroleum***Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions, mineral oil greases, solid lubricants.

Substitute for fats in making—

Cup greases, cylinder oils, steam turbine oils.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Rubber***Ingredient of—**

Dusting powders.

Substitute for gum rubber.

*Textile***Ingredient of—**

Softening compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Lead Sulphate**

Synonyms: Sublimed white lead.

French: Sulfate de plomb neutre.

German: Bleisulfat, Metallweiss, Muehlhausenerweiss, Normales bleisulfat, Schwefelsäuresblei.

*Ceramics***Ingredient of—**

Glazes used on chinaware and porcelains.

*Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 291419) in purifying—

Anthracene, calicoes.

Stabilizer (Brit. 291419) in catalytic mixtures used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene.

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and corresponding acids from toluol, ortho-nitrotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metanitrotoluene, orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metabromotoluene, dinitrotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes.

Aldehydes and corresponding acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, paracycene, and other intermediates.

Alphanaphthaquinone from anthracene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from anthracene.

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin.

Diphenic acid from phenanthrene.

Fluorenone from fluorene.

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane.

Maleic acid from naphthalene.

Maleic acid and fumaric acid from benzol, toluol, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride.

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Naphthaquinone from naphthalene.

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid.

Phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Salicylic aldehyde and salicylic acid from cresols.

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol.

Starting point in making—

Lead salts, metallic lead.

*Dye*

Substratum in—

Lakes.

*Electrical*

Starting point in making—

Active material for positive electrodes of storage batteries.

*Ink*

Substratum in—

Lithographic inks.

*Paint and Varnish*

Pigment in—

Paints, rapid drying oil varnishes.

*Rubber*

Ingredient of—

Batches.

*Textile*

—, *Dyeing*

As an assist.

—, *Printing*

Assist on.

**Lead Titanate**

French: Plomb de titane, Plomb titanique, Titanate de plomb.

German: Titansäuresblei.

*Paint and Varnish*

Pigment in—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers; it is of pale-yellow color, and is said to have a very high hiding power, to be inert toward all paint mediums and resistant to chalking, to absorb ultraviolet light to the extent of practically 100 percent, placing it in the same category as carbon black and giving it a protective effect on other tints; it is claimed that a film of lead

**Lead Titanate (Continued)**

titanate in oil exposed to outside weather conditions showed remarkable superiority over the usual lead-zinc oxide extender paint, and after three years at 45° south was still sound; it is further claimed that: "many uses suggest themselves for a pigment with the characteristics of lead titanate; it will undoubtedly find a place in the formulation of exterior house paint tints for the purpose of increasing durability and giving better control of type of failure and tint retention; its properties and behavior in linseed oil also suggest possible advantages as a pigment constituent for exterior primers on wood; it is also apparent that it will be a useful material for finishing coats on steel structures such as bridges, gas-holders, and other industrial units where long life and protection from corrosion are essential factors; lead titanate has also rust-inhibitive properties to a marked extent when applied as the first coat to iron and steel; comparisons with red lead, for example, have been made over a four-year period, and for this period lead titanate appears to be equal to red lead as a rust-inhibitor; this period of test is not sufficiently long nor are the tests sufficiently numerous for making an arbitrary statement with respect to this property, but it is at least indicative of some rust-inhibitive value; in enamels and other gloss finishes lead titanate contributes not only to long life, but to gloss and color retention."

**Lead-Titanium Tungstate-Resinate***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 395406).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Lead Triethyliodide**

French: Triéthyleiodure de plomb.

German: Bleitriäthyljodid, Triäthyljodblei.

*Printing*

Ingredient (as stabilizer) (Brit. 270386) of preparations for—

Color record intaglio, halftone printing plates, line engraving on zinc and copper, monochrome intaglio, relief printing plates, screenless grained litho plates.

**Lead Tungate**

French: Tungate de plomb.

German: Bleitungat.

*Paint and Varnish*

Drier (Brit. 270387) in making—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, stains, varnishes.

*Photographic*

Ingredient (Brit. 270387) in making—

Light-sensitive varnishes.

**Lemon Oil**

Latin: Oleum citri, Oleum limonis.

French: Essence de citron, Huile de citron, Huile volatile de citron.

German: Citronenöl, Zitronenöl.

Spanish: Essencia de limon.

Italian: Olio di limone.

*Chemical*

Ingredient of—

Artificial raspberry essence.

Starting point in making—

Citral, limonene, phellandrene.

*Food*

Flavoring in—

Bakery products, beverages, candies.

*Perfumery*

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, mouthwashes, perfumes, skin-bleaching powder (U. S. 1620269).

*Soap*

Perfume for—

Toilet soap.

**Leptospermum Citratum Oil**

Latin: Oleum leptospermum citratum.

*Chemical*

Source of—

Citral, citronellol, geranol.

**Leuco-5-aminoindole-2:1'-anthraceneindigo Dihydrogendisulphate***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 2000133) in making—

Water-soluble, azo dyes, which are said to form insoluble dyes of deeper shade and good washing fastness when oxidized on the fiber.

**Leuco-5-amino-4'-methoxy-4:7-dimethylindole-2:2'-naphthaleneindigo Dihydrogendisulphate***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 2000133) in making—

Water-soluble azo dyes which form insoluble dyes of deeper shade and good washing fastness when oxidized on the fiber.

**Leuco-5-amino-4'-methoxyindole-2:2'-naphthaleneindigo Dihydrogendisulphate***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 2000133) in making—

Water-soluble azo dyes which form insoluble dyes of deeper shade and good washing fastness when oxidized on the fiber.

**Leuco-4'-chlor-5-aminoindole-2'-naphthaleneindigo Dihydrogendisulphate***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 2000133) in making—

Water-soluble, azo dyes, which are said to form insoluble dyes of deeper shade and good washing fastness when oxidized on the fiber.

**Leuco-4'-chlor-5-aminoindole-2:1'-thionaphthenindigo Dihydrogendisulphate***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 2000133) in making—

Water-soluble, azo dyes, which are said to form insoluble dyes of deeper shade and good washing fastness when oxidized on the fiber.

**Leuco-5-chlor-4'-amino-7-methoxy-4-methylindole-2:2'-thionaphthenindigo Dihydrogendisulphate***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 2000133) in making—

Water-soluble azo dyes which form insoluble dyes of deeper shade and good washing fastness when oxidized on the fiber.

**Leuco-9-chloro-5-amino-1:2-naphthindole-2:1'-(3:4-benzo) thionaphthenindigo Dihydrogendisulphate***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 2000133) in making—

Water-soluble azo dyes which form insoluble dyes of deeper shade and good washing fastness when oxidized on the fiber.

**Leuco-6:4'-dichlor-5-amino-7-methylindole-2:2'-naphthaleneindigo Dihydrogendisulphate***Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 2000133) in making—

Water-soluble azo dyes which form insoluble dyes of deeper shade and good washing fastness when oxidized on the fiber.

**Leuco Dimethylphenylene Green**

French: Vert de leuco diméthylephénylène.

German: Leukodimethylphenylengrün.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 282111) in making dyestuffs for animal fibers, pelts, and acetate rayon with the aid of—

Alphanaphthol, alphanaphthylamine, betanaphthol, betanaphthylamine, 1:5-dioxynaphthalene, 2:7-dioxynaphthalene.

**Leuco Quinonophenolimide**

German: Leukochinonphenolimid.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 282111) in making dyestuffs for animal fibers, pelts, and acetate rayon with the aid of—

Alphanaphthol, alphanaphthylamine, betanaphthol, betanaphthylamine, 1:5-dioxynaphthalene, 2:7-dioxynaphthalene.

**Leucotetrabromoindigo**

German: Leukotetrabromindig.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 267952) in making ester derivatives (dyestuffs) with—

Dimethylanilin, pyridin.

**Leuco-1:4:5:8-tetrahydroxyanthraquinone****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 396976) in making—  
Triaminohydroxyanthraquinones.

**Leucothioindigo**

German: Leukothioindigo.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 267952) in making ester derivatives (dyestuffs) with—  
Dimethylanilin, pyridin.

**Leuco Toluylene Blue**

French: Leuco bleu de tolylène.

German: Leucotoluylenblau.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 282111) in making dyestuffs for animal fibers, pelts, acetate rayon with—  
Alphanaphthol, alphanaphthylamine, betanaphthol, betanaphthylamine, 1:5-dioxynaphthalene, 2:7-dioxynaphthalene.

**Levant Wormseed Oil**

Synonyms: Oil of santonica.

French: Essence de semencontra, Essence de semencine.

German: Wurmsamenöl, Zitwersamenöl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Santonin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Levulinic Acid**

Synonyms: Beta-acetylpropionic acid, Laevulinic acid, Levulinic acid, Pentanone-4-oic-1 acid.

French: Acide bêta-acétylpropionique, Acide lévulinique, Acide lévulique, Acide pentanone-4-oïque-1.

German: Betylpropionsäure, Laevulinsäure, Levulin-säure, 4-Pentanon-1-säure.

Spanish: Acido beta-acetilpropionico.

Italian: Acido beta-acetilpropionico.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Antithermin, intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceutical chemicals, synthetic aromatic chemicals.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Mordant in—  
Dyeing yarns and fabrics (used in place of acetic acid).

**—, Printing**

Mordant in—  
Printing fabrics (used in place of acetic acid).

**Solvent for—**

Indulins and nigrosin in printing cottons.

**Lignic Acid****Petroleum**

Viscosity deceiver (U. S. 1999766) of—

Fluid clay mud encountered in oil well drilling (used in conjunction with a small amount of caustic alkali).

**Lignite Pitch**

French: Brai d'houille, brun; Brai de lignite.

German: Braunkohlepech.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Lignite pitch coke.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—  
Insulating compositions used for various electrical purposes.

**Fuel**

As a fuel.

Binder in—

Fuel briquettes

Ingredient of—  
Artificial fuels.

**Gas**

Raw material in making gas for illumination and industrial use.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Fillers used for paving purposes.

Paving compositions.

Various asphaltic compositions.

Various compositions used for coating pipes and the like.

Waterproofing, weatherproofing, and wearproofing compositions used in treating various materials (Brit. 335247).

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Roof cements, roofing papers, roofing preparations. Special varnishes and paints.

Waterproofing compositions for treating concrete, building stone, and the like.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for treating paper and pulp products in order to render them waterproof, weatherproof, and wearproof (Brit. 335247).

Compositions used in making heavy papers.

**Textile****Ingredient (Brit. 335247) of—**

Compositions used in treating cotton, woolen, and other textiles to render the products waterproof, weatherproof, and wearproof.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Preserving compositions.

Waterproofing, wearproofing, and weatherproofing compositions (Brit. 335247).

**Linalyl Acetate**

Synonyms: Artificial oil of bergamot, Bergamiol, Linalyl methanecarboxylate.

French: Acétate de linalyle, Acétate linalylique, Essence de bergamote, artificielle; Methanecarboxylate de linalyle, Methanecarboxylate linalylique.

German: Essigsäurelinanylester, Essigsäurelinalyl, Kuenstliche bergamoteöl, Linalylmethanecarboxylat, Methancarbonsäurelinalylester.

**Food****Flavor in—**

Candies and other food products.

**Perfume****Ingredient of the following artificial essences:—**

Bergamot, clover, curomoji, gardenia, jasmine, lavender, lemon, lilac, linden, lily of the valley, neroli, orange, petitgrain, ylang-ylang.

**Perfume in—**

Cosmetics, toilet waters.

**Soap****Perfume in—**

Toilet soaps.

**Linalyl Carboxethylate**

French: Carboxéthylate de linalyle.

German: Linalylcarboxaethylat.

Spanish: Carboxetilato de linalil.

Italian: Carbossietilato di linalile.

**Perfume****Ingredient (French 650100) of—**

Perfumes.

**Linalyl Propionate**

Synonyms: Linalyl methylacetate.

French: Méthyleacétate de linalyle, Méthyleacétate linalylique, Propionate de linalyle, Propionate linalylique.

German: Aethancarbonsäurelinalylester, Aethancarbonsäureslinalyl, Linalylmethylacetat, Linalylmethylazetat, Linalylpropionat, Methyleessigsäurelinalylester, Methyleessigsäureslinalyl, Propansäurelinalylester, Propansäureslinalyl, Propionsäurelinalylester, Propionsäureslinalyl.

**Oils and Fats****Odor-enhancer for—**

Bergamot oil, lavender oil.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Eau de cologne, lily perfumes, lily of the valley perfumes.

**Perfume in—**

Cosmetics.

**Soap****Perfume in—**

Toilet soaps.

**Linoleic Acid Chloride****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 407956) in making pour-point improvers for machine oils, gear oils, and other lubricants by condensing with—

Anilin, anthracene oil.

Aromatics obtained by destructive hydrogenation or by dehydrogenation.

Benzene.

Cracking gases containing gaseous olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene).

Cyclic terpenes, ethylnaphthalene, liquid olefins, middle oil, naphthalene, naphthols, naphthylamines, nitrated aromatics, phenols, tars, toluene, xylene.

**Liquid Sulphur Dioxide**

French: Acide sulfureux, liquefié, Acide sulfuroux, liquide, Oxyde sulfuroux, liquide.

German: Verflüssigte schweflige Säure, Verflüssigtes Schwefeldioxyd.

**Agriculture**

General fumigant and disinfectant on the farm and in the dairy.

**Brewing**

General fumigant for—

Beer barrels, apparatus, and containers.

Preservative for—

Hops, beer, and porter, particularly for preventing the growth of fungi in hops.

**Chemical**

Extracting agent in various processes.

Oxidizing agent in various processes.

Purifying agent in various processes.

Reagent for—

Continuous treatment of hydrocarbons (French 553546).

Deodorizing organic solvents.

Reagent in—

Extracting bituminous matters from lignite.

Liquefying nitrous oxide in admixture with carbon dioxide.

Purifying crude tannin extracts.

Mashes used in the manufacture of alcohol.

Organic chemicals.

Waste organic matter.

Recovering volatile solvents and other volatile products.

Reagent in making—

Alum from alum shale.

Aluminum sulphite from aluminum oxide or aluminum hydroxide.

Ammonium sulphite from ammonium salts.

Bismuth sulphite from bismuth chloride.

Calcium bisulphite by action on calcium hydroxide.

Calcium hyposulphite from calcium hydroxide and sulphur.

Calcium sulphite by action on calcium carbonate.

Chromium bisulphate from chromium hydroxide.

Chromium alum from chromium sulphate and potassium sulphate.

Compounds made with phenols and the like and used as photographic developers (German 164664).

Calcium hydrosulphite.

Cuprous chloride from copper sulphate and sodium chloride.

Cuprous iodide from copper sulphate and potassium iodide.

Cuprous sulphocyanide from a solution of a cupric salt, such as cupric sulphate, and potassium sulphocyanide or ammonium sulphocyanide.

Cuprous bromide from copper sulphate and potassium bromide or sodium bromide.

Dicalcium phosphate from tricalcium phosphate obtained from the treatment of bones.

Dithionic acid as manganese salt by action on suspensions of manganese dioxide in water.

Double salts with acetates of various metals, such as sodium acetate, potassium acetate, lead acetate, nickel acetate, copper acetate, magnesium acetate, strontium acetate, calcium acetate, zinc acetate (Brit. 212902).

Glauber's salt from sodium chloride (German 17409).

Hydrosulphites of various metals of the alkali, alkaline earth, earth, rare, and heavy metals series.

Iodine by action on the natural mother liquors obtained from the ashes of seaweed or from Chile saltpeter.

Intermediate chemicals.

Hydroquinone from quinone.

Lead sulphite by reaction with a solution of a lead salt, such as lead nitrate.

Lead thiosulphate by reaction with a solution of a lead salt, such as lead nitrate.

Liquid air.

Lithium sulphite by reaction with a solution of a lithium salt, such as lithium hydroxide.

Magnesium hydrosulphite.

Magnesium sulphite by action on a solution of magnesium nitrate.

Manganese sulphite by reaction with a solution of a manganese salt, such as manganese chloride.

Mercurous chloride from mercuric chloride.

Metanitrilanin from metadinitrobenzene.

Metabisulphites of various alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, and earth metals.

Nickel sulphite by reaction on a solution of a nickel salt, such as nickel nitrate.

4-Nitro-2-aminophenol from 2,4-dinitrophenol (German 289454).

Organic chemicals.

Paraphenylenediaminesulphonic acid from quinonediimide.

Pharmaceutical chemicals.

Phosphoric acid.

Potassium hydrosulphite by reaction on a solution of a potassium salt.

Potassium metabisulphite by reaction with a potassium salt.

Potassium sulphite.

Potassium sulphate and ammonium chloride from potassium chloride and ammonia (French 627299).

Saltcake by the Hargreave's process.

Sodium hydrosulphite by action on solutions of sodium salts.

Sodium metabisulphite.

Sodium nitrite by reduction of sodium nitrate.

Sodium sulphate, sodium sulphite.

Sodium thiosulphate from sodium sulphite mother liquor.

Sulphuryl chloride by reaction with gaseous chlorine.

Tartaric acid.

Thionyl chloride with the aid of phosphorus pentoxide.

Thiosulphates of various elements, such as heavy metals, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, and earth metals.

Triethionic acid from potassium thiosulphate or potassium bisulphite.

Para-aminophenolalaphadisulphonic acid and para-aminophenolsulphonic acid from paranitrophenol.

Various pharmaceutical chemicals, such as alkyl-hydroxy-alkyl and dihydroxy-alkyl-arsinic acids (French 585970).

Zinc sulphite.

Reducing agent in various processes.

Solvent for—

Acids, such as chloroacetic, dichloroacetic, alpha-bromobutyric, benzoic, salicylic, metaoxybenzoic, betanaphtholic.

Ammonium iodide.

Ammonium sulphocyanide.

Bases, such as formamide, acetnaphthalide, diethylamine, anilin, diphenylamine, benzylamine, paratoluidin, alphanaphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, phenylbetanaphthylamine, benzidin, chrysianilin, carbazol, quinolin, pyridin, acetalinide.

Esters, such as ethyl acetate, diethyl succinate, diethyl isopropylacetate, diethyl bromoacetate, diethyl cinnamate, dimethyl malate, diethyl mandelate.

Fatty alcohols, including those from methyl to capryl, benzyl alcohol, menthol, borneol, orthocresol, betanaphthol, hydroquinone, phenol, trinitroresorcinol.

Hydrocarbons, such as benzene, toluene, diphenyl, fluorene, phenanthrene, naphthalene, nitrobenzene, limonene, pinene, anthraquinone.

Nitrocellulose (French 535346).

Picric acid, potassium bromide, potassium iodide, sodium bromide, sodium iodide.

Various chemicals and chemical products.

Starting point in making—

Stripping compounds.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Sulphur dyestuffs.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in bleaching—

Fatty acids derived from animal and vegetable fats and oils.

Vegetable and animal fats and oils.

**Liquid Sulphur Dioxide (Continued)**

Reagent in making—

Corn oil.

Reagent in treating—

Animal and vegetable fats and oils, for the purpose of removing bad odors.

Animal substances, oilseeds, and the like, for the purpose of removing their fat and oil content.

Solvent for—

Fats and oils.

**Food**

Bleaching agent in treating—

Edible gelatin.

Flour, such as wheat flour and rye flour.

Fruits, such as cherries, plums, grapes.

Malt, mushrooms, nuts, oats and other grains.

Various other natural and artificial food products.

Preservative and disinfectant in treating—

Asparagus in glass bottles, dry meats, grapes, mutton, plums, potatoes, sausage casings, various other natural and prepared foods, vegetables.

Reagent in making—

Cider.

**Gas**

Reagent in—

Refining oils and other products obtained from coal-tar, brown tar, and the like, by distillation (Brit. 275884).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent in—

Bleaching bone glue, gelatin, isinglass.

Extracting gelatin from bones (German 50360).

Preserving bone stock, gluestock.

**Gums**

Bleaching agent for—

Gum arabic.

**Leather**

As a bleaching agent.

Reagent in—

Deliming hides.

Reducing chrome tan liquors.

Soaking and pickling hides in the chrome tanning process.

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant in ice machines.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in various smelting and other processes.

Reagent in extracting—

Copper from certain ores.

Copper and lead from roasted ores.

Copper and other metals from sulphide ores.

Gold from its ores, selenium from its ores, silver from its ores, tellurium from ores, titanium from ores.

Vanadium from its ores (French 580094).

Various metals from their ores, zinc from its ores.

Reagent in—

Reducing ores and minerals (U. S. 1528206).

**Miscellaneous**

As a fire extinguisher.

As a preservative.

As a rat-killer.

Bleaching agent in treating—

Animal and vegetable matter of various sort.

Basketware, catgut, cork, feathers, hog bristles, plumes, sponges, straw hats (French 618007).

Woven work of rattan and similar material.

Disinfectant for—

Barrels and casks (French 609849 and 613615).

Cotton, wool, gauze, and the like, for the manufacture of bandages (Brit. 14813-1893).

General purposes.

Miscellaneous products (French 597622).

Rooms and ships.

Reagent for—

Extracting and decomposing bitumens (German 437210).

Recovering volatile products.

Removing wine and fruit stains from fabrics.

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose, to form films (French 553546).

Sterilizing agent for various purposes (French 597622).

**Paper**

Antichlor in bleaching process.

Bleaching agent in treating—

Rag stock, wood pulp.

Reagent in—

Direct digestion of wood by the sulphite process.

Making sulphite liquor.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in—

Purifying mineral oils (French 550758).

Refining kerosene.

Light lubricating oils (Brit. 275433).

Petroleum, transformer oils.

Treating cracked oils to remove unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for the treatment of skin diseases.

**Photographic**

Reagent (French 553546) in—

Dissolving nitrocellulose in the manufacture of films.

**Refrigeration**

As a refrigerant.

Ingredient (Canadian 272902) of—

Refrigerating mixtures with ether.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (German 219570) in making—

Artificial resins by the condensation of phenol.

**Sanitation**

Fumigant (French 623395) for—

Rooms and clothing.

**Starch**

As a bleaching agent.

Reagent in making—

Cornstarch.

**Sugar**

Bleaching agent in treating—

Sugars and sugar juices.

Reagent for—

Making sugar by the saccharification of starch.

Saturating sugar juices.

Treating beet juice after saturation.

**Textile**

—, Bleaching

Antichlor in—

Bleaching with chlorine.

Bleaching agent for—

Silk and wool.

—, Finishing

Reagent (French 553546) for—

Dissolving nitrocellulose in the process of making coated fabrics.

—, Manufacturing

Reagent in—

Purifying crude viscose for the manufacture of viscose rayon.

**Wine**

Disinfectant for—

Barrels, apparatus, and containers.

**Liquorice Juice**

Latin: Succus liquiritiae.

French: Jus de réglisse, Suc de réglisse.

German: Baerenzuckersaft, Lakritzensaft, Sucssholzsaft.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Beverages, confectionery.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Tobacco**

Ingredient of—

Chewing tobacco.

**Litharge**

Synonyms: Lead monoxide, Lead oxide.

Latin: Lithargyrum, Plumbi oxidum, Plumbum oxydatum.

French: Mono-oxide de plomb, Proto-oxide de plomb.

German: Bleiglätte, Bleioxyd.

Spanish: Litargirio.

Italian: Litargirio.

Note: An oxide of lead corresponding to the formula PbO. Massicot is the unfused and litharge the fused compound; the tendency at the present time is to drop the use of the term, "Massicot," and to use "Litharge" for all varieties of lead monoxide.

**Ceramics**

Base material in making lead glazes for—

Insides of sagers, insulating porcelain, ornamental tile, stoneware.

Yellow ware, such as bowls, tubs, crocks, household utensils.

**Litharge (Continued)**

Starting point in making—

Acid-resisting cements, stoneware cements.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Chrome yellow, lakes, lead chemicals.

**Electrical**

Base material in making—

Storage battery plates.

**Glass**

Substitute for red lead in making—

Automobile lamp lenses, camera lenses, cut glassware, flint glass.

Glass of brilliance, clearness, and quality.

Lead glass, microscope lenses, optical lenses, search-light lenses, tableware of good quality, telescope lenses.

**Insecticide**

Starting point in making—

Lead arsenate.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Drier.

Starting point in making—

Driers.

**Mechanical**

Starting point in making—

Pipe-joint cements.

**Metallurgical**

Flux in assaying—

Gold ores, silver ores.

Ingredient of—

Enamel frits for enameled iron sanitary ware, stove parts, signs, and various other enameled iron products (but not enameled cooking utensils).

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier.

Pigment in—

Paints.

Starting point in making—

Chrome yellow, driers, lakes.

**Petroleum**

Starting point in making—

Sodium plumbite used as a sulphur-removing agent.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in—

Curing processes, chiefly for footwear, mechanical and molded goods.

Toughener in—

Curing processes, chiefly for footwear, mechanical and molded goods.

**Lithium Acetate**

French: Acétate de lithine, Acétate de lithium.

German: Essigsäureslithium, Essigsäureslithiumoxyd,

Lithiumacetat, Lithiumazetat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various salts of lithium.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

Delustering agent (Brit. 260312) in making—

Dull rayons.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 290395) of—

Tanning compositions, containing chromic acid (added for the purpose of obtaining more uniform tanning).

**Lithium Bromide**

Synonyms: Bromide of lithia.

Latin: Lithium bromatum.

French: Bromure de lithium, Lithium bromique.

German: Bromlithium, Lithiumbromid.

Spanish: Bromure de litio.

Italian: Bromuro di litio.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (French 671501) of—

Soldering compositions for magnesium alloys, containing also lithium chloride and potassium fluoride.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Sedative.

Suggested for use in treating—

Nervous conditions.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Film emulsions.

**Lithium Carbonate**

French: Carbonate de lithium.

German: Kohlensaureslithium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making the following salts of lithium:—

Acetylsalicylate, benzoate, bromide, chloride, citrate, fluoride, iodide.

Reagent in making—

Apyron.

**Food**

Ingredient in making—

Mineral waters.

Reagent in treating—

Citrous fruits to prevent decay and decomposition.

**Jewelry**

Ingredient in making—

Synthetic aquamarines (Brit. 270316).

Synthetic emeralds (U. S. 1579033).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient in making—

Luminescent paints and varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Lithium Chromate**

French: Chromate de lithium.

German: Chromsaureslithium, Lithiumchromat.

**Textile**—, *Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of solutions for—

Delustering fabrics and threads made of rayon (Brit. 260312).

**Lithium Citrate**

Synonyms: Citrate of lithia.

Latin: Lithae citras, Lithium citricum.

French: Citrate de lithane, Citrate de lithium.

German: Lithiumcitrat.

Spanish: Citrato de litio.

Italian: Citrato di litio.

**Beverage**

Ingredient of—

Effervescent beverages.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Diaphoretic, diuretic, substitute of other citrate salts.

**Lithium Iodide**

French: Iodure de lithium.

German: Lithiumjodid.

**Food**

Reagent in making—

Mineral waters.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent in making photographic papers.

**Lithium Oxalate**

French: Oxalate de lithium.

German: Lithiumoxalat, Oxalsäureslithium.

**Textile**—, *Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of solutions for—

Delustering rayon fabrics or threads (Brit. 260312).

**Lithium Selenide**

German: Selenlithium.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used against chestnut blight fungus.

**Lithium Sulphate**

French: Sulphate de lithium.

German: Lithiumsulfat, Schwefelsäureslithium.

**Textile**—, *Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of solutions for—

Delustering fabrics and threads made of rayon (Brit. 260312).

**Logwood**

Synonyms: Hematine.

Latin: Haematoxylon, Lignum campechianum,

Lignum coeruleum.

French: Bois de campêche, Boisé de sang, Hematine.

German: Blauholz, Blutholz, Campecheholz, Haema-

tein, Hematein, Kampschenholz.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Printing inks, stencil inks, writing inks.

**Leather**

Mordant in dyeing—

Leather.

Tanning agent.

**Paper**

Reagent in making—

Paper (needle).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Mordant for—

Yarns and fabrics.

—, *Finishing*

Reagent in—

Weighing silk.

**Stone**

Ingredient of—

Artificial stones.

**Wine**

Coloring agent for—

Cheap grades of wine (U. S. 1643272).

**Madder**

Synonyms: Ruria, Turkey red.

Latin: Radix rubiae tinctorium.

French: Garance.

German: Faerberroete, Krapp.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Artists' pigments, fine paints, stains.

**Paper**

Pigment in printing—

Wallpaper.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing*

Pigment for—

Wool.

Ingredient of—

Fermentation indigo vat liquors.

—, *Printing*

Pigment for—

Calicoes.

**Mafura Tallow**

French: Buerre de mafouraire, Buerre de mafura,

Suif de mafouraire, Suif de mafura.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Edible fat compositions.

**Fuel**

Constituent of—

Candles.

**Soap**

Raw material.

**Magenta**

See Fuchsin.

**Magnesite****Cement**

Lining for portland cement kilns.

Raw material in making—

Sorel cement.

**Ceramics**

As a raw material.

**Chemical**

Lining material in—

Chemical furnaces.

Starting point in making—

Carbon dioxide, magnesium salts.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used to line furnaces and other equipment.

Starting point in making—

Ferromagnesium, magnesium metal.

Substitute for—

Dolomite in making iron and steel.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Disinfecting powders.

Floor-treating compositions (Brit. 277444).

Fireproofing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Filler in—

Paints, pigments.

**Paper**

Lining for pulp digesters, whitening agent.

**Plastics**

Stabilizer in making—

Celluloid.

**Refractories**

Ingredient of—

Highly refractory firebrick, refractory crucibles.

**Stone**

Raw material in making—

Artificial building stone, brick, plaster tiles.

**Textile**—, *Finishing*

Reagent—

To obtain whitened effect on wool fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions.

**Magnesium Albuminate**

French: Albuminate de magnésic, Albuminate magnésique.

German: Albuminsaeuresmagnesium, Magnesium-albuminat.

**Rubber**

Reagent in—

Reclaiming rubber (U. S. 1640817).

**Magnesium-Aluminum-Iron Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Magnesium-Ammonium Sulphate**

Synonyms: Ammonium-magnesium sulphate.

French: Sulfate magnésique et ammoniacque, Sulfate de magnésium et d'ammonium.

German: Ammoniummagnesiumsulfat, Magnesium-ammoniumsulfat, Schwefelsaeuresmagnesium-ammonium.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various laboratory operations.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for fireproofing.

**Textile**—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for fireproofing fabrics and yarns.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for fireproofing.

**Magnesium-Anilin****Dye**

Starting point (German 436533) in making anthracene

dyestuffs from—

3:9-Dichlorobenzanthrone.

11:3-Dichlorobenzanthrone.

**Magnesium Bromide**

Synonyms: Bromide of magnesia.

Latin: Magnesii bromidum.

French: Bromure magnésique, Bromure de magnésium, Magnésium bromure.

German: Brommagnesium, Magnesiumbromid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Magnesium-Cadmium Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—

Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating hydrocarbons.

**Magnesium-Calcium-Copper-Boron Alloy****Metallurgical**

Degasifying and oxidizing agent for—

Metals (principally nonferrous metals).

**Magnesium Carbonate**

Synonyms: Light magnesium carbonate, Magnesia

alba, Magnesia alba levis.

Latin: Magnesii carbonas.

French: Carbonate de magnésie, Carbonate magnésique, Carbonate de magnésium.

German: Kohlensäuresmagnesia, Kohlensäuresmagnesium, Kohlenstoffsäuresmagnesia, Kohlenstoffsäuresmagnesium, Magnesiumcarbonat.

Spanish: Carbonato de magnesio.

Italian: Carbonato di magnesio.

**Analysis**

Clarifying agent in—

Filtering liquids in chemical analyses.

Source of—

Carbon dioxide for analytical purposes.

**Cement**

Reagent in making—

Oxychloride cement, Sorel cement.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Ceramic compositions.

**Chemical**

Filtering medium in—

Treating solutions of various chemicals and chemical liquids for the purpose of clarification.

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehyde acid, naphthalic anhydride and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracylene (Brit. 281307).

Alphacampolide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzoic acid from the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzoic acid from the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

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Benzoic acid from the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, or the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306371).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehyde acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, alcohols, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 306471).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306440) of catalytic preparations used in the manufacture of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.

Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

Reagent in making—

Benzoic acid from benzonitrile.

Hydrogen peroxide in concentrated solutions from barium dioxide and phosphoric acid (German 428707).

Iron oxide (ferric) (Brit. 313999).

Source of—

Carbon dioxide.

Starting point in making—

Magnesium citrate solution and powders, magnesium fluoride, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium oxide, magnesium silicofluoride, magnesium sulphate, magnesium-ammonium phosphate.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Vat dyestuffs from 2:5-diarylidoparabenzoquinone.

Various other dyestuffs.

**Fats and Oils**

Filtering agent for—

Clarifying animal and vegetable fats and oils.

Reagent in—

Making powdered oil preparations.

Splitting fats (used in the place of zinc oxide).

**Fertilizer**

As a fertilizer.

Ingredient of—

Fertilizing compositions used particularly in the cultivation of the sugar beet.



**Magnesium Carbonate (Continued)****Food****Ingredient of—**

Free-running table salt.

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Batch for making high-grade glass, such as Pyrex glass.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Magnesia inks, printing inks, writing inks.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Fungicidal preparations (Brit. 251330).  
Insecticidal powders (Brit. 278816).

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Pigment and filler in making—**

Coating compositions.

**Mechanical****As a heat insulator.****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for heat-insulating boilers, pipes, and the like.  
Compositions used for removing boiler scale.

**Metallurgical****Reagent in—**

Making open-hearth steel, smelting copper ores.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Fireproofing compositions.  
Flooring compositions.  
Heat-insulating compositions.  
Insulating compositions (U. S. 1597093).  
Polishing compositions for metals and the like.  
Preparations for making typewriter ribbons.

**Reagent in—**

Filtering various liquids.  
Making products from quillaia bark and lupin or broom seeds for mothproofing textile fabrics and yarns, as well as furs, feathers and felt.

**Paint and Varnish****Pigment and filler in making—**

Lacquers, paints.  
Special fire-retarding paint (in admixture with magnesium chloride).  
Varnishes.

**Reagent in making—**

Dry colors.

**Paper****Filler in making—**

Cigaret paper and other paper of high quality.  
Special grades of paper (U. S. 1595416).

**Reagent in making—**

Pulp.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Combined face powder and skin bleach (U. S. 1620269).  
Dentifrices, shaving creams, toilet powders, various cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Plastics****Filler and pigment in making—**

Various plastic compositions.

**Refractory****Ingredient of—**

Refractory products.

**Rubber****Filler in—**

Compounds for making rubber goods.

**Textile****Filler in—**

Textile fabrics.

**In dry cleaning processes.****Magnesium Chlorate**

French: Chlorate de magnésium.  
German: Chlorsäuresmagnesium, Magnesiumchlorat.  
Spanish: Clorato de magnesio.  
Italian: Clorato di magnesio.

**Miscellaneous****In solution form as a nontoxic herbicide (French 659057).****Magnesium Chloride**

Synonyms: Chloride of magnesia.

Latin: Magnesii chloras, Magnesii chloridum.

French: Chlorure magnésique, Chlorure de magnésium, Magnésium chlorée.

German: Chlormagnesium, Magnesiumchlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro de magnesio.

Italian: Cloruro di magnesio.

**Analysis****As a reagent.****Automotive****Starting point in making—**

Resilient flooring for buses.

**Chemical****Accelerator (Brit. 405371) for—**

Hydrogen formation from water in hydrogenation of carbonaceous materials, such as benzenes, petroleum residues, coaltar.

**Catalyst in—**

Hydration of olefins (Brit. 396107, 394375, and 394674).  
Oxidation processes.

**Dehydrating agent (Brit. 400169) in—**

Concentrating acetic acid.

**Starting point in making—**

Magnesium salts.

**Construction****Ingredient of—**

Hydraulic cement (U. S. 1904639).

Wall plaster compositions.

**Starting point in making—**

Magnesium oxychloride cements, known variously as sorel cement, magnesia cement, and used for various purposes in building and construction (as stucco, as artificial building stone, in the manufacture of artificial marble for interior decoration of buildings, of sanitary, resilient stone flooring, of light-weight construction units, of decorative and flooring tile).

**Disinfectant****Ingredient of—**

Disinfecting compositions.

**Electrical****Ingredient (U. S. 1908792) of—**

Thermionic tube heater element.

**Fireproofing****Ingredient of—**

Fireproofing compositions.

**Fuel****Plasticizer (U. S. 1899811) in making—**

Liquid fuel from coal.

**Metallurgical****Flux (U. S. 1913929) in—**

Refining crude zinc.

**Starting point in making—**

Magnesium metal and its lightweight alloys.

**Mining****Chilling agent for—**

Drilling tools in drilling for saline deposits (used to prevent the dissolution of the salts).

**Ingredient of—**

Fireproofing and preservative compositions for impregnating mine timbers.

**Starting point in making—**

Air-humidifying solution for laying dust in gold mines.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Antifreeze compositions containing also magnesium acetate and magnesium chromate (U. S. 1823216).  
Bath salts, artificial sea salts, and the like.  
Dust-laying compositions for use on roads and railways.

Floor-sweeping compositions (mixed with various other cheap materials, such as sand, sawdust, talc, kieselguhr, mineral oil).

Explosion-proof lubricants for oxygen cylinders, welding burners, valves, compressors, bearings (Brit. 398474).

Spraying composition for restoring color to artificial grass, containing also malachite green, auramine, alcohol, and turkey red oil (U. S. 1897900).

**Paper****Ingredient (U. S. 1894566, 1894567, and 1894959) of—**

Waterproofing compositions.

**Magnesium Chloride (Continued)****Reagent in making—**

Glassine or imitation parchment (U. S. 1914798, and 1914799).

Moisture-resistant, non-fibrous sheet (Brit. 391153).

**Railroading**

Impregnating and fireproofing agent for—  
Ties and timbers.

**Ingredient of—**

Fireproofing and impregnating compositions.

**Starting point in making—**

Composition (with alkali chromate) for melting snow and ice from switches.  
Resilient floorings for cars.

**Refrigeration****Ingredient of—**

Brines.

**Textile**

Dressing and filling agent for—

Cotton fabrics, woolen fabrics.

**Ingredient of—**

Sizes.

In wool carbonizing.

Thread lubricant in—

Weaving processes.

**Woodworking**

Fireproofing agent, impregnating agent.

**Ingredient (U. S. 1852900) of—**

Preserving composition.

**Magnesium-Cupro Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—

Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating hydrocarbons.

**Magnesium-Ethyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de magnésium et d'éthyle, Chlorure magnésioéthylrique.

German: Chlormagnesiumäthyl, Magnesiumäthylchlorid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Lead tetraethyl (Brit. 279106).

**Magnesium Fluoride**

French: Fluorure de magnésium.

German: Fluormagnesium, Fluorwasserstoffsäures-magnesium.

**Ceramics.**

Ingredient of fluxes for—

Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient to protect molten baths of easily oxidized metals, such as magnesium (Brit. 257221).

Starting point in making—

Metallic magnesium.

**Magnesium Glycyrhizate****Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1976668) of—

Laxative (in admixture with epsom salt).

Laxative consisting of mixed glycyrrhizates and epsom salt.

**Magnesium Iodate**

French: Iodate magnésique.

German: Jodsäuresmagnesium, Magnesiumjodat.

**Food**

Preservative (Brit. 274164) in treating—

Butter, cream, eggs, fish, fruit preserves, margarin, milk, meat.

**Magnesium Linoleate**

French: Linoléate de magnésie, Linoléate magnésien, Linoléate magnésique.

German: Leinoelsäuresmagnesium.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Coating compositions for wood, stone, brick and other porous substances (Brit. 275610).

Enamels, paints, varnishes.

**Magnesium-Nickel Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—

Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Magnesium Nitrate**

French: Azotate de magnésie, Azotate magnésique,

Azotate de magnésium, Nitrate de magnésie, Nitrate magnésique, Nitrate de magnésium.

German: Magnesiumnitrat, Salpetersäuresmagnesium, Salpetersäuresmagnesiumoxyd.

Spanish: Nitrato de magnesio.

Italian: Nitrato di magnesio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various operations.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, bromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracycene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde for benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, tar phenols, phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

**Magnesium Nitrate (Continued)**

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Ingredient** (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Reagent in making—**

Acetal.

**Starting point in making—**

Magnesium-ammonium phosphate, magnesium benzoate, magnesium biphosphate, magnesium citrate, magnesium fluoride, magnesium glycerophosphate, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium oleate, magnesium silicate, magnesium tungstate.

**Explosives**

**Ingredient of—**

Pyrotechnic compositions.

**Gas**

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of gas mantles (added for the purpose of increasing the resistance of the mantle to shock in transportation and handling).

**Reagent in—**

Treating heads of gas mantles in order to harden them.

**Plastics**

**Ingredient of—**

Plastic compositions of the Sorel cement (magnesium oxychloride cement) type.

**Magnesium Nitride****Miscellaneous**

**Indicator** (U. S. 1925905) in—

Gas mask absorbent compositions, to react with carbon monoxide and warn the wearer by the odor of ammonia that the absorbent is nearing exhaustion.

**Magnesium Oleate**

French: Oléate de magnésie, Oléate magnésique.

German: Oelsauresmagnesium.

**Miscellaneous**

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in dry cleaning fabrics, added to prevent benzín burns.

**Paint and Varnish**

**Drier and flattener in—**

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Ingredient of—**

Coating compositions for treating wood, stone, brick, plaster, and the like (Brit. 275610).

**Magnesium Oxide**

Synonyms: Burnt magnesia, Calcined magnesia, Heavy calcined magnesia, Heavy magnesia, Light calcined magnesia, Magnesia.

Latin: Magnesia usta, Magnesia usta levis, Magnesia usta ponderosa, Magnesium oxydatum.

French: Magnésie, Magnésie calcinée, Magnésie décarbonatée, Oxyde de magnésium.

German: Bittererde, Gebrannte magnesia, Magnesiumoxyd.

Spanish: Oxido de magnesio.

Italian: Oxido di magnesio.

**Analysis**

Neutralizing reagent for various analytical purposes.

**Reagent in determining—**

Sulphur in iron and steel.

Sulphur in organic substances and the like.

Substitute for platinum (used in the form of rods) for various analytical purposes.

**Cement**

**Ingredient of—**

Batch in the manufacture of Sorel cement and oxy-chloride cement.

**Ceramics**

**Raw material in making—**

Various ceramic products, such as firebrick, muffles, crucibles, and the like.

**Chemical**

**Compound of—**

Refractory linings for chemical furnaces and other apparatus.

**Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—**

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenchlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

**Primary alcohols** by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

**Magnesium Oxide (Continued)**

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.  
 Neutralizing agent for various chemical purposes.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Alkali and alkaline earth cyanides and ammonia (Brit. 250182).  
 Anthraquinone-2-glycin-3-carboxylic acid (Swiss 109063).  
 Starting point in making—  
 Magnesium borate, magnesium bromide, magnesium chloride, magnesium formate, magnesium hypophosphite, magnesium lactate, magnesium nitrate, magnesium perborate, magnesium peroxide, magnesium phosphate, magnesium salicylate, magnesium silicofluoride, magnesium sulphate, magnesium sulphite.  
 Substitute for platinum (used in the form of rods) for various chemical purposes.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—  
 Benzylauramine.  
 Vat dyestuffs from 2:5-diarylidoparabenzquinone.

**Electrical**

Ingredient for—  
 Compositions used for making linings for electric furnaces.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in making—  
 Powdered oils.  
 Reagent in splitting—  
 Fats in autoclaves (used in place of zinc oxide).

**Fertiliser**

Ingredient of—  
 Fertilizing compositions used for the cultivation of sugar beet.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
 Mineral waters, artificially prepared.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—  
 Glass batch.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
 Casein glues.  
 Adhesive preparations for special purposes.  
 Cements of various kinds.

**Leather**

Filler in making—  
 Artificial leathers.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Filler in making—  
 Linoleum, oilcloth, and various other floor coverings.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for heat-insulation purposes, especially for covering steam pipes and boilers.  
 Compositions used as steam packings and the like.

**Metallurgical****Ingredient of—**

Mixtures used for the formation of investments suitable for casting metals and alloys of high melting point (U. S. 1719276).  
 Compositions used for lining metallurgical furnaces.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Steel by the open-hearth process.  
 Reagent in smelting—  
 Various copper ores.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for fireproofing various fibrous materials.  
 Compositions used in the manufacture of typewriter ribbons.  
 Compositions used for the permanent filling of the root canals in teeth.  
 Dental cements (U. S. 1613532).  
 Various cleansing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Filler in making—  
 Lacquers, paints, varnishes.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Dry colors.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Fireproofing compositions used in treating paper and pulp products.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Digestion liquor for the manufacture of chemical pulp.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Baby powders, cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics****Filler in making—**

Compositions which contain pulp and sawdust.

**Refractory****Raw material in making—**

Firebrick and pipe which are resistant to the action of alkalis.  
 Refractory cements.  
 Refractory products, such as crucibles.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in—  
 Rubber goods.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Dry-cleaning preparations, spotting fluids containing benzene.

**Stone**

Ingredient of—  
 Artificial stone.

**Textile**

As a grease and oil remover.

**Ingredient of—**

Fireproofing compositions, sizing compositions.

**Magnesium Perchlorate, Anhydrous****Chemical****Dehydrating agent for—**

Air in manufacture of oxygen.

**Magnesium Propylbromide**

French: Propylebromure de magnésic.  
 German: Brompropylmagnesium.

**Chemical****Reagent in making—**

Methyl normal-propylcarbinol.

**Magnesium Resinate**

Synonyms: Resinate of magnesia.

French: Résinate de magnésium.

German: Harzsauresmagnesium, Magnesiumresinat.

**Dye****Substratum in making—**

Lakes in admixture with basic anilin dyestuffs.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Sealing wax compositions.

**Magnesium Resinate (Continued)***Paint and Varnish*

Clarifying agent in making—  
Oil varnishes.

Neutralizing agent in making—  
Oil varnishes.

Hardening agent in making—  
Oil varnishes.

**Magnesium Ricinoleate***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (U. S. 2019933) to be—  
Intestinal detoxification agent suitable for oral administration.

**Magnesium Salicylate**

French: Salicylate de magnésic, Salicylate magnésique, Salicylate de magnésium.

German: Magnesiumsalicylat, Salicylsäuresmagnesium, Salicylsäuresmagnesiumoxyd.

*Resins and Waxes*

Reagent (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with the aid of—

Acetylcarbamide, allylcarbamide, amylcarbamide, benzoylcarbamide, butylcarbamide, cinnamylcarbamide, citrylcarbamide, cyanamide, ethylcarbamide, formylcarbamide, gallylcarbamide, heptylcarbamide, hexylcarbamide, isoallylcarbamide, isomylcarbamide, isobutylcarbamide, isopropylcarbamide, lactylcarbamide, methylcarbamide, pentylcarbamide, phenylcarbamide, propionylcarbamide, propylcarbamide, resorcinoylcarbamide, toluoylcarbamide.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Magnesium Selenide**

French: Sélénure de magnésic, Sélénure magnésique, Sélénure de magnésium.

German: Magnesiumselenid, Selenmagnesium.

Spanish: Selenuro de magnesio.

Italian: Selenuro di magnesio.

*Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 263877) in making—

Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.

Dehydrogenation products of cyclohexane.

Isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.

Isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine.

Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.

Paracymene from turpentine.

Catalyst (Brit. 262120) in making—

Isovaleraldehyde from isoamyl alcohol.

**Magnesium Silicofluoride**

French: Fluosilicate de magnésium, Silicofluorure de magnésium.

German: Fluorsiliciummagnesium, Magnesiumfluorsilikat, Magnesiumsiliciumfluorid, Siliciumfluorstoff-sauresmagnesium, Siliciumfluorwasserstoffsäuresmagnesium.

*Construction*

Agent (Brit. 271203) for—

Hardening cement, concrete, stucco, and other materials.

Waterproofing cement, concrete, stucco, brickwork, and other materials.

*Ceramics*

Ingredient of—

Glazes.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient of—

Preserving compositions.

**Magnesium Stearate**

Latin: Stearopodis.

French: Stéarate de magnésic, Stéarate magnésique.

German: Magnesiumstearat, Stearinsäuresmagnesium.

*Paint and Varnish*

As a drier.

Ingredient (Brit. 275610) of—

Coating compositions for brick, plaster, stone and wood.

**Magnesium Sulphate**

Synonyms: Epsom salt.

Latin: Magnesi sulphas, Magnesium sulfuricum, Sal amarum, Sal anglicum, Sal epsomense, Sal sedlicense, Sulfas magnesicus.

French: Sel amer, Sel de sedlitz, Sel d'epsom, Sulfate de magnésic.

German: Bittersalz, Magnesiumsulfat, Schwefelsäuresmagnesia.

Spanish: Sulfato magnesico.

Italian: Solfato di magnesio.

*Agriculture*

Ingredient of—

Stockfeeds.

*Animal Remedy*

Ingredient of—

Animal conditioner, containing also sulphur, rosin, fenugreek seed, flaxseed meal, African ginger, gentian root, copperas, sodium bicarbonate, antimony, salt, and potassium nitrate.

Worm-expeller, containing also calcium sulphate, calcium silicate, Venetian red, sand, and nicotine.

*Beverage*

Ingredient of—

Artificial mineral waters.

*Ceramics*

Ingredient of—

Glazes.

Mill addition, containing also clay and tin oxide.

*Chemical*

Dehydrating agent (U. S. 1912585) in—

Concentrating dilute aqueous solutions of acetic acid.

Dispersing agent (Brit. 415972) in making—

Sodium fluosilicate solutions.

Ingredient (U. S. 1914835) of—

Catalytic mixture for oxidation of sulphur dioxide to sulphur trioxide.

Reagent (Brit. 376080) in—

Decolorizing barytes.

Reagent (U. S. 1929476) in making—

Alkali or ammonium phosphates.

Starting point in making—

Magnesium hydrate (French 755409, Brit. 403860).

Magnesium salts, such as magnesium-ammonium phosphate, magnesium bromate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium peroxide, magnesium tungstate.

*Construction*

Ingredient of—

Hardening preparation, containing also sodium silicate and fused calcium chloride, used for impregnating statues and decorations of gypsum and alabaster.

High-early-strength hydraulic cement composition (U. S. 1904640).

Oxychloride cement, containing also calcium chloride, calcined magnesite, and casein.

Plastic magnesia cements (added to increase their water resistance and reduce expansion).

Wall plaster, containing also magnesium chloride, hydrated lime, and plaster of paris.

*Explosives and Matches*

Ingredient of—

Explosive compositions, matchhead compositions.

*Fertilizer*

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer compositions.

*Fireproofing*

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions for balloon fabrics.

Fireproofing compositions for fibrous wallboard, containing also ammonium phosphate and boric acid.

*Food*

Ingredient of—

Yeast preparation for candy mixtures, containing also glycerin, citric acid, dried yeast, and tapioca starch.

*Insecticide*

Dispersing agent (Brit. 415972) in making—

Highly concentrated sodium fluosilicate solutions used for pest-destroying purposes.

*Leather*

As a tanning agent.

Ingredient (U. S. 1800776) of—

Finishing composition.

*Metallurgical*

Activator for—

Gold-bearing pyritic-quartz ores.

Marmatite in flotation of zinc ore (used in conjunction with copper sulphate and a suitable froth-

**Magnesium Sulphate (Continued)**

ing agent, such as eucalyptus oil, thereby replacing some of the more costly reagents now employed).

**Ingredient of—**

Electrolyte, containing also magnesium hydroxide and potassium bromate, for producing green patina on copper.

Electrolyte for nickel plating, containing also nickel sulphate, nickel-ammonium sulphate, and boric acid.

Reagent (Brit. 409636) in recovering—

Lithium from silicious lithium-bearing minerals.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Compound for melting snow and ice melting, containing also sal ammoniac and silica sand.

Fat-reducing baths, fireproofing compositions.

Silver cleaning and polishing composition, containing also sodium chloride, quinine hydrochloride, and indigo (U. S. 1795676).

Snow for use in—

Motion pictures, window displays.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Emulsified waterproofing compositions (U. S. 1894566, 1882212, and 1894959).

**Sizes.**

Protective (U. S. 1916606) for—

Impregnated safety paper.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Cosmetic lotions.

Facial and body reducing lotion, containing also camphor, isopropyl alcohol, tincture of iodine, water, and perfume.

**Petroleum**

Coating agent (U. S. 1921116) for—

Contact material in neutralization of acid-treated oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ingredient of—**

Weight-reducing bath salts.

Suggested for use as—

Cathartic.

Local application in treating bruises, sprains, erysipelas, cellulitis, epididymitis and other localized inflammatory conditions.

**Rubber**

Coagulating agent (Brit. 397997) for—

Highly diluted dispersions used in coating fabrics.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Soap powder, containing also sodium silicate, soda ash, soap, and sodium perborate.

**Textile****Conditioning agent in—**

Compositions for finishing cotton, calico, linen, fancy woven goods, ticking, heavy woolen cloth.

**Delustering agent in—**

Rayon manufacture.

**Ingredient of—**

Baths in dyeing calicos.

Baths in dyeing with aniline black.

Buffer solutions in dyeing wool with ice colors (Brit. 401938).

Fireproofing compositions.

Preservative composition for knitted textile fibers, containing also alum and sodium chloride (U. S. 1781730).

Sizing compositions.

Spinning baths for viscose rayon.

**Mordant in—**

Dyeing wool with certain basic colors.

**Promoter of—**

Resistance to water action by direct cotton colors.

**Weighting agent for—**

Flanellettes, cottons, calicoes, linen.

**Magnesium Tantalate**

French: Tantalate de magnésia, Tantalate magnésique, Tantalate de magnésium.

German: Magnesiumtantalat, Tantaloesmagnesium.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacacenaphthyl-

idenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, nitrochlorotoluenes, nitrobromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from anthracene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in making—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro bodies, such as allyl nitrites or nitromethane.

Amines from oximes, Schiff's bases, and nitrites.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin from nitrobenzene.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

Aminoanisole from nitroanisole.

Azobenzene from nitrobenzene.

Azoxybenzene from nitrobenzene.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Magnesium Titanate**

French: Titanate de magnésie, Titanate magnésique.

German: Magnesiumtitanat, Titansauresmagnesium.

**Chemical**

Reagent for general chemical purposes.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholid by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

**Magnesium Titanate (Continued)**

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
 Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).  
 Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
 Ethyl alcohol from acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide by reduction (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde by the reduction of methyl ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in—  
 Reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to the corresponding hydroxyl compounds (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction of carbon dioxide or of carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

**Magnesium Vanadate**

French: Vanadate de magnésie, Vanadate magnésique.  
 German: Magnesiumvanadat, Vanadinsäuresmagnesium.

**Chemical**

Reagent for general purposes.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from anthracene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols from aldehydes by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 306471).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in—

Reduction of camphoric acid to form alphacampholid (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of benzaldehyde to form benzoic acid (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of acetaldehyde to form ethyl alcohol (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of phthalic anhydride to form benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde or phthalide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of crotonaldehyde to form butyl alcohol.

Reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide to form formaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of acetone to form isopropyl alcohol (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide to form methanol (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide to form methane (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to the corresponding hydroxyl compounds (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

**Magnesium-Zinc Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—

Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating hydrocarbons.

**Malabar Tallow**

Synonyms: Piney tallow, White dammar of South India.

French: Suif de malabar, Suif de piney.

German: Malabartalg, Pineyaltalg, Pflanzentalg, Valeriatalg.

**Fuel**

Raw material in making—  
Candles.

**Soap**

As a raw material.

**Maleic Acid**

French: Acide maléique.

German: Maleinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Acrylic acid, aspartic acid, hydracrylic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, malonic acid, propionic acid, succinic acid, tartaric acid.

**Maleic Acid (Continued)****Fats and Oils**

Rancidity retardant for—  
Fats, oils.

**Food**

Rancidity retardant for—  
Butter, caramels, milk powder, oleomargarin, pastry.

**Malic Acid**

French: Acide malique.  
German: Apfelsäure.

**Beverage**

As a flavoring agent.  
As an acidulant.  
Stabilizing agent (U. S. 1427903) in making—  
Grape juice.

**Chemical**

Process material (U. S. 1491465) in making—  
Succinic acid.  
Starting point in making—  
Coumarines, esters, salts.  
Starting (U. S. 1421604) point in making—  
Ethyl malate, glycerol malate, glycol malate, propyl malate.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—  
Dentifrice (U. S. 1516206).  
Mouthwash (U. S. 1275275).

**Electrical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1412514) of—  
Electrolyte for electrolytic condensers.  
Electrolyte for electrolytic lightning arresters.

**Food**

Acidulant for—  
Candy, jellies.  
Flavoring agent for—  
Candy, jellies.  
Extractant (U. S. 1385525) for—  
Pectin.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1965682, 1965683, and 1965684) of—  
Electrolyte used in oxidizing aluminum by electrolytic methods.

**Miscellaneous**

Process material in making—  
Celluloid substitute (U. S. 1245976, 1245984, and 1280862).  
Floor covering (U. S. 1245984).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Process material in making—  
Ivory substitute (U. S. 1245976).  
Molded article (U. S. 1489744).  
Phonograph record (U. S. 1424137).  
Plastics (U. S. 1489744).

**Resins**

Process material in making—  
Phenol-formaldehyde condensate substitute (U. S. 1245976).  
Synthetic resins useful as shellac substitutes (U. S. 1413144 and 1413145).  
Starting point (U. S. 1443935 and 1443936) in making—  
Synthetic resin, suitable for molded electric insulation, by condensing with glycerin or polyglycerol.  
Synthetic resin by condensing with glycol.

**Rubber**

Process material (U. S. 1245984) in making—  
Rubber substitute.

**Malonic Acid**

Synonyms: Methanedicarboxylic acid, Propane diacid.  
French: Acide malonique, Acide propanedioïque.  
German: Malonsäure, Methandicarbonsäure, Propan-disäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Diallylbarbituric acid (Dial).  
Diethylbarbituric acid (Veronal).  
Ethyl derivatives.  
Phenylbarbituric acid (Luminal).  
Propylbarbituric acid (Propanol).  
Various intermediate, pharmaceutical, and aromatic chemicals.  
Tribromoacetic acid.

**Malonyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de malonyle, Chlorure malonylique.  
German: Chlormalonyl, Malonylchlorid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
1:4:5:8-Naphthalenetetracarboxylic acid (German 439511).

**Maltose**

Synonyms: Malt sugar.  
French: Sucre de malt.  
German: Malzzucker.

**Agriculture**

Ingredient (U. S. 1511856) of—  
Sterilized bee food.

**Beverages and Soft Drinks**

Process material in making—  
Beverages (U. S. 1461808).  
Carbonated beverages.

**Brewing**

Process material in making—  
Beer worts.  
Coloring for beer.  
Dealcoholized beers and ales (U. S. 1487842).  
Malt extracts (U. S. 1515108).  
Malt syrups.

**Chemical**

Process material in making—  
Acetaldehyde (U. S. 1511754).  
Acetone.  
Alcohol (U. S. 1511754 and 1472344).  
Glycerin (U. S. 1511754).  
Glycerin substitute.  
Lactic acid.  
Polycarboxylic acids (U. S. 1425605).  
Propanetriol (U. S. 1368023).  
Reagent in making—  
Stable glycerinophosphoric acid preparations.  
Stabilizing agent for—  
Calcium polysulphides.  
Starting point in making—  
Citric acid, pharmaceutical preparations, vaccines, yeast preparations (U. S. 1650738).

**Dye**

Ingredient of—  
Indigoid vat dye pastes.  
Reducing agent (U. S. 1375972) in making—  
Anthranol from anthraquinone.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient (U. S. 1254908) of—  
Fertilizer composition.

**Food**

Dehydrating agent (U. S. 1361238 and 1361239) for—  
Citrous fruit juices, grape juice, loganberry juice, orange juice, pineapple juice, raspberry juice, strawberry juice.

**Ingredient of—**

Bread doughs (U. S. 1438441 and 1505236), candy (U. S. 1450865), confectionery, infant foods, invalid foods, jams, malted milk products (U. S. 1446120), milk-iron preparation (U. S. 1393049), milk substitutes.

**Process material in making—**

Coffee substitutes.  
Tea extracts (U. S. 1520122).  
Yeast (U. S. 1434462 and 1306569).

**Fungicide and Insecticide.**

Process material in making—  
Fungicides, insecticides.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
Depilatory composition containing also glucose, lactic acid, and sodium sulphide.  
Treating agent (U. S. 1419497) for—  
Skins.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Snuff, stamp pad composition.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Ingredient of—  
Lozenges, pills, and tablets (U. S. 1450865).

**Printing**

Ingredient (U. S. 1268135) of—  
Printers' roller composition.



**Maltose (Continued)****Rubber**

Sugar (Brit. 393600) in making—

Polymerized products, useful as rubber substitutes, from uncracked hydrocarbon distillates, cellulosic materials, and sugars.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Ingredient (U. S. 1419497) of—

Dyeing solutions.

**—, Printing**

Ingredient of—

Pastes containing indigoid vat dyes.

**—, Treating**

Ingredient (U. S. 1419497) of—

Wool-washing solution.

**Manganese**

French: Manganè, Manganèse.

German: Mangan.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in—

Hydrogenation of various chemicals.

Manufacture of sulphuric acid from sulphur trioxide by the contact process.

Various organic syntheses.

Starting point in making—

Manganese salts.

**Fats and Oils**

Catalyst in—

Hydrogenation processes.

**Metallurgical**

Agent for—

Deoxidizing and desulphurizing copper, bronze, nickel, and other castings, particularly to avoid the inclusion of air bubbles during casting.

Raw material in making—

Duralumin, ferromanganese, manganese alloys.

**Miscellaneous**

Catalyst in hydrogenating—

Coal, tars, pitches, and so on, to produce oils used for lubricating purposes and as motor fuels.

**Petroleum**

Catalyst in—

Hydrogenating petroleum, distillates, and pitches.

**Manganese Acetate**

French: Acétate de manganèse, Acétate manganèux.

German: Essigsäuresmangan, Essigsäuresmanganoxydul, Manganacetat, Manganazetat.

**Analysis**

Reagent in testing for glucose and albumoses.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in carrying out various reactions, particularly oxidation reactions.

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, phthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracycene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Antraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

Starting point in making—

Bister.

Driers for paints, varnishes, oil compositions.

Manganese salts.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer compositions.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Tanning and finishing various kinds of leather.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier in making—

Enamels, paints, varnishes.

Reagent in treating—

Linseed oil for the manufacture of boiled oil.

**Manganese Acetate (Continued)***Textile*—, *Dyeing*

As a mordant.

Reagent in dyeing bister shades on yarns and fabrics.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of finishing compositions.

—, *Printing*

As a mordant.

**Manganese Albuminate**

French: Albuminate de manganèse, Albuminate manganésique.

German: Albuminsaeuresmangan, Manganalbuminat.

*Rubber*

Reagent (U. S. 1640817) in—

Reclaiming rubber.

**Manganese-Ammonium Sulphate**

Synonyms: Ammonium-manganese sulphate.

French: Sulfate de manganèse et d'ammonium, Sulfate manganoso-ammoniaque.

German: Ammoniummangansulfat, Manganammoniumsulfat, Manganammonsulfat.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Manganese sulphate.

*Textile*—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in fireproofing fabrics.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in fireproofing.

**Manganese Betabenzoylpropionate***Plastics*

Starting point (U. S. 2001380) in making—

Films.

**Manganese Borate**

French: Borate de manganèse, Borate manganique.

German: Borsäuresmangan, Borsäuresmanganoxyd.

*Chemical*

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from the corresponding aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylene chlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 295270).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitro-anisoles.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrol.

Tetrahydroquinone from quinolin.

*Construction*

Ingredient (Brit. 250439) of—

Coating compositions for treating cement and concrete structures to render them impermeable to mineral oils.

*Leather.*

Ingredient of—

Compositions, containing linseed oil and rosin, used for impregnating leather.

*Paint and Varnish*

Drier for oils.

Drier in—

Paints, varnishes.

*Stone*

Ingredient (Brit. 250439) of—

Coating compositions for treating stone to render it impermeable to mineral oils.

*Wood*

Ingredient (Brit. 250439) of—

Coating compositions for treating wood to render it impermeable to mineral oils.

*Metallurgical***Manganese-Boron Alloy***Metallurgical*

Degasifying and oxidizing agent for—

Metals (principally nonferrous metals).

**Manganese Chloride***Metallurgical*

Degasifying and oxidizing agent for—

Metals (principally nonferrous metals).

**Manganese Chloride***Metallurgical*

Synonyms: Manganese protochloride, Manganous chloride.

Latin: Manganum chloratum.

French: Chlorure de manganèse, Chlorure manganoux,

Protochlorure de manganèse.

German: Chlormangan, Manganchlorür, Salzsäures-

manganozydul.

Spanish: Cloruro de manganosa.

Italian: Cloruro di manganese.

**Manganese Chloride (Continued)****Adhesives**

Ingredient (U. S. 1273571) of—  
Adhesive compositions.

**Building and Construction**

Starting point (French 655911) in making—  
Cements for coatings, stuccos, mosaics, by reacting with zinc oxide.

**Cellulose Products**

Catalyst (French 660623) in making—  
Cellulose esters.

**Chemical****Catalyst in—**

Cellulose saccharification (U. S. 1428217).  
Chlorination of organic compounds.

Catalyst (U. S. 1428217) in making—

Alcohol, 2-furfuraldehyde, methanol.

**Ingredient of—**

Catalytic mixtures used in making ammonia.

**Process material in making—**

Acetal (U. S. 1312186).

Lead chloride (U. S. 1441063).

Manganese dioxide (U. S. 1289707).

Manganese oleate, manganese oxalate.

Manganese oxide (U. S. 1327536 and 1520305).

Manganese phosphate (U. S. 1206075).

Promoter (French 689040) of—

Ammonium chloride crystallization from its solutions.

Starting point in making—

Catalysts (U. S. 1520305).

**Dye****Catalyst in—**

Chlorination processes.

Process material in making—

Chrome brown.

**Electrical**

Process material (U. S. 1221991) in making—

Depolarizers for dry batteries.

Substitute for—

Sal ammoniac in charging electric batteries, the Lencellancie cells.

**Fertilizer****Stimulant in—**

Fertilizer compositions.

**Firefighting and Fireproofing****Ingredient of—**

Fire extinguisher (U. S. 1421436).

Fireproofing composition for wood (U. S. 1126132).

**Fuel**

Accelerator (Brit. 405371) of—

Hydrogen formation in destructive hydrogenation of coal or petroleum.

**Metallurgical**

Addition agent (U. S. 1960700) to electrolyte in making—  
Magnesium alloys.

Ingredient (U. S. 1269443) of—

Iron-pickling solution.

Process material in producing—

Copper (U. S. 1441063), gold (U. S. 1236236), iron (U. S. 1236236), lead (U. S. 1441063 and 1485909), zinc (U. S. 1236236).

Rustproofing agent (U. S. 1206075) for—

Iron and steel.

Source (U. S. 1377374) of—

Manganese in manganese-magnesium alloys.

Treating agent for—

Argentite (U. S. 1441063), chalcocite (U. S. 1441063), copper ores, galena (U. S. 1441063), lead ores, silver ores.

**Miscellaneous**

Enricher (U. S. 1142153) for—

Radium substances.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions added to water to preserve cut flowers.  
Composition for producing heat upon the addition of water (U. S. 1901313).

Motion picture screen composition (U. S. 1166569).

Stamp pad composition (U. S. 1268135).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (U. S. 1291186) of—

Drier.

Process material in making—

Chrome browns.

**Paper**

Reagent (U. S. 144469) in making—

Photographic paper.

**Petroleum**

Accelerator (Brit. 405371) of—

Hydrogen formation in destructive hydrogenation processes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Mordant in—

Dyeing processes.

Processing agent in—

Dyeing cotton to brown or bronze.

Promoter (Brit. 404005) of—

Membrane formation when using aluminum salts as resists in azo-dyeing.

—, Printing

Mordant in—

Printing process.

**Water and Sanitation**

Process material (U. S. 1455363) in making—

Artificial zeolites.

**Manganese Dioxide**

Synonyms: Battery manganese, Black manganese, Black oxide of manganese, Deutoxide of manganese, Glassmaker's soap, Manganese binoxide, Manganese black, Manganese peroxide, Peroxide of manganese, Pyrolusite.

Latin: Mangani dioxidum, Manganum hyperoxydatum, Oxydum manganicum.

French: Oxyde(bi) de manganèse, Oxyde noir de manganèse.

German: Braunstein, Mangandioxid, Manganoxyd.

Spanish: Bioxido de manganesa, Pyrolusita.

Italian: Biossido di manganese.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient (U. S. 1336055 and 1299663) of—

Sizing compositions.

**Analysis**

Oxidizing agent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

**Automotive**

Coloring agent in making—

Enamels for coach work (U. S. 1221561 and 1221562).

**Building Construction**

Ingredient of—

Cements (U. S. 1269116).

Coating for insulation paper (U. S. 1374885).

Reinforced cement (U. S. 1230475).

Shingle-coating compositions (U. S. 1373217).

Pigment in—

Cement, concrete.

Waterproofing agent (U. S. 1519286) for—

Cement, concrete.

**Ceramic**

Ingredient of—

Black enamels, brown glazes, dark-violet enamels, metallic-like enamels.

Intensifying agent for—

Cobalt colors (used to lower costs).

**Chemical**

Accelerator in making—

Oxygen from perchlorate.

Catalyst (U. S. 1379221) in decomposing—

Hydrogen peroxide.

Catalyst in making—

Anthraquinone (U. S. 1466683), calcium chloride (U. S. 1153502), chlorine (U. S. 1255020 and 1166524).

Deodorizing agent (U. S. 1491916) for—

Isopropyl alcohol.

Hydrolyzing agent (U. S. 1890590) in making—

Glutamic acid and derivatives, such as sodium glutamate, potassium glutamate (used in conjunction with hydrochloric acid).

Ingredient of—

Catalytic mixtures, gas absorbent (U. S. 1422211).

Oxidizing agent in various chemical processes.

Oxidizing agent in making—

Inorganic chemicals, synthetic organic chemicals.

Process material in making—

Alkali benzoates (U. S. 1463255).

Alkali iodides (U. S. 1249863).

Anthraquinone (U. S. 1324715).

Benzaldehyde, benzoic acid.

Butylene chloride (U. S. 1308763).

Butylene dichloride (U. S. 1308763).

**Manganese Dioxide (Continued)**

Butylene oxide (U. S. 1253617).  
 Butylenedichlorhydrin (U. S. 1308763 and 1253617).  
 Butyleneglycol (U. S. 1253617).  
 Camphor (U. S. 1518732).  
 1-Chloranthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid (U. S. 1504164).  
 Chlorine (U. S. 1456590 and 1483256).  
 Chlorobenzene (U. S. 1468220).  
 Decolorizing carbons (U. S. 1286187).  
 Diaminoaryloxyanthraquinone sulphonie acids (Brit. 405632 and 363027).  
 Dibenzanthrone derivatives (Brit. 405706).  
 Ethylene dichloride (U. S. 1308763).  
 Ethylene oxide (U. S. 1308797 and 1308796).  
 Ethylenedichlorhydrin (U. S. 1308707, 1308796, and 1308763).  
 Hydrocyanic acid (U. S. 1242264).  
 Ethyleneglycol (U. S. 1253617).  
 Hydrogen (U. S. 1506323).  
 Iodine (U. S. 1249863).  
 Methane (U. S. 1242264).  
 Nitrogen dioxides (U. S. 1242264).  
 Phthalic acid (U. S. 1365956).  
 Propylene chloride (U. S. 1308763).  
 Propylene dichloride (U. S. 1308763).  
 Propylene oxide (U. S. 1253617).  
 Propylenedichlorhydrin (U. S. 1308763).  
 Process material in purification of—  
 Acetylene.  
 Acetic anhydride (U. S. 1467074).  
 Barium sulphide (U. S. 1256593).  
 Cadmium sulphate (U. S. 1264802).  
 Iron oxide (U. S. 1318432).  
 Solvent (U. S. 1360271) for—  
 Bismuth (used with sulphuric acid).  
 Starting point in making—  
 Catalysts, manganates, manganese salts, permanganates.  
**Distilling**  
 Catalyst (U. S. 1396009) in making—  
 Organic acids from distillery waste.  
**Dye**  
 Oxidizing agent in making—  
 Dyestuffs, intermediates.  
**Electrical**  
 Depolarizer for—  
 Batteries.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Dry cells for batteries, electric insulations.  
**Explosives and Matches**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Explosives, friction surface compositions for match-boxes, matchhead compositions, pyrotechnic compositions, signal flares.  
**Fertilizer**  
 Fertilizer  
 Ingredient of—  
 Fertilizer compositions.  
**Gas**  
 Process material (U. S. 1506323) in making—  
 Water-gas.  
**Glass**  
 Coloring agent for—  
 Glass batches (violet, black, toning other colors).  
 Neutralizing agent for—  
 Yellow effects produced by iron impurities in the glass batch.  
 Oxidizing agent (U. S. 1449793) in making—  
 Borosilicate glass.  
**Ink**  
 Drier (U. S. 1421125 and 1342638) in—  
 Printing ink.  
**Metal Fabrication**  
 Coloring agent in making—  
 Enameled ironware.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Arc-welding compositions (U. S. 1467825, 1460476, 1374711, and 1451392).  
**Metallurgical**  
 Oxidizing agent in—  
 Case-hardening processes (U. S. 1480230).  
 General processes.  
 Process material in making—  
 Alloy steels, electrodes for electroplating purposes.  
 Reagent for removing—  
 Cobalt from zinc solutions (U. S. 1336386).  
 Molybdenum from molybdenite (U. S. 1401924 and 1401932).

**Rustproofing agent for—**

Iron (used with phosphoric acid in "Parkerizing").  
 Source of manganese in making—  
 Manganese steels, alloys, and other products.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Antileak composition (U. S. 1343150).  
 Arc-welding compositions.  
 Artificial spinel compositions (Brit. 403233).  
 Chemical heat-producing compositions (U. S. 1506323 and 1488656).  
 Light filter (U. S. 1331937).  
 Slag-forming and gas-forming coatings for welding electrodes (U. S. 1902948).

**Oxidizing agent.****Paint and Varnish****Drier in—**

Dopes, enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Ingredient of—**

Drying oils, driers.

**Pigment in—**

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Starting point in making—**

Barium manganate, manganese, linoleate, manganese-lead resinate, manganese oleate, manganese oxalate, manganese resinate, water colors (with gums in paste form).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber****Tackiness increaser in—**

Rubber batches.

**Textile****Mordant in—**

Dyeing and printing processes.

**Process material in producing—**

Brown shades, khaki effects.

**Water and Sanitation****Reagent for removing—**

Iron from water.

**Manganese Dioxysulphate**

French: Sulfate de bioxyde de manganèse.

German: Mangandioxysulfat.

**Chemical****Oxidizing agent in making—**

Orthonitrobenzoic aldehyde from orthotoluene.

**Dye**

Oxidizing agent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Manganese Polysulphide**

French: Polysulfure de manganèse.

German: Manganpolysulfid.

Spanish: Polisulfurato de manganesa.

Italian: Polisulfurato di manganese.

**Fertilizer****Ingredient of—**

Fertilizing compositions used as top dressing.

**Manganese Resinate**

French: Résinate de manganèse.

German: Harzsauresmangen, Manganresinat.

**Paint and Varnish****Drier in making—**

Enamels, hard resin varnishes, lacquers, paints, rosin varnishes, titanium white paints, varnishes.

**Manganese-Silicon-Boron Alloy****Metallurgical****Degasifying and oxidizing agent for—**

Metals (principally nonferrous metals).

**Manganese Tungate**

French: Tungate de manganèse.

German: Mangan tungat.

**Paint and Varnish****Drier (Brit. 270387) in making—**

Enamels, lacquers, paints, stains, varnishes.

**Photographic****Ingredient (Brit. 270387) in making—**

Light-sensitive varnishes.

**Manila Gum**

French: Gomme manila.

German: Manilgummi.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of various products.

**Manila Gum (Continued)****Electrical**

Ingredient (Brit. 303386) of—

Coating compositions containing synthetic resins made from glycerin, glycol, or glucose with phthalic anhydride or other polybasic acids or anhydrides.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Match-head preparations, pyrotechnic preparations.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Printing and lithographic inks.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 303386) of—

Compositions containing synthetic resins made from glycerin, glycol, or glucose with phthalic anhydride or other polybasic acids or anhydrides.

Ingredient of—

Shoe blackings.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 303386) of—

Paints, lacquers, and varnishes containing synthetic resins made from glycerin, glycol, or glucose with phthalic anhydride or other polybasic acids or anhydrides.

Ingredient of—

Enamels, spirit lacquers and varnishes.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 303386) of—

Compositions containing synthetic resins made from glycerin, glycol, or glucose with phthalic anhydride or polybasic acids or anhydrides.

**Printing**

Reagent in—

Process engraving and the lithographic arts.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of various compositions.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Printing pastes.

**Manioc**

Synonyms: Manihot utilisima, Maniok.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Alcohol by fermentation.

**Food**

Starting point in making—

Special dietetic flour.

**Starch**

Starting point in making—

Special starch.

**Manjak****Mechanical**

General lubricant.

**Oils and Fats**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compositions, lubricants for gear cases, lubricants for sprocket wheels and roller bearings, thread greases for piping and casings.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Preparations for protecting underground and surface piping against corrosion and hydrolysis.  
Preparations for repairing leaks in tanks.  
Roofing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Auto fender paints, high heat resistant paints.  
Paints and varnishes used on boilers, pipelines, chimneys, bridges, machinery, tanks.  
Paints and varnishes containing mineral oils.  
Quick-drying paints and varnishes.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Pipe cements for use in rotary drilling for oil, to obtain tight connection between casings sections.

**Mannitol**

Synonyms: Mannite.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Boron determinations.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic syntheses.

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 413043) for—

Catalysts used in processes involving hydration of olefins.

Starting point in making—

Acetals, anhydrides, esters, ethers, fructose, mannide, mannitan, mannose, nitromannite, other derivatives, saccharic acid, secondary hexylidide.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Pastes used in the "dry" type of electrolytic condensers.

**Explosives and Matches**

Starting point in making—

Nitromannite, special detonants.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point (Brit. 383764 and 385139) in making—

Softening agents for cellulose lacquers, with cyclohexanone or 2-methylcyclohexanone.

**Paper**

Process material in making—

Fancy papers.

**Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 413043) for—

Catalysts used in processes involving hydration of olefins.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Resins**

Process material in making—

Synthetic resins.

Starting point in making synthetic resins with—

Diabasic aliphatic acids, such as malic, fumaric, glutaric, pimelic, suberic, azelaic, maleic and sebacic (Brit. 407914, 396354).

Dihydric alcohols, such as ethyleneglycol, diethyleneglycol, propyleneglycol, tetramethyleneglycol (Brit. 407914, 407965, and 396354).

Fatty acids of drying or semidrying oils, such as linseed, chinawood, cottonseed, perilla, and soybean (Brit. 407914 and 407965).

Phenols, such as hydroxydiphenyls, amylphenols, butylphenol, benzylphenol, salicylic acid, and resorcinol (Brit. 407965).

Polybasic acids, such as phthalic, adipic, sebacic, succinic, and maleic (Brit. 407914, 407965, and 396354).

**Margine**

Synonyms: Marchies, Sanse.

**Agriculture**

As a fertilizer.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide.

**Maripa Fat**

French: Graisse de maripa, Huile de maripa.

German: Maripafett.

Spanish: Aceite de maripa.

Italian: Sego di maripa.

**Food**

As a food fat.

Ingredient of—

Food preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Marjoram**

Synonyms: Knotted marjoram, Sweet marjoram.

Latin: Origanum majorana.

French: Marjolaine, Marjolaine sauvage.

German: Majoran, Melran.

**Food**

As a condiment and flavor.

**Oils and Fats**

Starting point in making a volatile oil.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Mastic**

Synonyms: Gum mastic, Pistachia galls.  
 Latin: Resina lentisc.  
 French: Gomme mastic, Mastich, Mastix, Mastic,  
 Résine mastic.  
 German: Mastiche, Resina mastiche.  
 Spanish: Almaciga, Mastic.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
 Condiments.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
 Ceramic cements, cements containing fish glue, cements  
 for jewelry and precious stones, dental cements with  
 wax, glass cements, special adhesives.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
 Chewing gum with gum sandarac, incense, plasters,  
 sealing waxes, sizing compositions for twine and  
 cordage.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
 Spirit varnishes and lacquers, alone or in admixture  
 with other resins.

**Paper**

Sizing agent for—  
 Paper and paper products.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
 Cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—  
 Retouching varnishes.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—  
 Special compositions.

**Printing**

Reagent in—  
 Lithographic printing.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient of—  
 Rosin compositions, added for the purpose of harden-  
 ing them (Brit. 252656).

**Textile****Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
 Sizing compositions.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used in covering wood with metal leaf.

**Meldola Blue**

French: Bleu de meldola.  
 German: Meldolablau.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 303932) of—  
 Insecticides, fungicides, and vermin-destroying com-  
 positions containing arsenic acid, arsenous acid, or  
 salts of these acids.

**Miscellaneous**

Dyestuff for coloring various substances.

**Sanitation**

Ingredient (Brit. 303932) of—  
 Disinfecting and bactericidal compositions containing  
 arsenous acid, arsenic acid, or the salts of these acids.

**Textile**

Dyestuff in dyeing and printing yarns and fabrics.

**Menhaden Oil**

Synonyms: Mossbunk oil, Pogy oil.  
 French: Huile d'aloise, Huile de menhaden.  
 German: Amerikanisches fischöl, Maifischöl, Men-  
 hadenöl.  
 Spanish: Aciete de menhaden.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—  
 Fats by hydrogenation, sod oil, various treated oils.  
 Substitute for—  
 Tallow oil.

**Food**

As a food (in the hydrogenated or hardened form).

**Ink**

Substitute for linseed oil in making—  
 Lithographic inks, printing inks.

**Leather**

Reagent in—  
 Currying.  
 Substitute for linseed oil in making—  
 Patent leather.  
 Tanning agent in making—  
 Chamois leather.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Starting material (Brit. 9023-1911) in making—  
 Vehicles for making oilcloth and linoleum (used in  
 conjunction with chlorinated hydrocarbons, and sil-  
 ica, zinc silicate, calcium silicate, obsidian, lead  
 sulphite, white and ferruginous clays, rosin, zinc  
 oxide, lead sulphate, and other materials).

Substitute for—  
 Linseed oil.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in—  
 Tempering steel.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 9023-1911) of—  
 Fatty cements, paving compositions, and other products  
 (used in conjunction with chlorinated hydrocarbons  
 and silica, calcium silicate, obsidian, lead sulphite,  
 white and ferruginous clays, rosin, zinc oxide, lead  
 sulphate, and other materials).

Ingredient of—  
 Cork flooring compositions, rope-treating compositions.  
 Various compositions in which quick drying and bind-  
 ing are requirements.  
 Waterproofing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
 Japans and paints used for smokestacks, boiler fronts,  
 and other ironwork which is subjected to high tem-  
 peratures.

Ingredient (Brit. 9023-1911) (used in conjunction with  
 chlorinated hydrocarbons and silica, zinc silicate, cal-  
 cium silicate, obsidian, lead sulphite, white and fer-  
 ruginous clays, rosin, zinc oxide, lead sulphate and  
 other materials) of—

Paints, putty, roofing compositions, varnishes.

Substitute for linseed oil in making—  
 Paints, varnishes.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—  
 Rubber substitutes.

**Soap**

As a soapstock.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 9023-1911) of—  
 Artificial lumber (used in conjunction with chlorinated  
 hydrocarbons and silica, lead sulphite, calcium sili-  
 cate, zinc silicate, white or ferruginous clays, rosin,  
 zinc oxide, lead sulphate, and other materials).

**Menthol**

Synonyms: Hexahydrothymol, Methylhydroxyisopropyl-  
 cyclohexaneparamenthenol, Methylpropylphenyl hex-  
 ahydride, Mint camphor, Peppermint camphor, Pip-  
 menthol, 3-Terpanol.

Latin: Mentholum.

French: Camphre de menthe.

German: Menthakampher, Mentholum, Pfefferminz-

kampher.

Spanish: Mentol.

Italian: Mentolo.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Betamethyladipic acid, cymene, derivatives.  
 Esters, such as acetic, cinnamic ester, salicylic.  
 Hexahydrocymene, menthene, menthone, methyl men-  
 thylxybenzoate (U. S. 1133832), stereo-isomerides,  
 thymol.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—  
 Creams, lotions, pomades, powders.

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient of—  
 Disinfecting preparations (U. S. 1420634).

**Firefighting**

Ingredient (U. S. 1270396) of—  
 Fire extinguishing mixture with carbon tetrachloride.

**Menthol (Continued)**

**Food**

Flavoring agent.

Ingredient of—

Chewing gum (U. S. 1171392).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Deodorizing agent (U. S. 1346337), deodorizing sticks (French 742307).

**Oral Hygiene**

Ingredient of—

Dentifrices (many patents), nasal douche (U. S. 1471987), styptic (U. S. 1420634).

Solvent (U. S. 1471987) for—

Mucin.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (U. S. 1189804) of—

Paint remover.

Odorizer for—

Paints.

**Pharmaceutical**

Claimed to have value in treating—

Boils, carbuncles, coryza, gastrodynia, headache, laryngitis, nausea, neuralgia, pharyngitis, skin diseases accompanied by itching.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Anodyne (U. S. 1420634), antiseptic (U. S. 1471987), cathartic (U. S. 1212888), cough drops, dental anesthetic (U. S. 1420634), salves, sanitary douches (U. S. 1471987), sprays.

Medicating agent for—

Air (U. S. 1409364).

Sterilizing agent (U. S. 1495180) for—

Surgical ligatures.

Suggested for use as—

Antiseptic, anodyne, bactericide, carminative, counter irritant, ingredient of healing compounds, local anesthetic, stimulant.

**Menthol Salicylate**

Synonyms: Menthyl salicylate, Salimenthol.

French: Salicylate de camphre de menthe.

German: Menthakamphersalicylat, Mentholalsalicylat,

Pfefferminzkamphersalicylat, Pimentholalsalicylat.

**Perfume**

Analgesic in—

Cosmetics used as protection against sunburn.

Absorbent of ultra-violet rays in—

Cosmetics used as protection against sunburn.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested analgesic in—

Muscular rheumatism, acute neuralgia.

Suggested for use in treating hayfever.

**Menthyl Acetate**

Synonyms: Menthyl methane carboxylate.

French: Acétate de menthyle, Acétate menthylique,

Éther menthylacétique, Méthanecarboxylate de menthyle, Méthanecarboxylate menthylique.

German: Aethansäurementhylester, Aethansäuresmenthyl, Essigsäurementhylester, Essigsäuresmenthyl, Menthylacetat, Menthylazetat, Menthylmethancarbonat, Methancarbonsaurementhylester, Methancarbonsauresmenthyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, odorous sprays, perfumes.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Toilet soaps.

**Mercaptobenzothiazole**

**Rubber**

Accelerator in—

Vulcanizing processes.

Starting point in making—

Delayed-action vulcanization accelerators by condensation with (1) itself, (2) chloroketones, (3) dinitrochlorobenzene, (4) dinitrochloronaphthalene, (5) aromatic acyl derivatives, (6) cyanuric chloride.

Delayed-action vulcanization accelerators by treatment with a deactivating ketone followed by heating to a temperature of reactivation (Brit. 420852).

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1736934) of—

Caustic alkali solution added as inhibitor in metal-pickling baths (acid).

Starting point (U. S. 1932553) in making—

Inhibitors for metal-pickling baths (sulphuric acid) by heating with a fully saturated aliphatic amine at 90° to 135° until reaction ceases.

**Mercaptobenzothiazole Dinitrophenylester**

**Lubricant**

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by mixing and reacting with organo-metallic compounds.

**1-Mercapto-benzoxazole**

Synonyms: 2-Thiobenzoxazole.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Larvicide for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Mercured Camphoric-alpha-allylamides**

**Pharmaceutical**

Starting point (Brit. 447877) in making—

Diuretics by partially neutralizing with sodium alcoholate (these products are claimed to give clear, stable aqueous solutions which are not strongly alkaline, and to be suitable for rectal administration).

**Mercuric Acetate**

Synonyms: Mercury acetate.

French: Acétate de mercure, Acétate mercurique, Deutoacétate de mercure.

German: Essigsäuresmerkuroxyd, Essigsäuresquecksilber, Essigsäuresquecksilberoxyd, Mercuriacetat, Mercuriazetat, Merkuriacetat, Merkuriacetat, Quecksilberacetat, Quecksilberazetat.

**Analysis**

As a reagent for testing—

Turpentine oil, wine coloring matters.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Acetaldehyde from acetylene (French 479656).

Ethylidene diacetate.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of croton aldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone and the like (Brit. 306471).

**Mercuric Acetate (Continued)**

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillin acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 301640) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles or nitromethane.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.  
 Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Mercuriated hydroaromatic hydrocarbons (Austrian 100723).  
 Pharmaceuticals.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Mercuric benzoate, bromide, iodide, and other salts and derivatives.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
 Cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Mercuric Chloride**

Synonyms: Corrosive mercuric chloride, Corrosive sublimate, Mercury bichloride, Sublimat.  
 Latin: Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.  
 French: Bichlorure de mercure, Bichlorure mercurique, Chlorure de mercure, Chlorure mercurique, Chlorure de mercure corrosif.  
 German: Chlormerkur, Chlorquecksilber, Chlorwasserstoffsäuremerkur, Chlorwasserstoffsäurequecksilber, Merkurichlorid, Quecksilberchlorid, Sublimat.

**Agricultural**

Reagent for treating—  
 Lawns.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—  
 Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.  
 Catalyst in various chemical processes, such as bromination, sulphonation, nitration, diazotization, reduction.  
 Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—  
 Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhy-

dride, and hemimellitric acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dichlorotoluene, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from anthracene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenchlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzol, toluol, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Vanillin and vanillin acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Reagent in making—**

Aluminous pharmaceuticals, aminophenylmercuric arsenate (aspirochyl), ethylene chlorobromide, ethylene isothiocyanate, rubber vulcanization accelerators from amino compounds and acetylene vinyl chloride.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Arsenic trichloride, calomel, mercuric-ammonium chloride, mercuric salts.

**Electrical**

Depolarizing reagent in making—  
 Batteries and cells.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
 Bedbug killers, germicidal preparations, preparations for the removal of fly in sheep, worm-killing compositions.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used in dressing skins.  
 Tanning agent in making—  
 Special leathers.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for coating metals of various sorts.  
 Compositions used for coloring metals.  
 Preparations used in the electroplating of aluminum.  
 Steel-bronzing compositions.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Zinc and tin alloys of fine metallographic characteristics.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Aluminum amalgam.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
 Coating compositions which contain metals (German 424658).  
 Embalming fluids.  
 Preparations used for general antiseptic purposes.  
 Mordant in treating—  
 Rabbit and beaver hair in the manufacture of hats.  
 Preservative for—  
 Anatomical specimens.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Yeast preparations and preparations of other microorganisms.  
 Reagent in dressing—  
 Furs.



**Mercuric Chloride (Continued)****Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Antiseptic and germicidal paints and varnishes, fruit tree paints.

**Reagent (Brit. 292168) in making—**

Lacquer and varnish bases from amino compounds and acetylene.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of various cosmetics.

**Photographic**

As an intensifier.

**Printing****Reagent in—**

Process engraving and in lithographic work.

**Textile****—, Dyeing and Printing**

Mordant on various textiles.

**Reagent (Brit. 292168) in making—**

Reserve compositions used in dyeing and printing.

**—, Finishing****Reagent (Brit. 292168) in making—**

Finishing, wetting out and fiber protecting compositions.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Impregnating compositions, preservative applications.

**Mercuric Iodide**

Synonyms: Deutoiodide of mercury, Mercury biniodide, Red iodide of mercury.

Latin: Deutoioduretum hydrargyri, Hydrargyrum iodatum, Hydrargyrum bifidatum, Ioduretum hydrargyricum, Mercurius iodatus.

French: Bi-iodure de mercure, Deutoiodure de mercure, Iodure mercurique, Iodure rouge de mercure.

German: Quecksilberjodid, Mercurijodid, Rotesjod-quecksilber.

Spanish: Yoduro, mercurico.

Italian: Bijoduro di mercurio.

**Analysis****Ingredient of—**

Nessler's reagent for detecting and estimating ammonia in water.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Compounds with iodine fatty acids (German 215664).

Paint pigment with the aid of cuprous iodide.

**Mechanical****Reagent for—**

Revealing overheating of machine parts and bearings by change in color.

**Miscellaneous****Reagent for—**

Distinguishing between precious stones.

**Paint and Varnish****Pigment in—**

Artists' colors.

Paints for indicating excess heat.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

As an intensifier.

**Mercuric Oxide, Red**

Synonyms: Red oxide of mercury, Red precipitate.

Latin: Hydrargyrum oxidatum rubrum.

French: Oxyde de mercure, Oxyde mercurique, Oxyde de mercure rouge.

German: Quecksilberoxyd, Rotes quecksilberoxyd.

**Analysis**

Oxidizing agent in nitrogen determination.

**Ceramics**

Pigment in coloring and decorating—

Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Chemical****Catalyst in making—**

Acetone from acetylene.

Desulphurizing agent in making various organic compounds.

**Oxidizing agent in making—**

Amino and acetylene compounds by sulphonation, reduction, nitration (Brit. 292168).

Cyanamide from sulphourea.

Di-iodosalicylic acid.

Hypochlorous anhydride.

**Starting point in making—**

Mercuric salts, mercury parasitocides, mercury pharmaceuticals.

**Electrical****Depolarizer in admixture with graphite in—**

Batteries containing manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Parasitocides.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Metal polishes.

**Paint and Varnish****Pigment in making—**

Anti-fouling paints and varnishes.

Marine paints and varnishes.

**Reagent (Brit. 292168) in making—**

Lacquer and varnish bases.

**Perfumery****Ingredient of—**

Grease paints, pomades.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber****Reagent (Brit. 292168) in making—**

Vulcanization assistants.

**Textile****—, Dyeing and Printing****Reagent (Brit. 292168) in making—**

Reserves.

**—, Finishing****Reagent (Brit. 292168) in making—**

Fiber-protecting agents, wetting agents.

**Mercuric Oxide, Yellow**

Synonyms: Yellow mercury oxide, Yellow oxide of mercury, Yellow precipitate.

Latin: Hydrargyri oxidum flavum, Hydrargyrum oxydatum.

French: Oxyde de mercure, Oxyde de mercure jaune, Oxyde mercurique.

German: Gelbes quecksilberoxyd, Quecksilberoxyd.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Ceramics**

Pigment for various wares.

**Chemical****Catalyst in making—**

Acetone from acetylene.

**Oxidizing agent in making—**

Acetaloxime, allyl ether, caddylic acid.

Derivatives from amino compounds and acetylene by sulphonation, reduction, nitration, etc. (Brit. 292168).

Diphenyleneanilidodihydrotriazole.

**Reagent (Brit. 292168) in making—**

Rubber-vulcanization assistants.

**Starting point in making—**

Mercury salts, parasitocides, pharmaceuticals.

**Electrical****Depolarizer in—**

Batteries containing manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Polishing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish****Pigment in—**

Special paints.

**Reagent (Brit. 292168) in making—**

Lacquer and varnish bases.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of various cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile****—, Dyeing and Printing****Reagent (Brit. 292168) in making—**

Reserves.

**—, Finishing****Reagent (Brit. 292168) in making—**

Fiber protecting agents, wetting agents.

**Mercuric-Potassium Iodide**

Synonyms: Mayer's reagent, Mercury and potassium iodide, Potassium iodohydrargyrate.

**Analysis**

As a reagent in various processes.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Dental cements (U. S. 1613532).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Mercurous Chloride**

Synonyms: Calomel, Mercury chloride, mild; Mild chloride of mercury, Mercury monochloride, Mercury protochloride, Mercury subchloride, Muriate of mercury, Submuriate of mercury.

Latin: Calomelas, Chloruretum hydrargyrosus, Hydrargyri chloridum, Hydrargyrum chloratum, Mercurius dulcis.

French: Calomel, Chlorure mercureux, Protochlorure de mercure, Protochlorure ou sous-muriate de mercure.

German: Kalomel, Mercurochlorid, Quecksilberchlorür.

Spanish: Cloruro mercurioso sublimado.

Italian: Protocloruro di mercurio.

**Electrical**

Electrolyte in batteries.

**Explosives****Ingredient of—**

Pyrotechnic compositions.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Dental cements (U. S. 1613532).

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Ships-bottoms paints.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Compositions for making safety paper.

**Perfumery****Ingredient of—**

Cosmetic creams and lotions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Mercury**

Synonyms: Quicksilver.

Latin: Argentum vivum, Hydrargyrum, Hydrargyrum vivum, Mercurius vivus.

French: Mercure purifié, Vif argent.

German: Quecksilber.

Spanish: Mercurio.

Italian: Mercurio.

**Aviation**

Process material in making—

Manifolds for airplane engines (U. S. 1282266 and 1282269).

Propellers for airplanes (U. S. 1335846, 1343191, 1282265, 1282268, and 1282270).

**Chemical**

Base material in making—

Double salts, such as ammonium chloride, potassium cyanide, potassium iodide, potassium thymolsulphonate, silicilyarsenate.

Mercuric compounds, such as acetate, benzoate, bromide, chloride, cyanide, formate, iodide, lactate, mercaptide, nitrate, oleate, linoleate, oxides, oxycyanide, salicylate, succinimide, sulphates, sulphides, sulphocyanate.

Mercurous compounds, such as bromide, chloride, formate, iodide, nitrate, oxide, sulphate, tannate.

Base material in making—

Mercury fulminate.

Pharmaceuticals, such as thymegol, enesol, mercurochrome, mercuriol, mercuriosal, and the like.

Catalyst in making—

Acetaldehyde (U. S. 1151928, 1151929, 1436550, 1184177, 1247270, 1319365, 1431301, 1489915, and 1501502).

Acetic anhydride (U. S. 1425500).

Acetic acid (U. S. 1128780, 1159376, and 1431301).

Acetylene oxidation products (U. S. 1355299).

Ammonia (U. S. 1495655, and 1396557).

Anilin (U. S. 1239822).

Anthraquinonesulphonic acids (U. S. 1437571).

Benzene nitration or oxidation products (U. S. 1380185, and 1380186).

Para-aminophenol (U. S. 1239822).

Various other organic chemicals.

Vinyl esters (U. S. 1425130).

**Cathode in—**

Electrochemical processes.

Process material in making—

Activated carbons (U. S. 1520437).

Aurintricarboxylic acid derivatives (U. S. 1412440).

Ammonium formate (U. S. 1185028).

Calcium formate (U. S. 1185028).

Carbon blacks (U. S. 1498924).

Cinnabar (U. S. 1137467).

Dinitrophenol-2:4 (U. S. 1320076).

Formic acid (U. S. 1185028).

Hydrochloric acid (U. S. 1498924).

Hydrogen peroxide (U. S. 1904101).

4-Hydroxymeta-arsanilic acid (U. S. 1232373).

Lampblack (U. S. 1498924).

Lead sulphate (U. S. 1485794).

Lithopone (U. S. 1455963).

Nitrobenzene (U. S. 1320076 and 1320077).

Nitrophenol (U. S. 1320076 and 1320077).

Phthalic anhydride (U. S. 1261022, and 1443094).

Starting point in making—

Albumen compounds, alkali amalgams, alkali-earth

amalgams, colloidal suspensions.

Dibromofluorescein derivatives (U. S. 1455495).

Glucosides (U. S. 1354105).

Hydroquinolophthalein derivatives (U. S. 1455495).

Methylfluorescein derivatives (U. S. 1455495).

Picric acid (U. S. 1320076 and 1320077).

Vermilions and scarlets.

**Disinfectant**

Process material in making—

Bactericides (U. S. 1145634).

**Electrical**

As such in—

Arc lamps of the mercury type.

Electric devices of various kinds.

Rectifiers of the electric current.

Ultraviolet ray equipment.

Bath (U. S. 1328530) in—

Sealing glass bulbs.

Color varrier in—

Neon sign gaseous mixtures.

Ingredient (U. S. 1352331, 1138220, and 1138221) of—

Electrolytes.

Plating agent (U. S. 1366489) for—

Electrodes.

Preventer (U. S. 1393739) of—

Corroding of zinc electrodes (in combination with bis-muth).

Process material in making—

Batteries (wet and dry) (U. S. 1174798, 1134093, 1211388, 1486613, 1138220, 1139213, 1342953, 1299693, 1497160, 1370119, and 1342953).

**Explosives and Matches**

Base material in making—

Fulminate of mercury.

Process material in making—

Picric acid (U. S. 1320076 and 1320077).

**Glass**

Silvering agent in amalgamation with tin for—

Mirrors and reflectors.

**Lubricant**

Mercurating agent (Brit. 433257) in making—

Addition agents for high-temperature lubricants.

**Mechanical**

Heat-transfer medium in—

Mercury boilers.

Ingredient of—

Boiler compounds (U. S. 1181562, and 1210965).

Starting point in making—

Boiler compounds with castor oil.

**Metallurgical**

As a rustproofing agent (U. S. 1518622).

Current carrier (Brit. 403404) in—

Electrical heat-treatment of metals.

Electrode in—

Electroplating processes.

Hardening agent (U. S. 1360346, 1360347, and 1360348)

for—

Lead.

Ingredient of—

Alloys.

Bearing metals (U. S. 1360272, 1360346, and 1360347).

Dental alloys, special solders, special soldering fluxes

**Mercury (Continued)**

Starting point in making amalgams with—  
Bismuth, copper, gold, lead, potassium, silver, sodium, tin, zinc.

**Mining**

Amalgamating agent in extracting—

- Gold from its ores.
- Precious metals from lead, gold, and silver ores.
- Silver from its ores.

**Miscellaneous**

Amalgamating agent in—

- Dentistry.
- Indicator in—
- Barometers, hydrometers, thermometers.
- Ingredient of—
- Dental fillings.
- Process material in—
- Chinese gilding process.
- Sharpening agent (U. S. 1314450) for—
- Files.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—  
Mercury linoleates, resinates, palmitates, and other soaps.  
Vermilion pigments.

**Paper**

Drying agent (U. S. 1147808 and 1147809).

**Petroleum**

Process material (U. S. 1373653) in making—  
Gasoline.

**Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient of—  
Ointments, pills, powders.  
Mercurating agent in making—  
Antisyphilitics.  
Diuretics (Brit. 447877).

**Photographic**

Drying agent (U. S. 1232077) for—  
Motion picture film.  
Intensifier (U. S. 1433806) for—  
Photographic images.

**Printing**

Process material (U. S. 1377517) in making—  
Printing plates.

**Resins**

Catalyst (U. S. 1377517) in making—  
Phenol-aldehyde condensates.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Medicinal soaps and soap ointments.

**Textile**

Drying agent (U. S. 1147808 and 1147809) for—  
Cotton fabrics.

**Mercury-Amino Chloride****Agriculture**

For control of—  
Bottom rust of lettuce.  
Covered smut and stripe disease of barley.  
Kernel smut of sorghum.  
Loose and covered smut of oats.  
Soil-borne parasitic fungi.  
Stinking smut of wheat.  
Disinfectant for—  
Seeds and soil.

**Woodworking**

For control of—  
Blue stain and sap stain in sapwood of freshly-cut lumber.

**Mercury-Anilin Hydrochloride**

French: Hydrochlorure de mercure et aniline.  
German: Quecksilberanilinchlorhydrat.

**Agriculture**

Disinfectant in treating—  
Seeds (Brit. 274974).

**Mercury Benzenesulphonate**

French: Benzènesulphonate de mercure.  
German: Benzolsulfonsäuresmerkur, Quecksilberbenzolsulfonat.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—  
Ethylidene diacetate (Brit. 252632).

**Mercury Benzotrifluoride****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (U. S. 2050075) to be—  
Antiseptic and valuable for other therapeutic purposes in which mercury compounds are employed.

**Mercury Bisulphate**

Synonyms: Mercuric sulphate, Mercury persulphate, Mercury sulphate, Normal mercury sulphate.

French: Sulphate mercurique.

German: Merkursulfat, Merkurisulfat, Quecksilber-vitriol.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—  
Acetaldehyde from acetylene.  
Ethylene diacetate (Brit. 252632).

Starting point in making—

Ethylenediamine-mercury sulphate (Sublamin), mercuric benzoate, mercuric bromide, mercuric chloride, mercuric cyanide, mercuric iodide, mercuric sulphide (black), mercuric sulphocyanate, mercurous chloride, mercurous oxide (black), mercury sulphate (basic).

**Electrical**

Ingredient of active agent in electric batteries.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in extraction of—  
Gold and silver from roasted pyrites.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Mercury Dinaphthyl-naphthenate****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Mercury Erucate**

Synonyms: Mercuric erucate.  
French: Érucate de mercure, Érucate mercurique.  
German: Erucinsäuresmerkur, Erucinsäuresmerkuroxyd, Merkurerucat.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Insecticidal compositions.  
Spraying compounds for fungicidal purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Antifouling paints and varnishes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

Ingredient of—  
Disinfectants, germicides.

**Mercury Fulminate**

French: Fulminate de mercure.  
German: Knallquecksilber, Merkurfulminat, Quecksilberfulminat.

**Explosives**

Active agent in—  
Detonators, fuses.

**Mercury Laurate**

Synonyms: Mercuric laurate.  
French: Laurate de mercure, Laurate mercurique.  
German: Laurinsäuresmerkur, Laurinsäuresmerkuroxyd, Merkuraurat.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Insecticidal compositions.  
Spraying compounds for fungicidal preparations.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Antifouling paints and varnishes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

Ingredient of—  
Disinfectants, germicides.

**Mercury Naphthalenesulphonate**

French: Naphthalènesulphonate de mercure.

German: Naphthalinsulfonsäuresmerkur, Quecksilber-naphthalinsulfonat.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Ethylidene diacetate (Brit. 252632).

**Mercury Oleate**

Latin: Hydrargyrum oleatum.

French: Oléate de mercure, Oléate mercurique, Oléate de vif argent.

German: Merkurioléat, Oleinsäuresmerkur, Oleinsäuresmerkuroxyd, Quecksilberoléat.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Fungicidal sprays, insecticidal preparations.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Antifouling paints and varnishes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics of various sorts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

Ingredient of—

Disinfectants.

**Mercury Palmitate**

French: Palmitate de mercure, Palmitate mercurique,

Palmitate de vif argent.

German: Merkuripalmitat, Palmitinsäuresmerkur, Palmitinsäuresmerkuroxyd, Quecksilberpalmitat.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Fungicidal sprays, insecticidal compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Antifouling paints and varnishes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics of various sorts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

Ingredient of—

Disinfectants.

**Mercury Phenylacetate****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Mercury Salicylate**

Synonyms: Mercuric salicylate.

French: Salicylate de mercure.

German: Mercurisalicylat, Quecksilbersalicylat, Salicylsäuresquecksilber.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Eneol, mercury salicylarsinate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Mercury Stearate**

French: Stéarate de mercure, Stéarate mercurique,

Stéarate de vif argent.

German: Merkuristearat, Quecksilberstearat, Stearinsäuresmerkur, Stearinsäuresmerkuroxyd.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Fungicidal sprays, insecticidal preparations.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Antifouling paints and varnishes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics of various sorts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

Ingredient of—

Disinfectants.

**Mesitylenedisulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de mésitylénedisulphonique.

German: Mesitylendisulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 263873) for—

Aromatic hydrocarbons, solvents for fats, terpenes.

Starting point in making—

Acids and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Fats and Oils**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 263873).

**Leather**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Impregnating compositions, tanning compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Cleansing and washing compositions.

**Paper**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Impregnating compositions.

**Petroleum**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 263873).

**Resins and Waxes**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 263873).

**Textile**—, **Dyeing**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 263873) in—

Acid dye liquors.

—, **Finishing**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Wetting-out preparations.

—, **Manufacture**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Wool-carbonizing liquors.

**Mesityl Oxide**

French: Éther mésitylique, Oxyde mésitylique,

Mésityle.

German: Mesityloxyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Methylisobutyl ketone.

Synthetic organic chemicals.

**Miscellaneous**

As a solvent.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Lacquers and varnishes with sulphuretted condensation products of phenols and fatty aldehydes (Brit. 273756).

Lacquers, varnishes and enamels.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent in making—

Artificial resins with formaldehyde (German 433853).

Solvent for—

Vinyl resins.

**Mesodibutylacridane****Fats and Oils**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Fats, oils.

**Petroleum**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Petroleum derivatives.

**Soap**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Fats, oils, soaps.

**Mesodiethylacridane****Fats and Oils**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Fats, oils.

**Petroleum**

As an antioxidant (Brit. 405797).

**Soap**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Fats, oils, soaps.

**Mesodimethylacridane***Fats and Oils*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Petroleum derivatives.

*Soap*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils, soaps.

**Mesodimethylethylacridane***Fats and Oils*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Petroleum derivatives.

*Soap*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils, soaps.

**Mesodimethylnaphthacridane***Fats and Oils*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Oils.

*Soap*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Soaps, soapstocks.

**Mesodiphenylacridane***Fats and Oils*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Petroleum derivatives.

*Soap*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils, soaps.

**Mesodiphenyldinaphthacridane***Fats and Oils*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Oils.

*Soap*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Soaps, soapstocks.

**Mesodipropylacridane***Fats and Oils*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Petroleum derivatives.

*Soap*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils, soaps.

**Mesoditolylacridane***Fats and Oils*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Petroleum derivatives.

*Soap*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils, soaps.

**Mesoethylphenylacridane***Fats and Oils*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Petroleum derivatives.

*Soap*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils, soaps.

**Mesomethylbutylacridane***Fats and Oils*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Petroleum derivatives.

*Soap*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils, soaps.

**Mesomethylphenylacridane***Fats and Oils*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Petroleum derivatives.

*Soap*

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—  
Fats, oils, soaps.

**Mesothorium**

German: Mesothor.

*Chemical*

As a catalyst.

*Miscellaneous*

As a substitute for radium.

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient of—

Luminous paints and varnishes, in admixture with zinc sulphide.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Meta-acetamidedimethylanilin**

German: Meta-acetamidodoppeltmethylanilin.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Flaveosin.

**Meta-aminobenzaldehyde***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 263164) in making azo dyestuffs with sulphonated derivatives of the following derivatives of 2:3-naphthoic acid—

Anilide, betanaphthylamide, 5-chloro-2-anisidide, 5-chloro-5-toluidide, orthotoluidide.

**Meta-aminobenzoic Anilide**

French: Anilide de méta-aminobenzoïque.

German: Meta-aminobenzoesauresanilid.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 263164) in making azo dyestuffs as sulphonated derivatives of 2:3-oxynaphthoic acid as—

Anilide, betanaphthylamide, 5-chloro-5-toluidide, 5-chloro-2-anisidide, orthotoluidide.

**Meta-aminoparacresol**

Synonyms: 2-Aminoparacresol.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Erichrome dyes.

Starting point (Brit. 347099) in making azo dyestuffs for cotton, with the aid of—

Acetoacetanilide, barbituric acid.  
Benzoyl betanaphthylamine-5:7-disulphonic acid.

H acid, 3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.

2-Naphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.

1-Naphthylamine-8:4-disulphonic acid.

Paratoluene-5-sulphonic acid.

Phenyl-2-naphthylamine-8:6-disulphonic acid.

**Meta-aminophenyltriethylammonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de méta-aminophényltriéthyleammoniaque.

German: Meta-aminophenyltriäthylammoniumchlorid.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Janus red B.

**Meta-aminophenyltrimethylammonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de méta-aminophényltriméthyle-ammonium.

German: Meta-aminophenyltrimethylammonium-chlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro de meta-aminofeniltrimetilamonio.

Italian: Cloruro di meta-aminofeniltrimetilammonio.

**Dye**

Intermediate in making—

Azophosphin, janus yellow G and R, janus red B, janus blue B.

**Meta-aminosalicylic Acid Hydrochloride**

French: Hydrochlorure de acide méta-amino salicylique.

German: Meta-aminosalicylsäurechlorhydrat, Meta-aminosalicylsäurehydrochlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Azo-dyestuffs, sulphur dyestuffs.

**Paper**

Reagent in making—

Light-sensitive paper.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Metabenzamidobenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de metabenzamidobenzoïque.

German: Metabenzamidobenzoësäure.

**Dye**

Reagent (French 604347) in making vat dyestuffs with—

Alpha-amino-4-methoxyanthraquinone.

1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone.

4:8-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diamino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone.

1:5-Diamino-4-methoxyanthraquinone.

**Metabenzoylaminobenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de metabenzoylaminobenzoïque.

German: Metabenzoylaminobenzoësäure.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Vat dyestuffs with 1:5-diaminoanthraquinone (Brit. 264561).

**Metabromophenolindophenol****Analysis**

Indicator in—

Oxidation-reduction potential determinations (of particular interest to biologists and physiologists and investigations of various materials, such as soils, wines, cheese, gasoline antiknock compounds).

**Metachloro-orthobetachlorodeltabetaisopentenylphenol****Disinfectant**

Claimed (Brit. 443113 and 389514) to be—

Disinfectant free of odor.

**Metacresyl Acetate**

French: Acétate metacrésylique, Acétate de metacrésyle.

German: Essigsäuremetakresylester, Essigsäuresmetakresyl, Metakresylacetat, Metakresylazetat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Metacresylmethyl Ether****Chemical**

Raw material in making—

Artificial musk.

**Metadibenzylaminophenol****Petroleum**

Gum inhibitor (U. S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—

Motor fuels.

**Metaethyloxyphenoltolylamine****Dye**

Starting point in making—

Acid violet 6BN.

**Meta-m'-diaminoazoxybenzene**

Synonyms: Meta-m'-diaminoazoxybenzol.

German: Meta-m'-diaminoazoxybenzol.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 248946) in making azo dyestuffs

with—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone, 4-chloro-2-aminodiphenyl ether, 4-chloro-2-anisidin, 4-chloro-2-nitranilin, dianisidin, 2:4-dichloroanilin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, meta-chloroanilin, metanitranilin, 4-nitro-2-anisidin, 5-nitro-2-anisidin, 4-nitro-2-toluidin, 5-nitro-2-toluidin, 3-nitro-4-toluidin, orthoaminoazotoluene, orthoaminodiphenylether, orthophenetoleazoalphanaphthylamine, xylidin.

**Meta-m'-diaminopara-p'-dimethyloxyazobenzene**

Synonyms: Meta-m'-diaminopara-p'-dimethyloxyazobenzol.

German: Meta-m'-diaminepara-p'-dimethyloxyazobenzol.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 248946) in making azo dyestuffs

with—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone, 4-chloro-2-aminodiphenyl ether, 4-chloro-2-anisidin, 4-chloro-2-nitranilin, dianisidin, 2:4-dichloroanilin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, meta-chloroanilin, metanitranilin, 4-nitro-2-anisidin, 5-nitro-2-anisidin, 3-nitro-4-toluidin, 4-nitro-2-toluidin, 5-nitro-2-toluidin, orthoaminodiphenyl ether, orthoaminoazotoluene, orthophenetoleazoalphanaphthylamine, xylidin.

**Meta-m'-diphenyldicarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de méta-m'-diphénylédicarboxyle.

German: Meta-m'-diphenyldicarbonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (French 604347) in making anthraquinone

vat dyestuffs with—

Alpha-amino-4-methoxyanthraquinone.

1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone.

4:8-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diamino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone.

1:5-Diamino-4-methoxyanthraquinone.

**Metamethoxybenzaldehyde****Dye**

As an intermediate.

Starting point (Brit. 398163) in making—

Claret shades fast to kier-boiling and chlorine.

**Metamethoxybenzoyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de métaméthoxybenzoyle, Chlorure métaméthoxybenzoïque.

German: Chlormetamethoxybenzol.

**Dye**

Reagent (French 604347) in making vat dyestuffs with—

Alpha-amino-4-methoxyanthraquinone.

1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone.

4:8-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diamino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone.

1:5-Diamino-4-methoxyanthraquinone.

**Metamethylbenzaldehyde****Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—

Perfumes.

**Metamethylphenylethylamine**

German: Meta-methylphenyläthylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

6-Methyltetrahydroisoquinolin (German 423027).

**Metanitroparatoluy Chloride**

French: Chlorure de métanitroparatoluy.

German: Chlormetanitroparatoluy, Metanitroparatoluychlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 278037) in making synthetic drugs

with—

Alkoxynaphthylaminesulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-3:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

**Metanitroparatoluy Chloride (Continued)**

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.  
 4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Aminoacenaphthenetrisulphonic acids.  
 1:5-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.  
 1:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.  
 1:5-Aminonaphthol-7-sulphonic acid.  
 Bromonaphthylaminesulphonic acid.  
 Chloronaphthylaminesulphonic acid.  
 Iodonaphthylaminesulphonic acid.

**Metaphenylenediaminedisulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de métaphénylènediaminedisulfonique.  
 German: Metaphenylenediamindisulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Cotton orange G, cotton orange R, pyramin orange 3G.

**Metaxylene**

Synonyms: 1:3-Dimethylbenzene, 1:3-Dimethylbenzol, Metadimethylbenzene, Metaxylol.  
 German: 1:3-Dimethylbenzol.

**Chemical**

Solvent in making—

Artificial musk, bornyl acetate, diethylallylacetoneitrile from diethylacetoneitrile (Brit. 253950).

Starting point in making—

2:4-Dimethylbenzylamine (Brit. 249883), 2:4-dimethylbenzylphthalimide (Brit. 249883), metaxylidin, tetramethylanthracene.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Color lakes, various dyestuffs of red, scarlet, blue, and green shades.

**Explosives**

Starting point in making—

Trinitroxylenes.

**Gas**

Solvent in removing—

Naphthalene from illuminating gas, preventing stop-ping-up of pipes with naphthalene.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in microscopical work.

Solvent for general purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Enamels, lacquers, varnishes.

**Rubber**

Solvent in making—

Rubber cements.

**Textile**

—, *Finishing*

Solvent in making—

Sizing compositions for rayons.

**Meta-4-xylidin-6-sulphonbenzylmethylamide****Dye**

Coupling agent (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—

Water-insoluble bluish-red dyestuffs with 5-chlor-2:4-dimethoxyaniline.

**Meta-4-xylidin-6-sulphondiethylamide****Dye**

Coupling agent (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—

Yellowish-red, water-insoluble dyestuffs with 2:5-dimethoxyaniline.

**Methanol**

Synonyms: Acetone alcohol, Carbinol, Colonial spirits, Columbian spirits, Columbian spirits, Green wood spirits, Manhattan spirits, Methyl alcohol, Methyl hydrate, Methyl hydroxide, Methyl alcohol, Pyrolygineous spirit, Pyroxylic spirit, Standard wood spirits, Wood alcohol, Wood naphtha, Wood spirit.

Latin: Spiritus pyroxylicus rectificatus.

French: Alcool de bois, Alcool méthylique, Esprit de bois, Esprit pyrolygneux, Méthanol, Méthanolé, Méthyle alcool.

German: Holzalkohol, Holzgeist, Methanol, Methylalkohol.

**Adhesives**

Solvent in making—

Cements of various kinds.

**Analysis**

Reagent and solvent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

**Aviation**

Nitrocellulose solvent in making—

Airplane dopes.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose in making various products from pyroxylin and the like.

**Chemical**

Denaturant for—

Ethyl alcohol.

Extractant in—

Manufacturing processes.

Methylating agent in making—

Esters of various kinds, such as methyl acetate, methyl benzoate, methyl chloride, methyl cinnamate, methyl formate, methyl salicylate.

Halogenation products, such as methyl bromide, methyl iodide, and methyl chloride.

Intermediates used in the manufacture of drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products.

Organic chemicals, such as methylacetanilide, methylal, paramethylaminophenol, methyl anthranilate, methyl-anthraquinone, methyl sulphide, methylthionin chloride.

Solvent for—

Fats, nitrocellulose, oils, raw materials used in chemical manufacture, resins, various chemicals.

Solvent miscible with—

Ethyl alcohol, many other organic compounds, water.

Solvent having a fairly high tolerance for—

Benzene, ethyl ether, isopropyl ether.

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 427423) for—

Aqueous formaldehyde solutions.

Starting point in making—

Acetic acid (U. S. 1953905, 1961736, 1961737, and 1961738).

Derivatives, dimethyl ether (U. S. 1949344), formaldehyde.

**Cosmetic**

Extractant for—

Perfume components.

Solvent for—

Cosmetic ingredients, fats, hair tonic ingredients, nitrocellulose, oils.

Solvent in making—

Nail enamels and lacquers, synthetic perfumes.

**Disinfectant**

Solvent medium for—

Disinfectants, germicides.

**Dye**

Methylating agent in making—

Dimethylanilin, dyestuffs, intermediates, methylantraquinone.

Solvent in—

Organic syntheses.

**Explosives and Matches**

Process material in making—

Poisonous gases.

Solvent for nitrocellulose in making—

Explosives.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Extractant for—

Oils.

Solvent for—

Fats, oils.

**Fuel and Light**

Fuel for—

Chafing dishes, cigarlighters, miners' lamps, small stoves, soldering torches.

Ingredient of—

Admixtures with ethyl alcohol for various heating and lighting purposes.

Fuel compositions used for heating and lighting purposes.

Starting agent for—

Gasoline lamps (either gasoline only or lamps for burning either gasoline or kerosene).

Starting point in making—

Solid alcohol fuels.

**Glass**

Degreasing and cleansing agent.

Diluent and solvent for—

Materials used in making nonscatterable glass.

**Ink**

Solvent for—

Ink ingredients.

**Insecticide**

Solvent (U. S. 1945235) in making—

Colorless pyrethrum spray products for household use.

**Methanol (Continued)****Laundry and Dry Cleaning**

Dry-cleaning agent.

Ingredient of—

Dry-cleaning solutions, spotting agents.

Solvent for—

Fats, oils.

Spotting agent.

**Leather**

Diluent and solvent for nitrocellulose in making—

Artificial leather, decorative effects on leather.

**Lubricant**

Solvent for—

Fats and oils.

**Mechanical**

Antifreeze for—

Internal combustion engine radiators.

Ingredient of—

Antifreeze preparations, fuels for internal combustion engines.

**Metallurgical**

Degreasing agent.

**Miscellaneous**

Cleansing agent for—

Various purposes where adequate ventilation is available or where means are provided to prevent over-exposure to its vapors.

Diluent in—

Furniture polishes, metal polishes, lacquers used for various decorative effects, special polishes for various purposes.

Ingredient of—

Methylated spirits.

Solvent miscible with—

Ethyl alcohol, many other organic compounds, water.

Solvent having a fairly high tolerance for—

Benzene, ethyl ether, isopropyl ether.

Taxidermy agent.

**Paint and Varnish**

Diluent or solvent in—

Dopes, enamels, lacquers, paints, paint-removers, stains, varnishes.

Solvent for—

Colors, nitrocellulose, oils, resins.

**Paper**

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose used in coatings and decorative effects.

**Petroleum**

Solvent in—

Refining processes.

**Photographic**

Drying agent.

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose.

**Plastics**

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose, resins.

Solvent in making—

Pyroxylin plastics.

**Refrigeration**

Starting point in making—

Methyl chloride.

**Resins**

Solvent.

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 427423) for—

Aqueous formaldehyde solutions.

Starting point in making—

Formaldehyde.

**Rubber**

Process material in making—

Vulcanization accelerators.

**Soap**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils.

Solvent in making—

Disinfecting soaps, special soaps, textile soaps, transparent soaps.

**Textile**

Cleaning agent.

Solvent in making—

Textile soaps.

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose.

**3-Methoxyacetamido-4:6-dimethoxyanilin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 435711) in making—

Violet dyestuffs by coupling with parachloranilide.

Violet dyestuffs by coupling with 4-methoxy-2-methylanilide.

**4-Methoxyacetamido-2:5-dimethoxyanilin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 435711) in making—

Reddish-blue dyestuffs by coupling with 2:3 hydroxynaphthoic-2:5-dimethoxyanilide.

**4-Methoxy-5-acetamino-2-amino-1-methylbenzene**

Synonyms: 4-Methoxy-5-acetamino-2-amino-1-methylbenzol.

French: 4-Méthoxy-5-acétamino-2-amino-1-méthylbenzène.

German: 4-Methoxy-5-acetamino-2-amino-1-methylbenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 307303) in making monoazo dyestuffs with—

Betachloropropionyl H acid, carboxy acetyl H acid, chloroacetyl H acid, normal acetyl H acid, phenylacetyl H acid.

**4-Methoxyacetophenone****Mechanical**

Improver (Brit. 404046) of—

Exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to fuels not derived from petroleum, either alone or in conjunction with (1) artificial musk compounds, or (2) artificial musk compounds and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**Perfume**

Aromatic in—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 404046) for—

Improving exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to gasoline or diesel oil, either alone or in conjunction with (1) artificial musk compounds, or (2) artificial musk compounds and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**Soap**

Aromatic in—

Soaps.

**5-Methoxy-2:6'-dimethyl-1'-ethyloxa-psi-cyanin Iodide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 423827) for—

Photographic emulsions to blue-green light.

**3-Methoxy-4:6-di-tertiarybutyltoluene**

Synonyms: 3-Methoxy-4:6-di-tertiary-butyltoluol.

**Aromatics**

Starting point (U. S. 1926080) in making—

2:5-Dinitro derivatives used as an artificial musk odor.

**Methoxyethyl-Mercury Acetate****Disinfectant**

Starting point (Brit. 450256) in making—

Disinfectants with water-glass and other reactive silicon compounds.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Starting point (Brit. 450256) in making—

Seed immunizers with water-glass and other reactive silicon compounds.

**5-Methoxyisophthalic Acid**

French: Acide de 5-méthoxyisophtalique.

German: 5-Methoxyisophtalinsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (French 604347) in making anthraquinone dyestuffs with—

Alpha-amino-4-methoxyanthraquinone, 1:4-diaminoanthraquinone, 1:5-diaminoanthraquinone, 4:8-diaminoanthrarufin, 1:5-diamino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone, 1:5-diamino-4-methoxyanthraquinone.



**3-Methoxy-4'-methyldiphenylamine****Rubber**

As an antioxidant (Brit. 435024).

**Methoxynaphthoyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de méthoxynaphthoyle, Chlorure de méthoxynaphthoylique.

German: Chlormethoxynaphthoyl, Methoxynaphthoylchlorid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Anthraquinone vat dyestuffs with 1:4-diaminoanthraquinone (German 432579).

**5-Methoxyorthotoluidide****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—

Yellowish-red, water-insoluble dyestuffs by coupling (in substance or on the fiber) with parachlorophenyl-orthotoluidin-4-sulphonate.

Bordeaux-red, water-insoluble dyestuffs by coupling (in substance or on the fiber) with phenyl-3-chloro-para-anisidin-6-sulphonate.

Bordeaux, water-insoluble dyestuffs by coupling (in substance or on the fiber) with 2:4-dimethoxyanilin-5-sulphonbenzylmethyamide.

**Methoxyphenylethylmethyl Ketone**

German: Methoxyphenyläthylmethylketon.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Hair restorers, pomades.

**Methyl Abietate**

Synonyms: Methyl resinat.

French: Abiétate de méthyle, Abiétate méthylique,

Résinate de méthyle, Résinate méthylique.

German: Abietinsäuremethylester, Abietinsäures-methyl, Harzäuremethylester, Harzäuresmethyl, Methylabietat, Methylresinat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308524) in making—

Nitrocellulose varnishes, lacquers, and dopes.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308524) in making—

Nitrocellulose plastics containing wood flour or cork.

**Methyl Acetate**

Latin: Aether lignosus, Methylum acetatum, Spiritus pyroaceticus.

French: Acétate de méthyle, Acétate méthylique.

German: Essigsäuremethylester, Essigsäuresmethyl, Methylacetat, Methylazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de metil.

Italian: Acetato di metile.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

Various purposes (used in place of acetone).

**Dye**

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

Solvent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for insulating purposes in the manufacture of wire, cable, and electrical machinery and equipment.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for extracting—

Fats and oils from vegetable and other sources.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Artificial fruit flavors.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable laminated glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Solvent in making—

Adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as resins and the like, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the decoration and protection of leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of metallic wares.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of various articles.

Solvent in various processes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Paints, varnishes, dopes, enamels, lacquers, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, with natural and artificial resins (used in place of acetone).

**Paper**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the protection and decoration of pulp and paper products.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Photographic**

Solvent in making—

Films from cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Plastics**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose (used in place of acetone).

**Rubber**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods.

**Stone**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of natural and artificial stone.

**Textile**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration of textile fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decoration and protection of woodwork.

**Methyl Acetylglycollate**

French: Acétylglycollate de méthyle, Acétylglycollate méthylique.

German: Acetylglykolsäuresmethylester, Acetylglykolsäuresmethyl, Methylacetylglykolat.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, fats and oils, natural resins, synthetic resins. For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Methyl Acrylate**

Synonyms: Acrylic acid methyl ester.

French: Acrylate de méthyle, Acrylate méthylique.

German: Acrylsäuresmethylester, Acrylsäuresmethyl, Acrylsäuresmethylester, Acrylsäuresmethyl, Methylacrylat, Methylakrylat.

**Methyl Acrylate (Continued)**

Spanish: Acrilato de metil.  
Italian: Acrilato di metile.

**Adhesives****Starting point in making—**

Polymerization products which are waterproof, elastic, alcohol-resistant, gasoline-resistant, turpentine oil-resistant; such products are used in making colorless, stable, tenacious, adhesives suitable for joining wood to wood, glass to glass, fibrous materials to leather, paper to paper, metallic foil to metallic foil, paper to metal.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent (Brit. 321258) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For such uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Leather**

Starting point (Brit. 387736) in making—

Polymerized products used for priming leather prior to coating it with cellulose lacquer or synthetic resin varnish.

**Textile****—, Dyeing and Printing**

Ingredient (Brit. 321258) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as rubber, used as softeners in dye liquors and printing pastes.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient (Brit. 321258) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as rubber, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Water and Sanitation**

Breaker (U. S. 1964444) of—

Emulsoids in sewage.

**Methyladipic Acid**

French: Acide de méthyleadipinique, Acide de méthyleadipique.

German: Methyladipinsäure.

Spanish: Acido metiladipico.

Italian: Acido metiladipico.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts.

Esters with hydroaromatic alcohols.

Glyceryl methyladipate.

Methylcyclohexanol betamethyladipate.

Perfume fixatives.

Pharmaceutical chemicals.

Sodium oleomethyladipate.

**Dye**

Ingredient of various dyestuffs.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Mineral yeast (used in the place of tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and bisphosphates for the purpose of making a more stable product and one that is nonhygroscopic).

Reagent for removing—

Bitter matters and principles from pressed yeast.

**Leather**

Resist in—

Dyeing leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in—

Coloring metals and producing bronze effects.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent in making—

Photographic papers.

**Plastics**

In galvanoplastic work.

**Textile**

Mordant and resist in—

Dyeing and printing cottons, rayons, silks.

**Methylal**

Synonyms: Formal, Methylene dimethylate, Methylene dimethylester.

**Chemical**

Solvent for—

Organic acids.

Substitute for—

Ether as solvent where advantage is taken of its properties (1) solubility in water, (2) solvent for organic acids.

Formaldehyde in carrying out condensation reactions.

**Essential Oil**

Extractive for—

Aromatic principles.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Hypnotic.

**Methyl Alphacrotonate**

Synonyms: Alphacrotonic methyl ester.

French: Alphacrotonate de méthyle, Alphacrotonate méthyllique.

German: Alphacrotonsäuremethylester, Alphacroton-säuremethylester, Methylalphacrotonat.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 321258) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, rubber.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chemical**

As a general reagent.

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**1-Methylaminoanthraquinone****Miscellaneous**

Dyestuff (U. S. 1989133) for—

Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red).

**Textile**

Dyestuff (U. S. 1989133) for—

Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red).

**1-Methylamino-4-betahydroxyethylaminoanthraquinone****Textile**

Dyestuff (Brit. 447090 and 447037) for imparting—

Deep-blue shades to acetate rayon, either by dyeing or printing.

**1-Methylamino-4-bromoanthraquinonyl-2-methanesulphonic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 440208) in making—

Acid wool dyes by condensation with organic bases having at least one hydrogen atom attached to the nitrogen atom.

**1-Methylamino-4-chloroanthraquinonyl-2-methanesulphonic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 440208) in making—

Acid wool dyes by condensation with organic bases having at least one hydrogen atom attached to the nitrogen atom.

**2-Methylaminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 2-méthylaminonaphthalène-7-sulphonique.

German: 2-Methylaminonaphthalin-7-sulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265767) in making monoazo dyestuffs with—

3:5-Dinitro-2-aminobenzylsulphonic acid.

**1-Methylamino-4-normalbutylaminoanthraquinone****Textile**

Dyestuff (Brit. 447090 and 447037) for imparting—

Deep-blue shades to acetate rayon, either by dyeing or printing.

**1-Methylamino-4-paratoluidinoanthraquinone****Oils, Fats, Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**Petroleum**

Dye (U. S. 1969249) for—

Gasoline.

**Methyl-Ammonium Chloride***Automotive*

Ingredient (Brit. 334181) of—  
Motor fuels.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Methylamyl Alcohol**

Synonyms: Methylisobutylcarbinol.

*Chemical*

As a medium high-boiling alcohol in chemical processes.

Starting point in making—

Esters, such as methylamyl acetate.

*Dye*

Solvent for—

Dyestuffs.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Solvent for—

Oils, waxes.

*Gums*

Solvent for—

Gums.

*Miscellaneous*

As a solvent, miscible with most common organic solvents, in industrial processes.

*Paint and Varnish*

Imparter of—

Good "flow-out" in lacquer formulation.

High gloss in lacquer formulation.

Resistance to blushing in lacquer formulation.

Medium high-boiling solvent in—

Lacquer formulation.

Solvent for—

Dyes, gums, oils, resins, waxes.

*Resins*

Solvent for—

Resins.

**Methyl Anthranilate***Food*

As a flavoring.

Ingredient of—

Artificial grape flavors.

*Cosmetic*

Aromatic in—

Cosmetic preparations.

Compounding agent for—

Synthetic perfumes.

**8-Methyl-1:2:3:9-benzisotetrazole***Pharmaceutical*

Claimed (U. S. 2008536) to have—

Valuable therapeutic properties and solubility in water.

**1-Methylbenzothiazole-5-carboxylic Chloride***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 441915) in making—

Greenish-yellow vat dyes of good fastness to light, chlorine, and alkali, by condensing with an ortho-aminothioli of the benzene, naphthalene, or anthraquinone series.

Greenish-yellow vat dyes of good fastness to light, chlorine, and alkali, by condensing with an arylamine and the orthothioli group subsequently introduced and the product cyclized.

**Methylbetaphenoxyethyl lauramide***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 443902) in making—

Sulphonated sodium salts, stable to calcium chloride and acids, which are used as scouring agents for raw wool.

**Methylbetaphenoxyethyl stearamide***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 443902) in making—

Sulphonated sodium salts, stable to calcium chloride and acids, which are used as scouring agents for raw wool.

**Methyl Biscyclopentenylacetate***Food*

Agent for—

Producing pineapple aroma and flavor.

**Methyl Borate**

French: Borate de méthyle, Borate méthylique.

German: Borsäuremethylester, Borsäuresmethylester.

Spanish: Borato de metil.

Italian: Borato di metile.

*Petroleum*

Ingredient (Brit. 334181) of—

Motor fuels (added to prevent knock).

**Methyl Bromide**

French: Bromure de méthyle.

German: Methylbromid.

Spanish: Bromuro de metil.

Italian: Bromuro di metile.

*Chemical*

As a noninflammable solvent.

Ingredient of—

Noninflammable solvent mixture with methyl chloride (French 530052).

Noninflammable solvent mixture with ethyl chloride alone and with methyl chloride (French 531293).

Solvent mixtures.

Methylating agent in—

Organic synthesis.

Starting point in making—

Atropine methylbromide, codeine methylbromide, morphine methylbromide.

*Dry Cleaning*

Ingredient (French 531293) of—

Noninflammable solvent mixture with ethyl chloride alone and with methyl chloride.

*Miscellaneous*

As an extinguishing fluid for—

Airplane fires, automobile fires, chemical flames, domestic fires, factory fires, gasoline flames.

Ingredient of—

Fire-extinguishing fluid comprising a mixture with pentachlorethane in conjunction with compressed nitrogen as a propellant (Brit. 369003).

Fire-extinguishing fluid comprising a mixture with ethyl chloride alone and with methyl chloride (French 531293).

Fire-extinguishing fluid comprising a mixture with carbon tetrachloride (French 636714).

Fire-extinguishing fluid comprising a mixture with ethyl bromide (French 636714).

*Refrigeration*

Ingredient of—

Noninflammable refrigerating fluid comprising a mixture with methyl chloride (French 530052).

Noninflammable refrigerating fluid comprising a mixture with ethyl chloride alone and with methyl chloride (French 531293).

**4-Methyl-5-bromo-3-oxythionaphthene**

German: 4-Methyl-5-brom-3-oxythionaphthen.

Spanish: 4-Metil-5-brom-3-oxisulfonaftene.

Italian: 4-Metile-5-bromo-3-oxisulfonaftene.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 271906) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with the aid of—

Acenaphthaquinones, dichloroisatin anilide, dichloroisatin chloride, diketones and derivatives, isatin and derivatives.

**1-Methylbutylalphanaphthol***Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 2073996 and 2073997) to be—

Gerimide combining high efficiency toward *staphylococcus aureus* and low toxicity.

**Methylbutyleneglycol Acetate**

French: Acétate de méthylbutylène glycol.

German: Essigsäuresmethylybutylenglykolester, Methylybutylenglykolacetat, Methylbutylenglykolazetat.

*Cellulose Products*

High-boiling-point solvent for—

Benzylcellulose, cellulose derivatives, nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Methylcarbamide**

French: Carbamide de méthyle, Carbamide méthylique.

German: Methylcarbamid.

**Methylcarbamide (Continued)****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with the aid of—

Acetylsalicylic acid, aliphatic dibasic acids, ammonium salicylate, anthranilic acid, benzoic acid, gallic acid, hydronaphthoic acid, magnesium salicylate, oxalic acid, phenolic dibasic acids, phthalic acid, salicylamide, salicylic acid, strontium salicylate, succinic acid.

**Methyl Cellulose**

French: Cellulose méthylque.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions used for the decoration and protection of ceramic ware.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for coating glass and also in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the decoration of leather goods and also in the manufacture of artificial leather.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions for decorating metalware.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Dopes, enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions for treating paper and pulp products as well as in making coated paper.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—

Compositions, threads, films, and sheets.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions.

**Stone**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions for natural and artificial stone.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions for decorating and protecting wood.

**Methylcetylglucamine Hydrochloride****Miscellaneous**

Detergent (Brit. 428142 and 428148) in—

Cleansing operations, particularly in hard water or acids.

**Methyl Chloride**

Synonyms: Chloromethane.

Latin: Methylum chloratum.

French: Chlorure de méthyle.

German: Chlormethyl, Methylchlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro de metil.

Italian: Cloruro di metile.

**Animal Products**

Ingredient (Brit. 152550) of—

Solvent mixture, with ethyl chloride, for selective extraction of oils and greases, odorous materials, and other derivatives.

**Chemical**

Chlorinating agent in—

Organic syntheses.

Ingredient (French 530052) of—

Noninflammable solvent mixture with methyl bromide.

Methylating agent in—

Organic syntheses.

Starting point in making—

Acetyl chloride by reacting with carbon monoxide (Brit. 308666).

Ethyl chloride (French 564641).

Ethylene (French 564641).

Ethylidene chloride (French 564641).

Hydrocarbons boiling between 120° and 200° C. by reacting with ethylene in presence of aluminum chloride (French 695125).

Methylene chloride.

Various organic chemicals containing chlorine or methyl groups.

**Dry Cleaning**

Ingredient (German 584515) of—

Noninflammable spotting and staining agents consisting of various mixtures with gasoline and various noninflammable solvents.

**Dye**

Chlorinating agent in—

Dye syntheses.

Methylating agent in—

Dye syntheses.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient (Brit. 152550) of—

Solvent mixture, with ethyl chloride, for selective extraction of oils, greases, and odorous materials.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (French 530052) of—

Noninflammable solvent mixture with methyl bromide.

**Perfume**

Extractant for—

Essential oils, odorous principles, perfume materials.

Ingredient (Brit. 152550) of—

Solvent mixture, with ethyl chloride, for selective extraction of odorous materials.

Solvent for—

Essential oils, odorous principles, perfume materials.

**Petroleum**

Solvent (Brit. 423303) for—

Coloring matters and asphaltic compounds in processes of dewaxing hydrocarbon oils, such as residuum stocks, overhead distillates, and crude petroleum or shale oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

Claimed as—

Local anesthetic.

**Refrigeration**

Ingredient of—

Refrigerant mixture with methyl bromide (French 530052).

Refrigerant mixture with chloropierin (U. S. 1879893).

Refrigerant in—

Air-conditioning systems, baking industry units, candy industry units, dairy products units, dispensing units, flower storage units, frozen food industry units, fur storage units, household units, ice cream units, ice cream plant systems, motor truck cooling units, multiple unit systems, refrigerator car units, room coolers, water coolers.

**Resins**

Ingredient (Brit. 152550) of—

Solvent mixture, with ethyl chloride, for selective extraction of resins.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 152550) of—

Solvent mixture, with ethyl chloride, for selective extraction of oils, fats, greases.

**4-Methyl-5-chloro-7-methoxyisatin Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 4-méthyle-5-chloro-7-méthoxyisatine, Chlorure de 4-méthyle-5-chloro-7-méthoxyisatinique.

German: Chlor-4-methyl-5-chlor-7-methoxyisatin, 4-Methyl-5-chloro-7-methoxyisatinchlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 309379) in making thioindigoid dye-stuffs with—

5-Bromo-3-oxythionaphthene.

5-Chloro-7-methyl-3-oxythionaphthene.

5-Chloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

5:7-Dibromo-3-oxythionaphthene.

5:7-Dichloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

4:7-Dimethyl-5-chloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

5-Methyl-7-chloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

4-Methyl-5:7-dichloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

5:6:7-Trichloro-3-oxythionaphthene.

**4-Methyl-5-chloro-3-oxythionaphthene**

Synonyms: 4-Methyl-5-chloro-3-oxysulphonaphthene.

French: 4-Méthyle-5-chloro-3-oxythionaphthène.

German: 4-Methyl-5-chloro-3-oxysulfonaphthen.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271906) in making thioindigoid dyes with the aid of—

Acenaphthenequinones, dichloroisatin anilide, dichloroisatin chloride, diketones and derivatives, isatins.

**6-Methyl-4-chloro-2:1-phenylenthiazonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 6-méthyle-4-chloro-2:1-phénylène-thiazonique.

German: 6-Methyl-4-chlor-2:1-phenylenthiazonium-chlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 265545) in making 4-arylamino-arylene-2:1-thiazonium compounds with—

Alphanaphthylamine, aminophenol ethers, anilin, anthranilic acid, benzidin, benzylamine, betanaphthylamine, bromoanilin, bromotoluidin, diethylanilin, dimethylanilin, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylparatoluidin, monochloroanilin, monochlorotoluidin, monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, mononitroanilin, mononitrotoluidin, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, paratoluidin, paraxylidin.

**3-Methyl-4-chlorophenyl-1-thioglycollic Acid**

French: Acide de 3-méthyle-4-chlorophényle-1-thioglycollique.

German: 3-Methyl-4-chlorphenyl-1-thioglykolsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271906) in making—

Thioindigo dyestuffs.

**6-Methyl-4-chloroquinazolin**

French: 6-Méthyle-4-chloroquinazoline.

German: 6-Methyl-4-chlorchinazolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 310076) in making dyestuffs with—

Aminonaphtholsulphonic acid, H acid.

1-Para-aminophenyl-5-pyrazolone-3-carboxylic acid.

**8-Methyl-4-chloroquinazolin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 310076) in making dyestuffs with—

Aminonaphtholsulphonic acids, H acid.

1-Para-aminophenyl-5-pyrazolone-3-carboxylic acid.

**Methyl Chlorosulphonate**

French: Chlorosulfonate de méthyle.

German: Chlorsulfonsäuresmethyl, Methylsterchlor-sulfonat.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Sodium compound of glutacetaldehyde (German 438009).

**Methyl Cinnamate**

Synonyms: Methyl betaphenylacrylate.

French: Bétaphénylacrylate de méthyle, Bétaphénylacrylate méthylque, Cinnamate de méthyle, Cinnamate méthylque.

German: Betaphenylacrylsäuremethylester, Betaphenylacrylsäuresmethyl, Methylbetaphenylacrylat, Methylcinnamat, Zimtsäuremethylester, Zimtsäuresmethyl.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 321258) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Food**

Flavoring ingredient to give strawberry flavor to—

Confectionery, food preparations, liqueurs.

**Ingredient of—**

Peach essences, strawberry essences, various other essences.

**Perfume**

Fixative in making—

Perfumed salts, perfumes, toilettries.

Ingredient of the following synthetic odors—

Cherry blossom, eau de cologne, lilac, lavender, oriental bouquet, rose.

Perfume in making—

Cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Soap**

Perfume and fixative in making—

Toilet soaps.

**1-Methyl-2-cyano-3-sulphocyno-5-chlorobenzene**

Synonyms: Alphamethyl-2-cyano-3-sulphocyno-5-chlorobenzene.

German: 1-Methyl-2-cyano-3-sulfocyno-5-chlor-benzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 305140) in making—

Orthoanthranylthioglycollic acid, orthobenzylthioglycollic acid, orthocinnamylthioglycollic acid, orthocresylthioglycollic acid, orthometanylethioglycollic acid, orthonaphthylthioglycollic acid, orthophenylthioglycollic acid, orthophthalylthioglycollic acid, orthosalicylthioglycollic acid, orthosulphanylthioglycollic acid, orthotolylthioglycollic acid, orthoxylthioglycollic acid.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 305140) in making—

Thioindigoid dyestuffs.

**Methylcyclohexanol**

French: Cyclohexanole de méthyle, Cyclohexanole méthylque, Méthylcyclohexanole.

German: Methylhexalin, Methylzyklohexalin.

**Analysis**

Reagent or solvent in various analytical operations.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Chemical**

As a general solvent.

Reagent in making various organic chemicals.

Starting point in making—

Cyclohexanol.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for various fats, oils, greases.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in coating glassware and in making non-scatterable glass.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Parasiticides of various sorts.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for glazing.

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in making artificial leather and in coating natural leather and leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the treatment of metals.

Solvent in—

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Boring oils, cutting oils and pastes, drilling oils and pastes, lubricating greases, oils, and compounds, machine oil and paste compositions, dry-cleaning compositions, gun oils, wax and encaustic compositions.

Solvents for various substances, particularly in coatings.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paints, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose and various artificial and natural resins and gums.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions employed in removing ink from printed paper.

**Methylcyclohexanol (Continued)****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Photographic****Solvent in making—**

Films from compositions containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

**Plastics****Solvent in making—**

Cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose compositions.

**Solvent for celluloid.****Substitute for camphor in making—**

Celluloid and other plastics.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for various resins and waxes.

**Rubber****Ingredient of—**

Rubber compounded with celluloid.

**Solvent in—**

Regenerated and reworking rubber.

**Solvent in making—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Starting point in making—**

Synthetic rubber.

**Sanitation****Ingredient of—**

Disinfectants.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Detergent compositions.

Soap solutions used for dissolving greases, oils, hydrocarbons and colors.

Solid soaps containing benzin, benzene, gasoline, tetralin, carbon tetrachloride, or trichloroethylene.

Textile soaps and special soaps containing various ingredients.

**Stone****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Textile****—, Bleaching**

Reagent in bleaching textiles.

**—, Finishing**

Reagent in finishing textiles.

**Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient (U. S. 1693788) of—

Compositions used in improving the retting of flax.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Preservative agents, vitrifying agents.

**Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Methylcyclohexanol Acetate****Cellulose Products****Solvent for—**

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Methylcyclohexanol Betamethyladipate**

French: Bétaméthyladipate de méthylcyclohexanole, Bétaméthyladipinate de méthylcyclohexanole, Bétaméthyladipinate méthylcyclohexanolique.

German: Betamethyladipinsäuremethylecyclohexanol-ester, Betamethyladipinsäuremethylecyclohexanol-ester, Betamethyladipinsäuremethylecyclohexanol, Betamethyladipinsäuremethylecyclohexanol, Methylcyclohexanolbetamethyladipat, Methylcyclohexanolbetamethyladipat.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (German 406013) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Plastics**

Plasticizer and solvent (German 406013) in making—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose.

Compositions of the celluloid type (used to render the product more flexible at temperatures below zero

centigrade and to make them better able to withstand mechanical fatigue and shock).

**Rubber****Solvent for—**

Crepe rubber.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Solvent in making—

Dye baths.

**—, Finishing**

Plasticizer and solvent (German 406013) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, used for making coated textiles.

**—, Printing**

Solvent in making—

Color pastes (added to increase the resistance of the printed fabric to washing and friction).

**—, Manufacturing**

Reagent for increasing—

Luster of rayons.

**Methylcyclohexanol Oxalate**

French: Oxalate de méthylcyclohexanole.

German: Methylcyclohexanoloxalat, Methylcyclohexanoloxalat, Oxalsäuremethylecyclohexanol-ester.

**Cellulose Products****Plasticizer for—**

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Methylcyclohexanol Stearate**

French: Stéarate de méthylcyclohexanole.

German: Methylcyclohexanolstearat, Methylcyclohexanolstearat, Stearinsäuremethylecyclohexanol-ester, Stearinsäuremethylecyclohexanol-ester, Stearinsäuremethylecyclohexanol, Stearinsäuremethylecyclohexanol, Talgsäuremethylecyclohexanol-ester, Talgsäuremethylecyclohexanol-ester, Talgsäuremethylecyclohexanol, Talgsäuremethylecyclohexanol.

**Ceramics****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Electrical****Plasticizer in—**

Insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Fats and Oils****Solvent for—**

Essential oils, fats, mineral oils, vegetable oils of all classes.

**Glass****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for coating and decorating glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives****Plasticizer in—**

Adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Cellulose ether inks, cellulose nitrate inks, intaglio inks, letterpress inks of the quick process type, lithographic inks of the quick process type.

Offset inks which are required to dry in the shortest possible time and yet be capable of being used after a thin film has stood on the machine overnight or a week-end.

Printing inks, spirit inks.

**Solvent for—**

Dyes.

**Leather****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for coating and decorating leathers and leather goods.

**Metallurgical****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating metallic articles.

**Methylcyclohexanol Stearate (Continued)***Miscellaneous***Ingredient of—**

French polishes, furniture polishes, polishes for resinous finishes.

**Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating various products.

*Paint and Varnish***Plasticizer in making—**

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Resin-nitrocellulose compositions used as finishes, where the chief requirement is a hard, flexible film of good gloss, good adhesion, and high resistance to marking by hot articles or attack by mild alkalis.

*Paper***Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and for coating and decorating products made of paper.

*Photographic***Plasticizer in making—**

Films from cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

*Plastics***Plasticizer in making—**

Laminated fiber products, molded products, plastics from nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

*Resins and Waxes***Plasticizer for—**

Resins, natural and synthetic.  
Resin-nitrocellulose compositions and solutions.

**Solvent for—**

Waxes.

*Rubber***Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber products.

*Stone***Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

*Textile***Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

*Woodworking***Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating woodwork.

**Methylcyclohexanone**

German: Methylzyklohexanon.

*Paint and Varnish***Solvent (Brit. 263175) in making—**

Lacquers, varnishes.

See also: "Solvents."

**Methylcyclohexylmethylcyclohexanol, Sulphonated***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 425239).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Methylcyclohexylnaphthalenesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de méthylecyclohexylnaphthalènesulfonique.

German: Methylhexacyclonaphthalinsulfonsäure.

*Miscellaneous***Ingredient (Brit. 277391) of—**

Spot-removing compositions, washing compositions.

*Textile**Finishing***Ingredient of—**

Fulling compositions (Brit. 277391).

**Methylcyclohexyl 4-Sulphophthalate***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 418334).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Methyl Cyclopentenylacetate***Food***Agent for—**

Producing pineapple aroma and flavor.

**Methyldibutenylamine**

French: Méthyledibutényleamine.

German: Methyldibutenylamin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide.

Ingredient (Brit. 313934) of—

Insecticidal and germicidal preparations.

*Soap*

Ingredient (Brit. 313934) of—

Insecticidal and germicidal soaps.

**1-Methyl-2:4-dichlorobenzene**

Synonyms: Alphamethyl-2:4-dichlorobenzene.

German: 1-Methyl-2:4-dichlorbenzol.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 281290) in making—

Alphamethyl-2:4-dichlorobenzene-5-mercaptan.

Alphamethyl-2:4-dichlorobenzene-5-sulphochloride.

Alphamethyl-2:4-dichlorobenzene-5-thioglycolic acid.

**1-Methyl-2:6-dichlorobenzene**

Synonyms: Alphamethyl-2:6-dichlorobenzene.

French: 1-Méthyle-2:6-chlorobenzène.

German: 1-Methyl-2:6-dichlorbenzol.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 281290) in making—

1-Methyl-2:6-dichlorobenzene-3-mercaptan.

1-Methyl-2:6-dichlorobenzene-3-sulphochloride.

1-Methyl-2:6-dichlorothioglycolic acid.

**8-Methyl-2:2'-diethyl-5:5'-dimethelenothiacyanobenzene Iodide***Photographic*

Sensitizer (Brit. 420971) in—

Photographic emulsions.

**Methyldiethyldodecylthioethyl-Ammonium Iodide***Disinfectant*

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—

Bactericide, disinfectant.

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—

Fungicide.

**8-Methyl-2:2'-diethyloxacyanobenzene Iodide***Photographic*

Sensitizer (U. S. 1962123, 1962124, and 1962133) for—

Blue-green light.

**11-Methyldiethylrosindulin-1:6-disulphonic Acid***Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 431708 and 431709) in making—

Blue dyestuffs with 2:5-tolylenediamine.

Blue dyestuffs with 4-amino-2'-dimethoxydiphenylamine-2-sulphonic acid.

Blue dyestuffs with 4-aminomethylanilin-2-sulphonic acid.

Blue dyestuffs with 4-aminocyclohexylanilin-2-sulphonic acid.

Greenish-blue dyestuffs with 2:6-dichloroparaphenylenediamine.

Greenish-blue dyestuffs with 2:5-diaminometaxylene-4-sulphonic acid.

**5'-Methyl-2:1'-diethylthia-2'-pyrazinocarbocyanin Iodide***Photographic*

As a dyestuff (Brit. 435542).

**4-Methyl-5:7-di-iodo-3-oxythionaphthene**

French: 4-Méthyle-5:7-di-iodo-3-oxysulphonaphthène.

4-Méthyle-5:7-di-iodo-3-oxythionaphthène.

German: 4-Methyl-5:7-di-iodo-3-oxysulfonaphthen.

4-Methyl-5:7-di-iodo-3-oxythionaphthen.

**4-Methyl-5:7-di-iodo-3-oxythionaphthene (Continued)****Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271906) in making thioindigoid dye-stuffs with—

Acenaphthenequinones, dichloroisatin chlorides, dichloroisatin anilides, diketones and derivatives, isatins.

**Methyl Disulphide**

Synonyms: Methyl bisulphide.

French: Bisulphure de méthyle, Bisulphure méthyl-ique, Disulphure de méthyle, Disulphure méthyllique.

German: Bischwefelmethyl, Bischwefelwasserstoff-säuremethylester, Dischwefelmethyl, Dischwefelwasserstoff-säuremethylester, Dischwefelwasserstoff-säuremethyl.

**Chemical**

General chemical reagent.

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—  
Albumenoids and albumens.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Vegetable proteins, such as soya bean flour, flaxseed protein, and peanut protein, to make adhesives.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in making—

Sizes and finishes from vegetable proteins, such as soya bean flour, flaxseed protein, and peanut protein.

**Methyldodecylguanidin Chloride****Textile**

Assistant (Brit. 421862) in—

Aqueous baths for treating textiles.

Promoter (Brit. 421862) of—

Uniform dyeing with basic dycstuffs.

Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 421862) in—

Textile processes.

**Methyleneaminoacetoneitrile****Glass**

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

Halogenated rubber derivatives used as cements for laminated glass.

**Miscellaneous**

Inhibitor (Brit. 437304) of—

Photochemical action.

**Paper**

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

Halogenated rubber derivatives used for impregnating or coating wrapping paper.

**Rubber**

Promoter (Brit. 437304) of—

Resistance to the deteriorating action of light on chlorinated rubber.

Stabilizer (Brit. 437304) for—

Coating and impregnating agents made from halogenated rubber derivatives and used for treating fabrics to be used as wrapping materials.

Transparent films or sheets made from halogenated rubber derivatives.

**2-Methylenaminodiphenylene Oxide****Rubber**

Antianging agent (Brit. 422191).

**Methylenebisbetanaphthol, Nitrated****Rubber**

Antiscorching agent (Brit. 418376 and 418445) in—  
Rubber compounding.

**Methylene Blue**

French: Bleu de méthylène.

German: Methylenblau.

**Analysis**

Indicator in the laboratory for acidmetric and alkali-metric purposes.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 295605) of bacteriological preparations, therapeutic preparations and biological stains containing—

Cresol, guaiacol, hydroquinone, phenol, phloroglucinol, pyrocatechol, pyrogallol, resorcinol.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—

Dye pastes, lakes.

**Miscellaneous**

Coloring matter in making—

Bacteriological and histological slides.

Pathological reagent.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice (special medicinal quality).

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Coloring matter in dyeing—

Cotton yarns, woolen and cotton fabrics.

—, *Printing*

Coloring matter in printing—

Calicoes with tannin and tartar emetic.

**Methylene-Ethylene Ether**

French: Ether méthylène-éthylénique.

German: Methylenäthyläther.

**Ceramics**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) for—

Cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) and other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Electrical**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Glass**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Leather**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating various products.

**Paint and Varnish**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Paper**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp.



**Methylene-Ethylene Ether (Continued)****Photographic**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in making—

Films from cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Plastics**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in making—

Laminated fiber products, molded products.

Plastics from cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Rubber**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber products.

**Stones**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Low-boiling solvent (Brit. 407709) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate having a high acetyl content (particularly an acetyl content of 56 up to 62.5 percent) or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

**Methylene Iodide**

French: Iodure de méthylène, Iodure méthylénique.

German: Jodmethylen, Sulphurenjodid.

Spanish: Yoduro de metilén.

Italian: Ioduro di metilene.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceutical chemicals and other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 353477) in making contrast media

for X-Ray photography with the aid of—  
Ammonium sulphite, magnesium sulphite, monomethylamine sulphite, piperazin sulphite, piperidin sulphite, sodium sulphite.

**Methylenethiourea**

Synonyms: Methylenesulphourea.

French: Méthylènesulphourée, Méthylénethiourée, Sulphourée de méthylène, Sulphourée méthylénique, Thiourée de méthylène, Thiourée méthylénique.

German: Methylenesulphoharnstoff, Methylenethioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 310534) in making vulcanization accelerators with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, benzylamine, betanaphthylamine, cyclohexylanilin, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metanaphthylenediamine, metaphenylamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metatolylenediamine, metaxylenediamine, metaxylidin, monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylamine, orthotoluidin, orthotolylenediamine, orthoxylenediamine, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratolylenediamine, paraxylenediamine, paraxylidin.

Starting point in making—

Synthetic pharmaceuticals.

**1-Methyl-5-ethylbarbituric Acid Hydrochloric****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 414293) as—

Hypnotic with low toxic properties.

**Methylethylbenzhydroxylamate**

German: Methylethylbenzhydroxylamat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Alphamethylhydroxylamine.

**Methylethylcyclohexylbetahydroxygammadodecoxypropyl-Ammonium Iodide****Disinfectant**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—

Bactericide, disinfectant.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—

Fungicide.

**Methylethylenglycol Monopalmitate**

French: Monopalmitate de méthyléthylèneglycole.

German: Methylethylenglykolmonopalmitat, Methyläthylenglykolmonopalmitinsäureester, Monopalmitinsäuremethylethylenglykolester, Monopalmitinsäuremethylethylenglykol.

Spanish: Monopalmitato de metiletilenenglycol.

Italian: Monopalmitato di metiletilenenglycol.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the purpose of decorating and protecting ceramic products (produces dull films).

**Chemical**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series.

Emulsions of various chemicals.

Terpene emulsions.

Starting point (German 582106) in making—

Cleansing compositions.

Dispersing compositions.

Impregnating compositions.

Waterproofing compositions.

Wetting compositions.

**Dye**

Dispersing agent in making—

Color lakes.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for insulating purposes in the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—

Boring oil emulsions.

Drilling oil emulsions.

Greasing compositions in emulsified form.

Lubricating compositions in emulsified form, containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils.

Various fat and oil emulsions.

Wire-drawing oils in emulsified form.

**Food**

Dispersing agent (German 582105) in making—

Margarin dispersions.

Milk dispersions.

Various dispersed food products.

**Germicide**

Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—

Germicidal and deodorizing compositions in emulsified form.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of dull coatings on glass products for decorative and protective purposes, and in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—

Glue and gelatin dispersions.

**Insecticide**

Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—

Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal preparations.

**Leather**

Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—

Emulsified tanning compositions.

Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

Emulsified finishing compositions.

Emulsified dressing compositions.

Emulsified fat-liquoring baths.

Emulsified soaking compositions.

**Methylethyleneglycol Monopalmitate (Continued)****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of dull coatings on leather goods for their protection and decoration, and in the manufacture of artificial leather.

**Metallurgical****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, and other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the protection of dull coatings for the protection and decoration of metallic ware.

**Miscellaneous****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Automobile polishes in emulsified form.  
Cleansing compositions in emulsified form.  
Furniture polishes in emulsified form.  
Metal polishes in emulsified form.  
Shoe polishes in emulsified form.  
Scouring compositions and detergent preparations in emulsified form.  
Various emulsified preparations for use in wetting, washing, and dispersing operations.  
Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

**Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of dull coatings for the protection and decoration of various articles.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent in making—**

Paints, varnishes, dopes, lacquers, and enamels containing esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Paper****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Emulsified preparations used for the treatment of paper and pulp products.  
Sizing compositions in emulsified form.  
Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form, for treating paper and paperboard and other pulp products.  
Waxing compositions in emulsified form.

**Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of dull coatings on paper and pulp products for their protection and decoration, and in the manufacture of coated paper.

**Perfume****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Creams in emulsified form.  
Lotions.  
Lanolin preparations in emulsified form.  
Latherless shaving cream emulsions.  
Shampoos in emulsified form.  
Sunburn preparations.  
Various emulsified cosmetics and perfumes.

**Petroleum****Dispersing agent (German 582105) in making—**

Emulsified cutting oils for lathe and screwpress work.  
Kerosene emulsions.  
Emulsions containing petroleum or heavy petroleum distillates.  
Emulsified medicinal mineral oil.  
Naphtha emulsions.  
Soluble lubricating oils in emulsified form.  
Soluble greases in emulsified form.  
Stabilized emulsions containing paraffin oil or other petroleum oils and distillates.  
Various textile oils in emulsified form.

**Pharmaceutical****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Emulsified pharmaceutical preparations.

**Plastics****Solvent in making—**

Compositions, of various esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Resins and Waxes****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Emulsions of natural and artificial resins.  
Emulsions of natural and artificial waxes.

**Rubber****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Emulsified rubber compositions, such as rubber cements and rubber coatings.

**Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of dull coatings on rubber articles for decorative and protective purposes.

**Soap****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Emulsions of ordinary soaps and alkaline earth soaps.  
Hand-cleansing compositions in emulsified form.  
Various emulsified cleansing and lathering compositions.  
Various emulsified scouring compositions.  
Various superfatted soaps.

**Stone****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of dull coatings on artificial and natural stone for protective and decorative purposes.

**Textile****—, Bleaching****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Emulsified bleaching baths.

**—, Dyeing****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Dye baths in emulsified form.

**—, Finishing****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Emulsified coating compositions.  
Emulsified coating compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose.  
Emulsified sizing compositions.  
Emulsified dressing compositions.  
Emulsified finishing compositions.  
Emulsified impregnating compositions.  
Emulsified scouring compositions.  
Emulsified washing compositions.  
Emulsified waterproofing compositions.  
Emulsified waxing compositions.

**—, Manufacture****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Emulsified bowking baths.  
Emulsified fulling baths.  
Emulsified baths for the carbonization of wool.  
Emulsified baths for washing wool.  
Emulsified baths for degreasing and treating raw wool.  
Emulsified spinning baths.  
Emulsified mercerization baths.  
Emulsified oiling compositions.  
Emulsified baths for use in the kier-boiling of cotton.  
Emulsified baths for soaking silk.  
Emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off raw silk.

**—, Printing****Dispersing agent (German 582106) in making—**

Emulsified printing compositions.

**Woodworking****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of dull coatings on woodwork for decorative and protective purposes.

**Methylethyl Ketone Peroxide****Fuel****Ignition improver (Brit. 44544) for—**

Diesel engine fuels.

**Methylethylketoxime****Fuel****Primer (Brit. 429763) for—**

Diesel engine fuel oils produced by the hydrogenation of coal.

**Petroleum****Primer (Brit. 429763) for—**

Diesel oils containing a high proportion of aromatic bodies.

**Methylformamide****Fats and Oils****Deterioration retardant (Brit. 423938) for—**

Vegetable oils.

**Fuel****Deterioration retardant (Brit. 423938) for—**

Coal-carbonization spirits.

**Methylformamide (Continued)****Petroleum**

Deterioration retardant (Brit. 423938) for—  
Cracked petroleum oils, lubricating oils, shale oils, transformer oils.

**Methyl Formate**

French: Éther méthyleformique, Formiate de méthyle, Formiate méthyllique.  
German: Ameisensäuremethyl, Ameisensäuremethylester.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making various organic and intermediate chemicals.

Starting point in making—

Carbonyl chloride.

Formamide.

Hydrocyanic acid (Swiss 115702).

Methanol by catalytic reduction (French 581175).

**Miscellaneous**

See also: "Solvents."

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Cellulose acetate airplane dopes.

Cellulose acetate varnishes.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Cellulose acetate plastics.

**Textile**

—, *Manufacture*

Solvent in making—

Cellulose acetate rayon.

**Methylfurool**

French: Furole méthyllique.

German: Methylfurool.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—

Cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, coumarone resin, ester resins.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Methylgammaphenoxypropyllauramide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 443902) in making—

Sulphonated sodium salts, stable to calcium chloride and acids, which are used as scouring agents for raw wool.

**Methylgammaphenoxypropylstearamide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 443902) in making—

Sulphonated sodium salts, stable to calcium chloride and acids, which are used as scouring agents for raw wool.

**Methylglucamine****Dye**

Coupling agent (Brit. 429618) in making—

Dyestuffs with diazotized arylamines (color being developed on the fiber by acid treatment).

**Methylglucamine Stearate****Miscellaneous**

Detergent (U. S. 1994467).

**Insecticide**

Emulsifying agent (U. S. 1994467) for—

Insecticides.

**Methylglycol Acetate**

French: Acétate de glycole et de méthyle, Acétate glycollique-méthyllique, Acétate de méthyle et de glycole, Acétate méthyllique-glycollique.

German: Essigsäuremethylglykolester, Essigsäuremethylglykol, Methylglykolacetat, Methylglykolazetat.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Solvent for—

Various chemicals.

**Methyl Glycolate**

French: Glycolate de méthyle, Glycolate méthyllique.

German: Glykolsäuremethylester, Glykolsäuremethyl, Methylglykolat.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 311664) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Methylheptin Carbonate**

French: Carbonate de méthyleheptine, Carbonate méthyllique et heptinique, Vert de violette artificiel.

German: Kohlensäuremethylheptinester, Kohlensäuremethylheptin, Methylheptinkarbonat.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cassia essence, mimosa essence, violet essence.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps

**3-Methyl-5-heptylcyclopentanone-1****Cosmetic**

Odorant (Brit. 430930 and 449211) in—

Perfume mixtures.

**2-Methyl-3-hydroxyquinolin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 429176) in making—

Yellow dyes for wool, by fusing with phthalic anhydride and sulphonating the product.

**Methylideneglycerol**

French: Glycérôle de méthylidène, Glycérôle méthylidénique.

German: Methylidenglycerol.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

Various gums and resins.

Various organic substances.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Methylisoeugenol**

Synonyms: Propenylveratrol.

French: Isoeugénol méthyllique, Propénylevétratole.

German: Isoeugenolmethylether, Propenylveratrol.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Artificial essence of pinks.

Ylang-ylang odors.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Methylisopropylcyclohexanone**

French: Cyclohexanone de méthyle et de isopropyle, Méthylisopropylcyclohexanone.

German: Methylisopropylcyclohexanon, Methylisopropylcyclohexanon.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**3-Methyl-6-isopropylphenol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 273685) in making—

Menthol, thymol.

**4-Methyl-6-isopropylphenol**

French: 4-Méthyle-6-isopropylphénole.

German: 4-Methyl-6-isopropylphenol.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 273685) in making—

4-Methyl-6-isopropylcyclohexanol.

4-Methyl-6-isopropylphenol.

**Methylisothiurea Sulphate**

French: Sulphate de méthylisothiourée.

German: Methylisothioharnstoffsulfat, Schwefelsäures-methylisothioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 272686) in making—

Aminobutyleneguanidin.

Aminoethyleneguanidin.

Aminohexyleneguanidin.

Aminomethyleneguanidin.

Aminopentyleneguanidin.

Aminopropyleneguanidin.

**Methylisovanillin**

French: Isovanilline de méthyle, Isovanilline méthylque.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

**Aromatics.****Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Artificial perfume preparations.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Methylaurilcetylglucamine Hydrochloride****Miscellaneous**

Detergent (Brit. 428142 and 428148) in—

Cleansing operations, particularly in hard water or acids.

**Methylaurylglucamine Hydrochloride****Miscellaneous**

Detergent (Brit. 428142 and 428148) in—

Cleansing operations, particularly in hard water or acids.

**Methyl Mandelate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 270650) for—

Cellulose esters or ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**4-Methylmercaptoalphanaphthol****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making indigoid dye-

stuffs with—

Isatin anilide.

Isatin chloride.

Reactive alpha derivatives of isatin.

**3-Methyl-4'-methylthioldiphenylamine-6-carboxylic Acid****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 363392 and 437953) as—

New pharmaceutical.

**Methylnaphthalene Sulphonate**

French: Naphthalènesulphonate de méthyle, Naphthalènesulphonate méthylque.

German: Methylnaphthalinsulfonat, Naphtalinsulfon-säuremethylester, Naphtalinsulfonsäuresmethyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

As a dispersing agent (Brit. 322005).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**3-Methyl-5-nitrobenzoxazolone****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

3-Methyl-2:1-benzoxazolone-5-arsinic acid (Brit. 261133).

**Methyl Nonylate****Food**

As a flavoring.

Ingredient of—

Flavoring preparations.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, particularly lipstick.

**Methylolamine**

German: Methylolamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Electrical**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 340294) in making—

Special lubricating compositions for use in electric switches.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 340294) in making—

Non-freezing lubricating compositions, containing animal and vegetable oils and fats, as well as ethylene-glycol, borax, benzyl alcohol, or esters of ethylene-glycol in place of the latter.

Special lubricating compositions of the above type, for use on locomotive axles, railway switches, hydraulic presses, and hydraulic brakes.

Ingredient (Brit. 340294) of—

Compositions, containing vegetable, animal and mineral oils and greases, used as rust preventives.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 340294) of—

Special lubricating compositions containing mineral oils and greases.

**Methyl Oleate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 343899).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Methyl Oleic Sulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 343098).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Methylolformamide****Textile**

—, Printing

Solvent for basic and other dyestuffs (German 433153).

**Methyl Oxide**

Synonyms: Dimethyl ether.

French: Oxyde méthylque, Oxyde de méthyle.

German: Methyloxyd.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Chloromethyl ether, dichloromethyl ether, perchloromethyl ether.

**1-Methyloxy-4-amino-anthraquinone**

Synonyms: Alphamethyloxy-4-aminoanthraquinone,

Alphamethoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.

French: 1-Méthyleoxy-4-amino-anthraquinone.

German: 1-Methyloxy-4-aminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285096) in making dyestuffs in the presence of dimethylanilines, nitrobenzene, orthodichlorobenzene, or naphthalene, with the aid of—

Acetylparaphenylenediamine.

5-Amino-2-methylbenzimidazole.

Benzidin and derivatives and homologs.

Dimethylparaphenylenediamine.

Metaphenylenediamine.

Metatoluylenediamine.

Naphthylenediamine.

Orthophenylenediamine.

Orthotoluylenediamine.

Paraphenylenediamine.

Paratoluylenediamine.

**Methyl-4-oxy-2-quinolin, Normal****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 431649) in making—

Dyestuffs with anilin or 4-nitroanilin, the cyclohexyl ester of 3-aminobenzoic acid, halogen anilins, toluidins, xyldins, and the like, for coloring organic solvents, lacquers, fats, oils, resins and waxes in clear yellow, greenish yellow or reddish shades, fast to sublimation, and other influences.

**Methylpara-aminobenzoate**

*Analysis*

*Reagent.*

*Chemical*

*Reagent in—*

Organic synthesis.

**Methylparahydroxydiphenyl Sulphide**

*Pharmaceutical*

As a germicide (U. S. 2011582).

**Methyl Paraoxybenzoate**

Synonyms: Methylparahydroxybenzoate.

French: Parahydroxybenzoate de méthyle, Parahydroxybenzoate méthylique, Paraoxybenzoate de méthyle, Paraoxybenzoate méthylique.

German: Methyl parahydroxybenzoat, Methylparaoxybenzoat, Parahydroxybenzoesäuremethylester, Parahydroxybenzoesäuresmethyl, Paraoxybenzoesäuremethylester, Paraoxybenzoesäuresmethyl.

*Food*

Preservative for various preparations.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Sanitation*

Antiseptic and disinfectant for various purposes.

*Soap*

Ingredient of—

Antiseptic and disinfectant soaps.

**Methylpentaerythritol**

*Cellulose Products*

Solvent, softener and plasticizer (Brit. 358393) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers, nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Methylphenoxyethyl Laurate**

As a softening agent (U. S. 1874310).

For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

**Methylphenoxyethyl Phthalate**

French: Phthalate de méthylphénoxy-éthyle, Phthalate méthylphénoxy-éthylrique.

German: Methylphenoxyäthylphthalat, Phthalsäure-methylphenoxyäthylester, Phthalsäuresmethylphenoxyäthyl.

*Leather*

Softener (Brit. 306911) in—

Cellulose acetate compositions for coating artificial leather.

*Miscellaneous*

See also: "Softening agents."

*Paint and Varnish*

Plasticizer and softener (Brit. 306911) in making—  
Cellulose acetate paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels.

*Plastics*

Softener and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in making—  
Cellulose acetate compositions.

*Photographic*

Softener (Brit. 306911) in making—

Cellulose acetate films.

*Textile*

Softener and plasticizer (Brit. 306911) in making—  
Cellulose acetate compositions for coating fabrics.

**6-Methyl-4-phenylamino-1:2-aminothiophenol**

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 265641) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with—  
Dichloroquinone, trichloroquinone, quinone.

**Methylphenylcarbinol Acetate**

Synonyms: Phenylmethylcarbinol acetate, Styrolyl acetate.

French: Acétate de méthylphénylcarbinol, Acétate méthylphénylcarbinolique, Acétate de phényl-méthylcarbinol, Acétate phényl-méthylcarbinolique, Acétate de styrolyle, Acétate styrolylique.

German: Essigsäuremethylphenylcarbinolester, Essigsäuresmethylphenylcarbinol, Methylphenylcarbinolacetat, Methylphenylcarbinolazetat, Phenylmethylcarbinolacetat, Phenylmethylcarbinolazetat, Styrolylacetat, Styrolylacetat.

Spanish: Acetato de fenilmetilcarbinol, Acetato de metilfenilcarbinol, Acetato de stiroil.  
Italian: Acetato di fenilmetilcarbinole, Acetato di metilfenilcarbinole, Acetato di stiroil.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Perfume*

Ingredient of—

Artificial lily of the valley compositions.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

*Soap*

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Methylphosphoric Dichloride**

French: Dichlorure de méthylephosphorique.

German: Methylphosphordichlorid.

*Dye*

Reagent in making—

Vat dyestuffs (Brit. 248802).

Starting point in making—

Leuco compounds of vat dyestuffs.

**Methylpropyl Carbinol**

French: Carbinol de méthyle et d'éthyle, Carbinol méthylique et propylique.

German: Methyläthylcarbinol.

*Chemical*

General solvent for various purposes.

*Explosives*

Stabilizer in making—

Nitrocellulose explosives.

*Miscellaneous*

General solvent for various purposes.

*Paint and Varnish*

Solvent in making—

Cellulose acetate lacquers and varnishes.

*Paper*

Solvent in extracting—

Resin from wood for making pulp.

*Plastics*

Solvent in making—

Cellulose acetate compositions.

*Textile*

—, *Manufacturing*

Solvent in purifying—

Raw cotton.

**Methyl-2-pyrindonebenzylimide, Normal**

*Resins*

Starting point (Brit. 425435) in making—

Yellow to pale-brown resins (soluble in water and inert organic solvents) with benzyl chloride or stearyl chloride.

**Methyl-2-pyrindonebetanaphthylimide, Normal**

*Resins*

Starting point (Brit. 425435) in making—

Yellow to pale-brown resins (soluble in water and inert organic solvents) with benzyl chloride, stearyl chloride, palmityl chloride, or oleyl chloride.

**Methyl-2-pyridonemethylimide, Normal**

*Resins*

Starting point (Brit. 425435) in making—

Yellow to pale-brown resins (soluble in water and inert organic solvents) with acetyl chloride, benzyl chloride or stearyl chloride.

**Methyl-2-pyridonepara-anisylimide, Normal**

*Resins*

Starting point (Brit. 425435) in making—

Yellow to pale-brown resins (soluble in water and inert organic solvents) with benzyl chloride, stearyl chloride, palmityl chloride, or oleyl chloride.

**Methyl-2-pyridoneparaphenetylimide, Normal**

*Resins*

Starting point (Brit. 425435) in making—

Yellow to pale-brown resins (soluble in water and inert organic solvents) with benzyl chloride, stearyl chloride, palmityl chloride, or oleyl chloride.

**Methyl-2-pyridonephenylimide, Normal****Resins**

Starting point (Brit. 425435) in making—

Yellow to pale-brown resins (soluble in water and inert organic solvents) with benzyl chloride, stearyl chloride, palmityl chloride, or oleyl chloride.

**Methylpyrogallol Ethyl-ether****Photographic**

Starting point (U. S. 2017295) in making—

Developers having no tendency to become oxidized.

**Methylpyrogallol Methyl-ether****Photographic**

Starting point (U. S. 2017295) in making—

Developers having no tendency to become oxidized.

**6-Methylpyrone****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 419447) in making—

Blue-red dyes for wool by coupling with diazotized 1-amino-2-naphthol-4-sulphonate and after-treating with bichromate.

Orange-yellow dyes for acetate rayon and lacquers by coupling with diazotized 2-amino-5-nitroanisole.

Orange dyes for wool by coupling with diazotized 1-amino-2-methoxynaphthalene-6-sulphonate.

Red dyes for wool by coupling with diazotized 1-amino-2-methoxynaphthalene-6-sulphonate and after-treating with chromium formate.

Red-brown dyes for wool by coupling with diazotized 1-amino-2-naphthol-4-sulphonate.

Yellow dyes for lacquers, waxes, and oils by coupling with diazotized anilin.

Yellow dyes for wool by coupling with diazotized 3-amino-6-chlorotoluene-4-sulphonate.

**Methyl-2-quinolonephenylimide, Normal****Resins**

Starting point (Brit. 425435) in making—

Yellow to pale-brown resins (soluble in water and inert organic solvents) with benzyl chloride or stearyl chloride.

**Methyl Salicylate**

Synonyms: Artificial oil of wintergreen.

French: Ether méthylesalicylique, Salicylate méthyl-ique, Salicylate de méthyle.

German: Gaultheriaöl, Kuenstliches wintergruenöl, Salicylsäuremethylester.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Synthetic cassia flower oil, synthetic ylang-ylang oil.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Artificial peach essence, artificial fruit essence, artificial strawberry essence, beverages, confectionery, food compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Disinfecting compositions.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, dentifrices, perfumes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Methyl Silicate**

French: Silicate de méthyle, Silicate méthyl-ique.

German: Kieselsäuremethylester, Kieselsäuresmethyl, Methylsilikat.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for coating ceramic ware and for filling the pores in such ware to provide a smooth surface for further treatment.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Silicic acid.

**Construction**

Binding agent in—

Compositions used for coating concrete, cement, and masonry work for the purpose of obtaining a smooth surface for further treatment.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for coating metallic surfaces.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in coating various materials, to produce smooth surfaces and to fill porous bodies.

**Paint and Varnish**

Binding agent in making—

Paints, varnishes, and various filling and coating compositions containing pigments such as titanium white and the like, as well as asbestos and other products.

**Stone**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for producing smooth surfaces on stone, gypsum, and artificial stones and for preserving both natural and artificial stone.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for producing smooth coverings on wood products.

**Methylsulphuric Acid Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'acide méthylesulphurique.

German: Methylschwefelsäureschlorid.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271533) in making soluble vat dyes with—

Anthraquinone-1:2, flavanthrone, indanthrone, naphthacridone, thioindigo.

**Methyl-tertiary-amyI Ether****Petroleum**

Blending agent and improver (Brit. 445503) for—

Gasoline motor fuels (the blended fuel can also contain a small amount of tetraethyl lead or tetra-methyl lead).

**Methyl-tertiary-butyl Ether****Petroleum**

Blending agent and improver (Brit. 445503) for—

Gasoline motor fuels (the blended fuel can also contain a small amount of tetraethyl lead or tetra-methyl lead).

**3-Methylthiobenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de 3-méthylethiobenzoïque.

German: 3-Methylthiobenzoessäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (French 604347) in making anthraquinone vat dyestuffs with—

1-Amino-4-methoxyanthraquinone.

1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diamino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone.

1:5-Diamino-4-methoxyanthraquinone.

4:8-Diaminoanthrarufin.

**Methyl Thiosalicylate**

French: Thiosalicylate de méthyle, Thiosalicylate méthyl-ique.

German: Methylthiosalicylat, Thiosalicylsäuremethylester, Thiosalicylsäuresmethyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282427) in making synthetic drugs with oxides and other salts of—

Antimony, arsenic, bismuth, gold, silver.

**Methyltoluenesulphonamide**

French: Sulphonamide de méthyletoluène.

German: Methyltoluolsulfonamid.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 311657) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Methyltriphenylphosphonium Iodide**

French: Iodure de méthyletriphénylphosphonium.  
German: Jodmethyltriphenylphosphonium, Methyltriphenylphosphoniumjodid.

**Miscellaneous**

**Mothproofing** and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Hair, fur, feathers, felt, and the like.

**Textile**

**Mothproofing** and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Wool and other products.

**Methyl Undecylenate**

French: Undecylenate de méthyle, Undecylenate méthyllique.

German: Methylundecylenat, Undecylensäuremethyl-ester, Undecylensäuresmethyl.

Spanish: Underilenato de metil.

Italian: Undecilenato di metile.

**Chemical**

Starting point (French 615959) in making—

Aluminum, zinc, manganese, and bismuth undecylenates.

**Leather**

Reagent (French 615959) for—

Weighting and polishing leather.

**Methylvanillin**

Synonyms: 3:4-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde, Protocatechuic aldehyde dimethyl ether, Veratrum aldehyde.

French: Aldéhyde de vératrum, Éther méthyllique de vanillin, Éther diméthyllique de protocatéchuique-aldehyde.

German: Protocatechualdehyddimethyläther, Vanillinmethylether, Veratrumaldehyd.

**Perfume**

Base and fixative in making—

Perfume preparations.

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics of various sorts.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Toilet soaps.

**Milk Sugar**

Synonyms: Lactin, Lactose, Sugar of milk.

Latin: Saccharum lactis.

French: Sucre de lait.

German: Milchsucker.

Spanish: Azucar de leche, Lactosa.

Italian: Lattosio, Zucchero di latte.

**Agriculture.**

Lactic fermentation generator in—

Ensilage.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Red smoke compound, containing also potassium chlorate and paranitranilin red.

Green smoke compound, containing also synthetic indigo, auramine yellow O, and potassium chlorate.

Stabilizer in—

Explosives.

**Fats and Oils**

Preservative for—

Oilcakes containing readily fermentable oils and fats (produces slight lactic fermentation which protects the oil from oxidation by preventing the development of oxidizing lipases, such as olease, and makes the cake more appetising and digestible).

Reagent for—

Increasing fermentable sugar in olives intended for oil extraction by microbiologic methods.

**Food**

Coating agent for—

Olives.

Preserved citrous and other fruits.

Sugared almonds.

Excipient in—

Concentrating fruit juices in vacuum.

Flavoring agent for—

Chocolate products.

Firming agent for—

Soft fruits (also increases their resistance to preservatives and diminishes discoloration).

Generator of—

Lactic acid in food products.

Ingredient of—

Baking mixes.

Biscuit mixes.

Dry coloring material for edible fats and oils (admixture with a dye) (U. S. 1921738).

Infants' foods.

Invalids' foods.

Prepared dietary milk.

Proprietary food preparations, consisting of (1) various mixtures with pure cacao; (2) various mixtures with pure cacao and a high content of readily digestible iron.

Soft cheese made from fresh cheese, water, a source of butter fat, an emulsifying agent and salt (U. S. 1879162).

Soups.

Preservative for—

Flavor, color, and consistency of pork and other meat products (more advantageous than nitrites from a health standpoint).

Slightly acidulated fruits.

Reducing agent and preservative for—

Oxidizable essences in concentrated citrous fruit juices.

Substitute for—

More readily fermentable sugars in jam manufacture.

**Glass**

Reducing agent in making—

Mirrors.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Dentifrice, containing also cream of tartar, colloidal clay, flavor, and color.

Stabilizer in—

Effervescent bath salts (tablets), containing also sodium biphosphate, sodium sulphate, sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, talc, oil of pinus silvestris, oil of pinus pumilio, and a coloring matter, such as fluorescein.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

Preservative for—

Latex (used on account of its reducing action and because it opposes resinification).

**Soap**

Stabilizer for—

Emulsification.

Natural organic colors, such as chlorophyll emulsion.

Transparency.

**Milori Blue**

French: Bleu de milori.

German: Milorblau.

**Ink**

Coloring in—

Lithographic inks, printing inks.

**Paint and Varnish**

Coloring in—

Lacquers, paints, varnishes.

Starting point in making—

Pigments.

**Paper**

As a coloring.

**Soap**

Coloring for—

Toilet soaps.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Coloring for—

Yarns and fabrics.

**Mineral Black**

Synonyms: Oil black, Slate black.

French: Noir d'huile, Noir de schiste.

German: Mineralschwarz, Oelschwarz, Schiefer-schwarz.

**Ink**

Pigment in—

Drawing inks, printing inks.

**Leather**

Pigment in—

Coating compositions.

**Mineral Black (Continued)****Linoleum and Oilcloth****Pigment in—**

Coating compositions.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Pigments used for obtaining black effects on or in various products and compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a black pigment.

**Ingredient of—**

Grayish pigments (made by the addition of gypsum flour).

Lime colors, water colors.

**Paper****Pigment in printing—**

Wallpaper.

**Stone****Pigment in—**

Compositions for treating stone.

**Woodworking****Pigment in—**

Wood compositions.

**Mixed Pentanes**

German: Pentanvermischung.

**Chemical**

General solvent for various purposes.

**Starting point in making—**

Chlorinated and hydrogenated derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

General solvent for various purposes.

**Reagent in—**

Low-temperature thermometers.

**Lubricant in—**

Claude's liquid air machine.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent in making—**

Cellulose derivative paints and varnishes and lacquers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics****Solvent in making—**

Cellulose ester and ether compounds.

**Refrigeration****Active medium in—**

Refrigerating machines.

**Molasses-Alcohol Residue**

(A complex mixture of vegetable gums, unfermentable sugars, inorganic salts, and water.)

**Fuel****Suggested binder in—**

Briquetted fuels.

**Metallurgical**

Low-cost core binder in foundry practice.

**Molybdenum Betabenzoylpropionate****Plastics****Starting point (U. S. 2001380) in making—**

Films.

**Molybdenum Oxide**

Synonyms: Molybdenum sesquioxide.

French: Oxyde de molybdène, Sesquioxyde de molybdène.

German: Molybdaenoxyd, Molybdaensesquioxyd.

**Chemical****Catalyst in making—**

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (U. S. 1636952).

Anthraquinone (U. S. 1636856).

Maleic acid from benzene (U. S. 1636857).

**Molybdenum Reds**

French: Rouge molybdène.

German: Molybdanrot.

**Ink****New pigment for—**

Printing inks (said to have great covering power).

**Paint and Varnish****New pigments for—**

Emulsified paints, glue paints, linseed oil base paints, oil varnishes.

**Molybdenum Trioxide**

Synonyms: Molybdenic acid, Molybdenic anhydride, Molybdic acid.

French: Acide molybdénique, Anhydride molybdénique, Trioxyde de molybdène, Trioxyde molybdénique.

German: Molybdaenanhydrid, Molybdaensäure, Molybdaentrioxyd.

Spanish: Acido molibdenico, Anhídrido molibdenico, Trióxido molibdenico.

Italian: Anidrido molibdenico, Triossido molibdenico.

**Analysis****Constituent of—**

Froehde's reagent for analyzing alkaloids.

**Reagent for—**

Analyzing albumen.

Aromatic oxy-compounds.

Ethyl alcohol.

Hydrogen.

Hydrogen peroxide.

Phenol.

Phosphoric acid.

Determining arsenic.

Bismuth.

Lead.

Water in ethyl alcohol and ether.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Blue glazes for various ceramic products, such as chinaware, porcelains, and potteries.

**Chemical****Catalyst in—**

Converting hexahydrotoluene into toluene with addition of alumina (French 629838).

Dehydrogenation (Brit. 323713) of allylene to give allanol.

Amylene to give amanol.

Butylene to give isobutanol.

Ethylene to give ethanol.

Heptylene to give heptanol.

Hexylene to give hexanol.

Propylene to give isopropanol.

Hydration of acetylene to acetic acid (French 518574).

Hydrogenation (Brit. 312043) of aldehydes and ketones into alcohols.

Aldehyde-ketones into glycols.

Making alcohols from methylene, ethylene, amylene, butylene, propylene, and the like (Brit. 335551).

**Reagent in making—**

Calcium molybdate, with addition of water and lime (French 621640).

Pigments for water-color painting and wash designs, with addition of tin.

**Starting point in making—**

Molybdenum salts.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Electrical****Reagent in making—**

Filaments for incandescent lamps.

**Fertilizer****Reagent (French 632310) in making—**

Neutral calcium phosphate used as fertilizer.

**Gas****Ingredient (French 667877) of—**

Mixtures, containing oxides of metals of the first, second, third, and fourth groups, used as catalysts for the removal of organic sulphur compounds and thiophene from gas.

**Miscellaneous****Reagent for—**

Coloring various metals.

**Starting point in making—**

Metallic molybdenum.

**Metallurgical****Catalyst for—**

Washing flue gases with water to remove sulfur dioxide.

**Reagent in—**

Electrocoloration of metals.

**Starting point in making—**

Molybdenum.

**Paint and Varnish****Pigment in—**

Oil and water paints.



**Molybdenum Trioxide (Continued)**

Reagent (French 569385) for making—

Pigments in which basic and acid functions are assumed by compounds of molybdenum of various valencies.

**Petroleum**

Catalyst (French 632850) in—

Converting crude mineral oils into light products.

Starting point (Brit. 311251) in making—

Catalysts used for the destructive hydrogenation and cracking of oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

Reagent in—

Dyeing silk yarns and fabrics.

**Monoacetin****Chemical**

Solvent for—

Tannins.

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Solvent for—

Basic dyestuffs.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Low-freezing dynamites.

Smokeless powder (as gelatinizing agent).

Starting point in making—

Dinitroacetylgerin.

**Leather**

Assistant in—

Tanning.

**Miscellaneous**

As a solvent.

**Textile**

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient (Brit. 313885) of—

Solutions of esters or ethers of cellulose (added for the purpose of facilitating spinning into yarn).

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of—

Printing pastes, particularly those containing indulins.

**Monoacetylphenylhydrazin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Monoamylamine****Chemical**

Solvent for—

Organic compounds.

Starting point in making—

Salts and soaps with most acids.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Leather finishes.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—

Products of organic composition.

Solvent in—

Polishes of various kinds.

**Paper**

Solvent in—

Sizing compositions.

**Textile**

Starting point in making—

Textile lubricants.

**Monobenzylpara-aminophenyl****Petroleum**

Antioxidant for—

Treating cracked gasoline to inhibit the formation of gum.

Prevent material loss of initial antiknock value.

Stabilize against discoloration.

**Monobrom-1:2-chrysenequinone****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 438609) in making—

Synthetic dyes.

**Monobromobenzene**

Synonyms: Bromobenzene, Bromobenzol, Monobrombenzene, Monobrombenzol.

French: Bromure de benzyle, Bromure benzylique.

German: Brombenzol.

Spanish: Bromuro de benzil.

Italian: Bromuro di benzile.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Monobromoisovalerylglycolurea**

Synonyms: Monobromisovalerylglycolcarbamide.

French: Monobromisovalerylglycolurée.

German: Monobromisovalerylglycolylharnstoff.

Spanish: Monobromisovalerilglicolilcarbamida, Monobromisovalerilglicolilurea.

Italian: Monobromisovalerilglicolilcarbamida, Monobromisovalerilglicolilurea.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Hypnotic and sedative.

**Monobromonaphthalene**

German: Bromnaphthalin.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Weed-killers and insecticides (Brit. 260055).

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in determining index of refraction of crystals.

**Monobromonitromethane****Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 461320) for—

Diesel fuels.

**Monobutylidiphenyl Phosphate, Chlorinated****Lubricant**

Stabilizer (Brit. 448424) for—

Viscous oils, such as Pennsylvania or Midcontinent petroleum, used for extreme pressure work.

**Monobutylidiphenyl Phosphate, Chlorinated**

French: Acide monobutylidiphenylphosphorique.

German: Monobutylidiphenylphosphorsäure.

Spanish: Acido monobutilidiphenilfosforico.

Italian: Acido monobutilidiphenilfosforico.

**Chemical**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—

Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series.

Emulsions of various chemicals.

Terpene emulsions.

Textile lubricants in emulsified form.

Wetting compositions in emulsified form.

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts.

**Disinfectant**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—

Emulsified germicidal and disinfecting compositions.

**Dye**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—

Emulsified color lakes.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—

Emulsified boring oils.

Emulsified drilling oils.

Emulsified fat-splitting preparations.

Emulsified fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin.

Emulsified greasing compositions.

Emulsified greasing and lubricating compositions containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils.

Emulsified sulfonated oils.

Emulsified wire-drawing oils.

Emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—

Emulsified adhesive preparations.

**Monobutyl-naphthalenesulphonic Acid (Continued)****Ink**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified printing and writing inks.

**Insecticide**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Horticultural insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.  
Horticultural sprays.

**Leather**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified compositions for softening hides (Brit. 266746).  
Emulsified dressing compositions (Brit. 266746).  
Emulsified fat-liquoring baths (Brit. 266746).  
Emulsified finishing compositions (Brit. 266746).  
Emulsified soaking compositions (Brit. 266746).  
Emulsified tanning compositions containing formocresylic and coumarone resins (Brit. 302938).  
Emulsified waterproofing composition (Brit. 266746).

**Miscellaneous**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Automobile polishes in emulsified form.  
Emulsified cleansing compositions.  
Emulsified compositions for cleansing painted and metallic surfaces.  
Emulsified degreasing compositions.  
Emulsified furniture polishes.  
Emulsified greasing compositions.  
Emulsified metal polishes.  
Emulsions of various substances.  
Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified shellac preparations.  
Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

**Paper**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified compositions for sizing paper and pulp products.  
Emulsified compositions for waterproofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard.  
Waxing compositions in emulsified form.

**Perfume**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified cosmetics.

**Petroleum**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified cutting oils for screw-press and lathe work.  
Emulsified mineral oils.  
Kerosene emulsions.  
Naphtha emulsions.  
Soluble greases in emulsified form.  
Solubilized emulsified oils and distillates.  
Various petroleum pitch emulsions.  
Various petroleum tar emulsions.  
Various textile oils in emulsified form, such as rayon oils.

**Plastics**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified plastic compositions.

**Resins and Waxes**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified preparations of natural and artificial waxes.  
Emulsified preparations of natural and artificial resins.

**Rubber**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified rubber cements and compositions.

**Soap**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified detergents, containing soaps, used for various purposes.  
Emulsified hand-cleansing compositions containing soap.  
Emulsified textile soaps.

**Textile****—, Bleaching**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified bleaching baths.

**—, Dyeing**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Dye baths in emulsified form.

**—, Finishing**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified coating compositions.  
Emulsified scouring compositions.  
Emulsified sizing compositions.  
Emulsified washing compositions.  
Emulsified waterproofing compositions.  
Emulsified waxing compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified bowking baths.  
Emulsified fulling baths.  
Emulsified baths for the carbonization of wool.  
Emulsified compositions used for degreasing raw wool.  
Emulsified spinning compositions.  
Emulsified mercerization baths.  
Emulsified keir-boiling baths for cotton.  
Emulsified baths for soaking silks.  
Emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off silk.  
Oiling emulsions for various textile purposes.

**—, Printing**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 266746) in making—  
Emulsified printing pastes.

**Monochloroacetic Acid**

French: Acide acétique, monochloré; Acide monochloroacétique, Monochlorure d'acide acétique.  
German: Chloressigsäure.

**Chemical**

Dehydrating agent (Brit. 388485) in making—  
Cleansing and emulsifying agents from 7:18-stearic-glycol.

Peptizing agent (Brit. 398517) in making—  
Hard, granular, porous gels having catalytic or adsorbent properties.

**Reagent in making—**

Intermediates.  
3-Oxyselenonaphthene and derivatives (French 754756).  
Pharmaceutical chemicals.  
Photographic chemicals.  
Synthetic organic chemicals.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—  
Dyes.

**Resins**

Reagent (Brit. 395894) in making—  
Synthetic resins.

**Monochlorhydrin****Chemical**

Intermediate in—  
Organic syntheses.  
Intermediate in making—  
Novocaine.  
Solvent immiscible with oils and other hydrocarbons.  
Solvent miscible with water and various organic solvents.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—  
Cellulose acetate (used with water).

**Explosives**

Intermediate in making—  
Explosives.

**Resins**

Partial solvent for—  
Benzyl abietate, ester gum, mastic, shellac.  
Solvent for—  
Glyceryl phthalate resins.

**Monochlor-1-ketotetrahydronaphthalene**

French: Monochlor-1-cétotétrahydronaphtalène.  
German: Monochlor-1-ketotetrahydronaphthalin.  
Spanish: Chlor-1-cetotetrahidronaftaleno.  
Italian: Chlor-1-cetotetraidronaftalene.

**Chemical**

Intermediate (German 377587) in making—  
Synthetic aromatics, synthetic chemicals, synthetic pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Intermediate (German 377587) in making—  
Synthetic dyestuffs.

**Insecticide.**

As an insecticide (German 377587).

**Monochlorobenzene**

**Synonyms:** Benzene chloride, Chlorobenzene, Chlorobenzol, Phenyl chloride.  
**French:** Chlorure de benzène, Chlorure de phényle, Chlorure phénylique.  
**German:** Chlorbenzene, Chlorbenzol, Monochlorbenzol.

**Chemical**

**Solvent** (Brit. 260623) in making—

Alphabromo-2-naphthylglycolic acid.  
 Alphachloro-2-naphthylglycolic acid.  
 Alphaiodo-2-naphthylglycolic acid.

**Starting point in making—**

Aromatic compounds.  
 Chloroanthraquinone.  
 Dinitrochlorobenzene.  
 Intermediates.  
 Organic compounds.  
 Orthochloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Orthodichlorobenzene.  
 Orthonitrochlorobenzene.  
 Parachlorobenzenesulphonic acid.  
 Paradichlorobenzene.  
 Paranitrochlorobenzene.  
 Pharmaceutical chemicals.  
 Phenol.  
 Picric acid.

**Dye**

**Starting point in making—**

Sulphur blacks, sulphur browns, various other dye-stuffs.

**Miscellaneous**

**Reagent in—**

Measuring temperature by optical methods.

**Paint and Varnish**

**Ingredient** (U. S. 1596413) of—

Paint and varnish removers.

**Solvent in making—**

Oil lacquers, varnishes.

**Monochlororetene****Petroleum**

**Imparter** (Brit. 431508) for—

High-film strength, adhesion power, and abrasion resistance to lubricants for use with extreme pressures (consists of blends with mineral lubricating oil).

**Monoethanolamine Citrate****Textile**

**De-electrifying agent** (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Monoethanolamine Gallate****Textile**

**De-electrifying agent** (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Monoethanolamine Lactate****Textile**

**De-electrifying agent** (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Monoethanolamine Mucate****Textile**

**De-electrifying agent** (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Monoethanolamine Saccharate****Textile**

**De-electrifying agent** (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Monoethanolamine Salicylate****Textile**

**De-electrifying agent** (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Monoethanolamine Tannate****Textile**

**De-electrifying agent** (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Monoethanolamine Tartrate****Textile**

**De-electrifying agent** (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Monofluoroacetic Acid**

**French:** Acide de monofluoroacétique.

**German:** Monofluoracessigsäure.

**Miscellaneous**

**Mothproofing agent** (Brit. 333583) in treating—

Feathers, furs and other articles.

**Textile**

**Mothproofing agent** (Brit. 333583) in treating—

Wool and felt.

**Monomethyldioxyethylamine**

**French:** Monométhyledioxy-éthylamine.

**Chemical.**

**Reagent** (Brit. 295024) in making dispersing agents with—

Castor oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, oleic acid, olive oil, palmitic acid, ricinoleic acid, stearic acid, sulphoricinoleic acid.

**Starting point in making—**

Intermediates, salts and esters.

**Monomethylorthotoluidin.****Chemical**

**Starting point in making—**

Indol.

**Dye**

**Starting point in making—**

Auramin G.  
 Brilliant fern blue.  
 Brilliant ice blue.  
 Brilliant rhoduline red B.  
 Brilliant rhoduline red BD.  
 Glacier blue.

**Monomethylthiourea****Plastics**

**Starting point in making—**

Condensation products with thiourea and other compounds (Brit. 262148).

**Monomethylxylenesulphonamide**

**French:** Monométhylxylènesulphonamide, Sulphonamide de monométhylxylène.

**German:** Monomethylxylolsulfonamid.

**Cellulose Products**

**Plasticizer** (Brit. 313133) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Mono-oxydiphenylene****Cellulose Products**

**Plasticizer and softener** (German 591365) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Monophenylglycerin****Miscellaneous**

**As an emulsifying agent** (Brit. 350379).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Monophenylthiourea**

Synonyms: Monophenylsulphourea.

French: Sulphourée de monophényle, Thiourée de monophényle.

German: Monophenylsulfharnstoff, Monophenylthioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1779961) of—

Baths for cleaning metals, combined in the form of a protective condensation product with aldehyde ammonia.

**Monotolylglycerin****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 350379).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Monoxylglycerin****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 350379).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Montanic Acid Chloride****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 407956) in making pour-point improvers for machine oils, gear oils, and other lubricants by condensing with—

Anilin, anthracene oil.

Aromatics obtained by destructive hydrogenation or by dehydrogenation.

Benzene

Cracking gases containing gaseous olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene).

Cyclic terpenes, ethylnaphthalene, liquid olefins, middle oil naphthalene, naphthols, naphthylamines, nitrated aromatics, phenols, tars, toluene, xylene.

**Montanic Acid Ester of 2-Hydroxyethanesulphonic Acid****Insecticide and Fungicide**

Addition agent (German 550961) to—

Bordeaux mixtures for controlling *Peronospora* and *Fusicladium*.

**Montan Wax**

Synonyms: Lignite wax, Mineral wax.

French: Cire de lignite, Cire de montane.

German: Lignitwachs, Montanwachs.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Boiler compounds.

**Lining for—**

Acid tanks, used alone or in compositions.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Insulating preparations.

**Insulating in—**

Cables, motors, generators, and other electrical apparatus.

**Fats and Oils****Hardener for—**

Fats and greases.

**Ingredient of—**

Axle greases, gun oils, lubricating greases.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for decorating confections.

**Reagent in making—**

Artificial honeycombs.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Special adhesive pastes and compositions.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Printing inks, writing inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Finishing and dressing compositions.

Tanning compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for coating metals to protect them against moisture, acids, alkalis, and so on.

Reagent in—

Electroplating.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of compositions used in making—

Alabaster imitations, candles, dolls, statuettes, toys, wax figures.

Ingredient of—

Preservatives for sculptures, linings for kegs and barrels, leather polishes, grease crayons, metal polishes, shoe creams, shoe dressings.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Dry colors, encaustic points, floor waxes, paints, tar roofing compositions, varnishes, waterproof paints and varnishes, wood fillers.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for making waxed paper.

Sizing compositions for producing high gloss paper.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, pomades.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing**

In lithography.

In photoengraving.

In process engraving.

**Rubber**

Filler in making—

Rubber products.

Ingredient of—

Vulcanizing mixtures.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Special soaps.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for making waxed cloth.

**Waxes and Resins**

Hardener in—

Wax compositions.

Ingredient of—

Sealing wax, shoemaker's wax.

Substitute for—

Beeswax, carnauba wax.

**Morphine Acetate**

Latin: Acetas morphicus, Acetas morphinae.

French: Acétate de morphine.

German: Essigsäuremorphin, Morphinacetat, Morphinazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de morfina.

Italian: Acetato di morfina.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceutical derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Morpholine**

German: Morphinol.

**Chemical**

Chemical whose dilute water solutions boil or evaporate with little change in composition.

Chemical which, during evaporation or distillation, maintains a constant alkalinity both in the solution and in the distillate.

Solvent miscible with—

Many miscellaneous chemicals, most organic solvents.

Suggested starting and processing material in making—

Inhibitors, pharmaceutical chemicals, rubber chemicals, textile lubricants, various synthetic organic chemicals.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—

Hair-waving preparations.

**Morpholine (Continued)****Dye**

Solvent for—

Dyes.

Suggested processing material in making—  
Dyes.**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified products of fats, oils, or waxes.

**Leather**

Dispersing agent in making—

Dressing compositions, finishing compositions, softening compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Chemical whose dilute water solutions boil or evaporate with little change in compositions.

Chemical which, during evaporation or distribution, induces a constant alkalinity both in the solution and in the distillate.

Dispersing agent in—

Polishing compositions for furniture, automobiles, metals, wood, and other surfaces.

Various processes involving aqueous solutions.

Waterproofing compositions.

Emulsifying agent in—

Polishing compositions resistant to water spotting.

Solvent miscible with—

Most organic solvents, many miscellaneous materials.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing agent in making—

Paints, varnishes.

Solvent for—

Casein, dyes, resins, shellac, waxes.

**Paper**

Dispersing agent in making—

Coatings, sizings.

**Plastics**

Solvent for—

Casein, resins, shellac.

**Power Generation**

Reducer of—

Corrosion in closed boiler systems.

**Resins**

Solvent for—

Resins, shellac.

**Textile**

Dispersing agent in—

Coating compositions, scouring compositions, sizing compositions, waterproofing compositions, waxing compositions.

Solvent for—

Dyes.

**Morpholineoleicamide Phosphate**

French: Morpholine-oléique-amide phosphaté, Morpholine-oléique-amide phosphatique, Phosphate de morpholine-oléique-amide.

German: Morpholinoleinamidphosphat, Phosphorsäuremorpholinoleinamid.

Spanish: Fosfato de morfoline-oleico-amide.

Italian: Fosfato di morfoline-oleico-amido.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 364104).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Morpholineoleicamide Sulphate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 364104).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Morpholinomethyl-1:3:2-xyleneol****Rubber**

Anti-ager (Brit. 459045) for—

Rubber mixes.

**Mountain Green**

Synonyms: Mineral green.

French: Verte de minérale, Verte de montagne.

German: Berggruen, Mineralgruen.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in—

Lacquers, paints, varnishes, stains.

**Mucic Acid**

Synonyms: Saccharolactic acid.

French: Acide mucique, Acide saccharolactéique.

German: Saccharomilchsäure, Schleimsäure.

Italian: Acido mucico, Acido sarcolatico.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Making artificial yeast by admixture with sodium bicarbonate.

Granular effervescent salt.

Treating yeast to accelerate its growth.

Starting point in making—

Adipic acid, esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, pyromucic acid, pyrrol.

**Disinfectant**

Reagent in making—

Alkaloid disinfectants by synthesis.

**Food**

Acidulant in making—

Ice cream.

Ingredient of—

Baking powders (used in the place of tartaric acid or potassium acid tartrate).

Reagent in making—

Soft drinks.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Electroplating baths.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—

Plastic compositions.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Chrome baths for dyeing wool with alizarin.

Reagent in making—

Mordant solutions for dyeing fabrics and yarns.

**Musk**

Synonyms: Assam and Nepaul musk, Blue pile musk, Cabardine musk, Chinese, Thibet or Tonquin musk, Deer musk, Grain musk, Yaman musk.

Latin: Moschus, Moschus orientalis, Moschus chinensis, Moschus tibetanus.

French: Bésain, Musc, Musc sanko, Musc de tonquaine.

German: Bisam, Moschus, Tonchinmoschus.

Spanish: Almizcle.

Italian: Muschio.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Flavoring preparations.

Flavoring agent in—

Confectionery, food preparations.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Chinese ink.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent in treating—

Furs, feathers, hair, and other articles.

Preservative agent for furs.

**Perfume**

Fixative in making the following odors:—

Lilac, lily of the valley, rose, violet.

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, sachet powders.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent in treating—

Wool and felt.

**Musk Ambrette**

Synonyms: Dinitrobutylmetacresolmethylether, Dinitropseudobutylmetacresolmethylether.

French: Ether de dinitrobutyleméta-crésolméthyle.

Ether dinitropseudobutyleméta-crésolméthyle, Moschus ambrette, Musc ambrette.

**Musk Ambrette (Continued)**

German: Dinitrobutylmetakresolmethylether, Dinitro-pseudobutylmetakresolmethylether, Kresolmoschus.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
Candies, flavorings.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Fumigating compositions, insecticidal compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used for mothproofing furs, feathers, and the like.

**Perfume**

Fixative for perfumes.

**Ingredient of—**

Cosmetics, dentifrices, perfumes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

Ingredient of—  
Germicidal preparations.

**Soap**

Perfume in—  
Toilet soaps.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used for mothproofing wool, felt, and other products.

**Musk, Ketone**

Synonyms: Dinitroacetotertiarybutylxylol, 3:5-Dinitro-2:4-dimethyl-6-tertiarybutylacetophenone, 2:6-Dinitro-1:3-dimethyl-5-tertiarybutylacetophenone, Dinitro-pseudobutylxylolmethylketone.

French: Musc de k tone, Musc k tonique, Musc de mallmann.

German: Moschus keton.

**Food**

Flavoring in—  
Cakes, candies.  
Ingredient of—  
Flavoring compositions.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Insecticidal preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent for—  
Feathers, furs.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Perfume for—  
Toilet soaps.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent for—  
Felt, wool.

**Musk Xylol**

Synonyms: Moschus xylol, 2:4:6-Trinitro-5-tertiary-butylmetaxylol.

French: Musc de baur, Musc xyl ne.

German: Moschus xylol.

**Food**

Flavoring in—  
Confectionery, pastries.  
Ingredient of—  
Flavoring extracts.

**Insecticides**

Ingredient of—  
Insecticides, germicides, vermicides, and the like.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent in—  
Treating furs and feathers.

**Perfumery**

Fixative in—  
Perfume making.  
Ingredient of—  
Cosmetics, dentifrices, perfumes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Perfume in—  
Shampoos, soaps.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent for—  
Treating wool.

**Myristyl-1-sulphuric Acid (Normal) Ester****Chemical**

As an emulsifying agent.

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 440575) in making—

Emulsifying agents with salts of lead, aluminum, iron, tin, or barium (such emulsifying agents are said to form water-in-oil emulsions and are, preferably, produced in situ by (1) dissolving the sulphuric acid ester in the oil and (2) agitating with an aqueous solution of the metal salt, for example, lead acetate; they are said to be useful for treating medicinal paraffin oil, neatsfoot oil, olive oil, castor oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, and petroleum lubricating oils; a heavy paraffin oil, so treated on the basis of 50 parts by weight of oil to 48.75 parts of water, is said to yield a heavy grease that has good lubricating properties and may readily be extended with oil; a water-linseed oil type emulsion is offered as suitable for use as a paint base).

**N'-Acetyl-N'-cyclohexylparaphenylenediamine**

French: N'-ac tyle-N'-cyclohexyleparaph nyl nediamine.

German: N'-acetyl-N'-zyklohexylparaphenylenediamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 340640) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—

Betanaphthol-8-sulphonic acid, benzoyl-K acid, 1-(2-chloro-5-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, H acid, orthoanisoylgamma acid, R acid, Schaeffer's acid, tetrahydronaphthalenecetasulphonyl-H acid.

**Naphtha.** See Solvent Naphtha.

**Naphthalene**

Synonyms: Moth camphor, Naphthalin, Tar camphor, White tar.

Latin: Naphthalenum.

French: Naphtal ne, Naphthal ne, Naphtaline.

German: Naphtalin.

Spanish: Naftalina.

Italian: Naftalina.

**Chemical**

Diluent in making—

Dihydrothiotoluidin.

Ingredient (U. S. 1893051) of—

Heat-energy transfer medium composed of diphenyl oxide, pyrene or parahydroxydiphenyl.

Starting point (Brit. 251294) in making—

Tanning agents by reaction with formaldehyde.

Starting point, either directly or indirectly, in making—

Alpha-amino-2-naphthol.

Alphanaphthalenesulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthol.

Alphanaphthylamine.

Alphanaphthylamine hydrochloride.

Alphanaphthylamine-8-sulphonic acid (peri acid).

Alphanitronaphthalene.

1-Amino-2-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid (1:2:4-hydroxy acid).

1-Amino-8-naphthol-2:4-disulphonic acid (Chicago acid, SS acid, 2S acid).

1-Amino-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid (H acid).

1-Amino-8-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid (S acid).

2-Amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid (J acid).

2-Amino-8-naphthol-6-sulphuric acid (gamma acid).

Anthraquinone (Brit. 295270 and 281307).

Betanaphthalenesulphonic acid.

Betanaphthol.

Betanaphthyl salicylate betol, naphtholsalol, naphthalol, salinaphthol, salicylicnaphthyl ester.

Betanaphthylamine.

Betanaphthyl ether (bromella, nerolin 2).

Betanaphthylmethyl ether (nerolin, yara-yara betanaphtholmethyl ether, methyl betanaphtholate).

Decalin (dekalin; decahydronaphthalene).

Diaminonaphthalene (naphthalenediamine).

1-Diazo-2-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid.

**Naphthalene (Continued)**

5:8-Dichloroalphanitronaphthalene.  
 Dichlorophthalic acid.  
 1:5-Dihydroxyanthraquinone (anthrarufin).  
 1:8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone (chrysazine).  
 1:3-Dihydroxynaphthalene (naphthoresorcinol).  
 1:5-Dihydroxynaphthalene.  
 1:6-Dihydroxynaphthalene.  
 1:7-Dihydroxynaphthalene.  
 1:8-Dihydroxynaphthalene.  
 2:3-Dihydroxynaphthalene.  
 2:6-Dihydroxynaphthalene.  
 2:7-Dihydroxynaphthalene.  
 Dimethylbetanaphthylamine.  
 1:5-Dinitronaphthalene.  
 1:8-Dinitronaphthalene.  
 Diphenylnaphthylenediamine.  
 Intermediates.  
 Maleic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Naphthalene-1:5-disulphonic acid (Armstrong's acid).  
 Naphthalene-2:7-disulphonic acid.  
 Naphthaleneformaldehyde.  
 1-Naphthalidoanthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid.  
 Naphthaquinone (Brit. 295270 and 281307).  
 1:8-Naphthasulm-2:4-disulphonic acid (Sultan acid).  
 Naphthionic acid (1-aminonaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid, 4-amino-1-naphthalenesulphonic acid).  
 2-Naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid (R acid, betanaphthol-disulphonic acid).  
 2-Naphthol-6:8-disulphonic acid (potassium salt).  
 1-Naphthol-4-sulphonic acid (Neville and Winther's acid, alphanaphtholsulphonic acid).  
 1-Naphthol-5-sulphonic acid (Cleve's acid, alphanaphtholsulphonic acid).  
 2-Naphthol-1-sulphonic acid (Tobias acid).  
 2-Naphthol-6-sulphonic acid (Schaeffer's acid, betanaphtholsulphonic acid).  
 2-Naphthol-7-sulphonic acid (Cassella's acid, monosulphonic acid F, F acid, mono acid F, betanaphthol-sulphonic acid).  
 1-Naphthylamine-3:8-disulphonic acid (epsilon acid).  
 1-Naphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid (Schoelkopf's acid).  
 1-Naphthylamine-3:6:8-trisulphonic acid (Koch's acid).  
 1-Naphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid (Laurent's acid, L acid).  
 2-Naphthylamine-5:7-disulphonic acid (amino-J acid).  
 2-Naphthylamine-6:8-disulphonic acid (amino-G acid).  
 2-Naphthylaminesulphonic acid.  
 2-Naphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid.  
 2-Naphthylamine-8-sulphonic acid.  
 2-Naphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid (Broenner's acid).  
 2-Naphthylamine-7-sulphonic acid (Cassella's acid F, Bayer's acid, F acid, delta acid).  
 1:5-Naphthylenediamine-3:7-disulphonic acid (4:8-diamino-2:6-naphthalenedisulphonic acid).  
 1:8-Naphthylenediamine-3:6-disulphonic acid (4:5-diamino-2:7-naphthalenedisulphonic acid).  
 1:4-Naphthylenediamine-2-sulphonic acid (1:4-diamino-2-naphthalenesulphonic acid).  
 1:3-Naphthylenediamine-6-sulphonic acid (5:7-diamino-2-naphthalenesulphonic acid).  
 8-Nitro-1-diazo-2 naphthol-4-sulphonic acid.  
 1-Nitronaphthalene-5-sulphonic acid (Laurent's alpha acid).  
 Phthalic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Phthalic anhydride.  
 Tetralin (tetrahydronaphthalene).

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient of—  
 Disinfecting agent (with nitrobenzene).

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
 Eosin dyes, synthetic indigo.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—  
 Ammonium nitrate explosives, liquid air explosive compositions, permissible explosives, smokeless powders of certain types.

**Fuel**

Binder for—  
 Anthracite briquets.  
 In candle making.

**Gas**

Enricher in—  
 Lamps of the albacarbon type.

**Insecticide**

Fumigant for—  
 Gladiolus bulbs to free them from thrips.

**Fungicide.**

Ingredient of—  
 Flea powders, insecticidal compositions, sulphur mixtures for insecticidal purposes.  
 Moth-repellent.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
 Synthetic tannins.  
 Preservative for—  
 Hides, skins.

**Lumbering**

Ingredient of—  
 Preservative compositions.

**Mechanical**

Fuel in—  
 Internal combustion engines.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Carbon remover (U. S. 1878245), lubricating compositions, motor fuels.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—  
 Asphalt.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
 Fatty lacquers, rosin varnishes.

**Petroleum**

Condensing agent (Brit. 397169) for—  
 Chlorinated paraffin wax and other chlorinated waxes (the product of the condensation being useful in the dewaxing of petroleum oils).

**Reagent in—**

Removing efflorescence in petroleum oils and distillation products.

**Substitute for—**

Paraffin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In dispensing and compounding practice.  
 Suggested for use as expectorant, tenicide, vermifuge.  
 Suggested for use in treatment of chronic bronchitis, intestinal catarrh, intestinal inflammation, seatworms, skin diseases, typhoid.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (U. S. 1846356) of—  
 Thermoplastic molding compositions.

**Plasticizer in—**

Celluloid manufacture.

**Resins and Waxes**

Condensing agent in making—  
 Artificial resins from formaldehyde.

**Solvent for—**

Resins.

**Starting point (Brit. 397096) in making—**

Artificial resins from polyvalent alcohols and decomposition products of an aromatic hydrocarbon.

**Rubber**

Preservative packing for—  
 Rubber goods.

**Solvent in—**

Rubber manufacturing processes.

**Sanitation**

Disinfectant and germicide.

**Naphthalenedimethylsulphonamide****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 417871) for—  
 Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Naphthalene Ethylsulphonamide****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 417871) for—  
 Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Naphthalenemercuric Acetate**

Synonyms: Mercury-naphthalene acetate.  
 French: Acétate de mercure et de naphthalène, Acétate mercurique-naphthalénique.  
 German: Essigsäuremerkurnaphthalinester, Merkurnaphthalinacetat, Merkurnaphthalinazetat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 321396) of—  
 Compositions for immunizing wheat and other grains.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 321396) of—  
 Preserving and disinfecting compositions.

**Naphthalene-methyl-sulphonamide****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 417871) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Naphthalene-1:4:5:8-tetracarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide naphthalène-1:4:5:8-tétracarboxylique,

Acide de naphthalène-1:4:5:8-tétracarboxyle.

German: Naphthalin-1:4:5:8-tetracarbonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265232) in making naphthalene dye-stuffs with—

Orthonitranilin, 3-nitro-4-amino-1-phenetole.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent for treating meats to obtain a water-soluble albuminous product (German 427275).

**Naphthazarin**

German: Naphthazarin.

**Dye**Starting point (Brit. 304804) in making dyestuffs with—  
Allylamine, allylenediamine, amylamine, amylenediamine, butylamine, butylenediamine, caprylamine, citrylamine, ethylamine, ethylenediamine, formylamine, gallylamine, heptylamine, heptylenediamine, hexylamine, hexylenediamine, isoallylamine, isoamylamine, isobutylamine, isopropylamine, lactylamine, methylamine, methylenediamine, propylamine, propylenediamine.**Naphthenic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol**

(Uses same as those given for item immediately following.)

**Naphthenic Acid Ester Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**3:4-Naphthoheptathiocarbocyanin****Photographic**

Sensitizer in—

Infra-red photography now important in long distance photography, foggy weather photography, aerial photography, night-time photography without use of visible lighting.

**Naphtholdisulphonic Acid (2:3:6)****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aluminum-naphthol disulphonate-2:3:6 (aluminol).

2:3-Dioxynaphthalene.

2:3-Dioxynaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.

Naphthylaminedisulphonic acid-2:3:6.

2-Naphthol-3-disulphonic acid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Acid alizarin red B, amaranth, azo grenadin L, brilliant crocein 9B, cloth red B, congo blue 2B, fast red, naphthol black, naphthol black B, naphthol black 6B, orange III, poncea dyestuffs.

**1-Naphthol-2-sulphonate-Indo-3:5-dichlorophenol****Analysis**

Indicator in—

Oxidation-reduction potential determinations (of particular interest to biologists and physiologists and in investigations of various materials, such as soils, wines, cheese, gasoline antiknock compounds).

**1-Naphthol-2-sulphonate-Indophenol****Analysis**

Indicator in—

Oxidation-reduction potential determinations (of particular interest to biologists and physiologists and in investigations of various materials, such as soils, wines, cheese, gasoline antiknock compounds).

**1:2-Naphthoquinone Chlorimide**

French: Chloroimide de 1:2-naphthoquinone.

German: 1:2-Naphtochinonchlorimid.

**Agricultural**

As a seed disinfectant (Brit. 340500).

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Naphthotetronic Acid**

Synonyms: 6:7-Benzochroman-2:4-dione.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 419447) in making—

Bordeaux shades for wool by coupling with diazotized 2-nitro-6-aminophenol-4-sulphonate and after-treating with bichromate.

Orange-yellow dyes for wool by coupling with diazotized paranitranilin.

Violet dyes for wool by coupling with diazotized 2-nitro-6-amino-phenol-4-sulphonate.

**Naphthoxybenzylbutylamine****Chemical**

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—

Unstable organic substances.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Petroleum**

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—

Petroleum products.

Inhibitor (Brit. 430335) of—

Gumming in petroleum products.

**Rubber**

As an antioxidant (Brit. 430335).

**Naphthylenebenzimidazoleperdicarboxylic Anhydride****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 313887) in making dyestuffs with—

4-Bromo-1:2-diaminobenzene.

4-Chloro-1:2-diaminobenzene.

3:4-Diaminoacenaphthene.

1:2-Diaminonaphthalene.

3:4-Diaminophenetole.

3:4-Diaminotoluene.

1:2-Dimethyl-4:5-diaminobenzene.

4-Nitro-1:2-diaminobenzene.

Orthophenylenediamine.

**Naphthylenebenzimidazoleperdicarboxylic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 313887) in making dyestuffs with—

4-Bromo-1:2-diaminobenzene.

4-Chloro-1:2-diaminobenzene.

3:4-Diaminoacenaphthene.

1:2-Diaminonaphthalene.

3:4-Diaminophenetole.

3:4-Diaminotoluene.

4-Nitro-1:2-diaminobenzene.

Orthophenylenediamine.

**Naphthylalphapropyl-Aluminum****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Naphthylalphapropyl-Bismuthine****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.



## NAPHTHYLALPHAPROPYL-CADMIUM

### Naphthylalphapropyl-Cadmium

#### Petroleum

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

### Naphthylalphapropyl-Mercury

#### Petroleum

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

### Naphthylalphapropyl-Stibine

#### Petroleum

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

### Naphthylalphapropyl-Thallium

#### Petroleum

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

### Naphthylalphapropyl-Zinc

#### Petroleum

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

### Naphthyl Bisulphide

#### Petroleum

Antioxidant (Brit. 425569) for—

Lubricating, transformer, and switch oils, particularly solvent-extracted oils and others of a paraffinic nature, in which the natural inhibitor content may have been reduced during refining.

### 2-Naphthylmercaptan

Synonyms: Betathionaphthol.

#### Insecticide and Fungicide

Larvicide for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

### Naphthyl-Mercury Iodide

#### Petroleum

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

### Naphthyl-Mercury Sulphide

#### Petroleum

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

### 1-Naphthylmethyl Ketone

#### Mechanical

Improver (Brit. 404046) of—

Exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to fuels not derived from petroleum, either alone or in conjunction with (1) artificial musk compounds, or (2) artificial musk compounds and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

#### Petroleum

Reagent (Brit. 404046) for—

Improving exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to gasoline or diesel oil, either alone

or in conjunction with (1) artificial musk compounds, or (2) artificial musk compounds and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

### 2-Naphthylmethyl Ketone

#### Mechanical

Improver (Brit. 404046) of—

Exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to fuels not derived from petroleum, either alone or in conjunction with (1) artificial musk compounds, or (2) artificial musk compounds and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

#### Petroleum

Reagent (Brit. 404046) for—

Improving exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to gasoline or diesel oil, either alone or in conjunction with (1) artificial musk compounds, or (2) artificial musk compounds and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

### Naphthyl Phosphate

French: Phosphate de naphthyle, Phosphate naphthylque.

German: Naphthylphosphat, Phosphorsäurenaphthylester, Phosphorsäuresnaphthyl.

#### Miscellaneous

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1748675) in treating—

Feathers, furs, skins, and other animal products that are subject to attack by the clothes moth larvae.

#### Textile

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1748675) in treating—

Woolen materials and felt.

### 2-Naphthylthioglycolic Acid

French: Acide de bétanaphthylethioglycolique.

German: Betanaphthylthioglykolsäure.

#### Chemical

Starting point in making—

1-Bromobetanaphthylthioglycolic bromide.

1-Bromobetanaphthylthioglycolic chloride.

1-Bromobetanaphthylthioglycolic iodide.

1-Chlorobetanaphthylthioglycolic bromide.

1-Chlorobetanaphthylthioglycolic chloride.

1-Chlorobetanaphthylthioglycolic iodide.

1-Iodobetanaphthylthioglycolic bromide.

1-Iodobetanaphthylthioglycolic chloride.

1-Iodobetanaphthylthioglycolic iodide.

Naphthoxythiophene.

### Naphthylthiosalicylic Acid

French: Acide de naphthylesulphosalicyle, Acide naphthylesulphosalicylique, Acide de naphthylethiosalicyle, Acide naphthylethiosalicylique.

German: Naphthylsulfosalicylsäure, Naphthylthiosalicylsäure.

#### Chemical

Starting point in making—

Esters, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts.

Starting point (Brit. 282427) in making synthetic pharmaceutical derivatives of—

Antimony, arsenic, bismuth, gold, silver.

### Naphthyltriethyl Iodide

French: Iodure de naphthyltriéthyle, Iodure naphthylque et triéthylque.

German: Jodnaphthyltriaethyl, Naphthyltriaethyljodid.

#### Chemical

Starting point in making various derivatives.

#### Miscellaneous

Reagent (Brit. 312613) for treating—

Hair, feathers, furs, and other animal products to render them resistant to moths.

#### Textile

Reagent (Brit. 312613) for treating—

Wool and felt to mothproof them.

**Neon****Analysis**

Inert gas for laboratory work.

**Electrical**

Gaseous filler in—

Neon signs.

Ingredient of gaseous fillers for—

Antifog devices, electrical current detectors, high-voltage indicators for high tension electric lines, lighting arresters, signs, television tubes, tubes for indicating ignition sparking in automobiles, voltage indicating devices in substations, warning signals, wave meter tubes.

**Nephelin****Ceramics**

As a raw material.

**Chemical**

Raw material in making various compounds.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer preparations.

**Glass**

As a substitute for alkali.

**Neroli Oil**

Synonyms: Oil of neroli.

Latin: Oleum neroli, Oleum naphac.

French: Huile de neroli.

German: Neroliöl, Pomerantzenbluethenöl.

**Food**

Flavoring agent in—

Confectionery and candies.

Ingredient of—

Flavoring preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Disinfectants and deodorants (Brit. 272543).

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Petroleum**

Perfume in improving odor of petroleum products.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Perfume in making—

Toilet soaps.

**Neryl Acetate****Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Neroli perfumes, orange blossom perfumes.

Perfume in—

Creams, powders, and other toilet preparations.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**N-Ethylcarbazole**

French: Éthyle de carbazol, Carbazol éthylique, Carbazol éthylé.

German: N-Aethylcarbazol.

Spanish: N-Etilcarbazol.

Italian: N-Etilcarbazole.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—

Compositions containing cellulose ethers, such as butylcellulose and benzylcellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on ceramic ware (added for the purpose of stabilizing the film against ageing).

**Chemical**

Starting point in making intermediates and other derivatives.

**Glass**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—

Compositions containing various cellulose ethers, such as butylcellulose and benzylcellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and also for the production of decorative and protective coatings on glassware (added for the purpose of stabilizing the film against ageing).

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—

Compositions containing various cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose and butylcellulose, used in the

manufacture of artificial leather and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on leather goods (added for the purpose of stabilizing the film against ageing).

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—

Compositions containing various cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose and butylcellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on metallic goods (added for the purpose of stabilizing the film against ageing).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—

Compositions containing various cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose and butylcellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings (added for the purpose of stabilizing the film against ageing).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and enamels made from various cellulose ethers, such as benzylcellulose and butylcellulose (added for the purpose of stabilizing the film against ageing).

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—

Compositions containing various ethers of cellulose, such as butylcellulose and benzylcellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on pulp and paper products (added for the purpose of stabilizing the film against ageing).

**Rubber**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—

Compositions containing various ethers of cellulose, such as butylcellulose and benzylcellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on rubber products (added for the purpose of stabilizing the film against ageing).

**Stone**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—

Compositions containing various ethers of cellulose, such as butylcellulose and benzylcellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on artificial and natural stone (added for the purpose of stabilizing the film against ageing).

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—

Compositions containing various ethers of cellulose, such as butylcellulose and benzylcellulose, used for coating textile fabrics (added for the purpose of stabilizing the film against ageing).

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—

Compositions containing various ethers of cellulose, such as butylcellulose and benzylcellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on woodwork (added for the purpose of stabilizing the film against ageing).

**New Blue DA**

French: Nouveau bleu DA.

German: Neues blau DA.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 295605) of bacteriological and therapeutic compositions and biological stains, containing—

Cresol, guaiacol, hydroquinone, phenol, phloroglucinol, pyrocatechol, pyrogallol, resorcinol.

**Miscellaneous**

In various coloring and staining processes.

**Textile**

Coloring agent for dyeing and printing.

**Nickel**

Latin: Niccolum.

French: Nickel.

German: Nickel.

Spanish: Niquel.

Italian: Nickeio.

**In Common Commercial Forms**

(Anodes, Blocks, Ingots, Plates, Rods, Sheets, Shot, Strips, Tubes, Wires, and Others).

**Brewing**

Metal for making—

Tanks, vats.

**Nickel (Continued)****Ceramic**

Process material in—  
China-ware plating (U. S. 1444113).

**Chemical**

Basic material in making various nickel salts.

**Metal for making—**

Agitators, autoclaves, baffles, belts, blowcases, chlorinators, chutes, coils, condensers, containers, conveyors, coolers, crystallizers, digesters, dryers, evaporators, fans, filling machines, filters, fittings, fusion pots, gas scrubbers, heating coils, hoppers, jacketed kettles, kettles, laboratory apparatus, linings, mixers, pipelines, pots, pumps, pump rods, screens, shafts, sieves, stills, tanks, trays, trucks, vacuum pans, valves, vats.

**Cosmetic****Metal for making—**

Agitators, blenders, jacketed kettles, filling machinery, pipelines, stills, tanks, valves.

**Dairy****Metal for making—**

Ageing equipment, coils, coolers, dump tanks, filling machinery, filters, fittings, forewarming tanks, heaters, holding tanks, hoppers, milkers, pasteurizers, pipelines, pumps, ripeners, tanks, trucks, truck tanks, vacuum pans, valves, vats, weigh cans.

**Dye****Metal for making—**

Agitators, fittings, heating coils, pipelines, pressure kettles, retorts, thermometer wells, valves.

**Electrical****Metal for making—**

Contacts, Edison cell parts, electrode holders, electrodes, lead pipes, lightning rod tips, loud-speaker diaphragms, magnets for telegraphic instruments, parts for various equipment and purposes, rectifier parts, sparkplug electrodes, storage battery elements, vacuum tube parts.

**Fats and Oils****Metal for making—**

Catalyst holders, coolers, fittings, heating coils, kettles, pipelines, truck kettles, valves.

**Food****Metal for making—**

Bins, blanchers, bottling machinery, canning machinery, chutes, coils, containers, conveyors, cooking coils, cooking kettles, dispensing equipment, dryers, evaporator tubes, evaporators, extractors, filling machines, filters, fittings, freezing apparatus, grinders, heating coils, hoppers, jacketed kettles, kettles, mixers, pans, pasteurizers, percolators, pipelines, pumps, screens, storage tanks, strainers, table tops, tanks, trays, trucks, utensils, vacuum pans, valves, vats.

**Glass****Metal for making—**

Automatic feeders, blowpipes, burner pipes, chain guides, charging ladles, conveyors, cracking irons, etching tanks, lehrs, molds, punty rods, shear blades, skimmers, stowing tools, utensils.

**Glue and Adhesives****Metal for making—**

Agitators, kettles, mixers, rolls.

**Ink****Metal for making—**

Mixers, pipelines, pump liners, tanks.

**Metallurgical****Component of—**

Aluminum alloys, arc-welding compositions, argentan, bearing metals, Chinese silver, coinage alloys, ferro-nickel, German silver, high-speed nickel steels, invar, molybdenum nickel, monel metal, new silver, nickel alloys, nickel brasses, nickel castiron, nickel silvers, nickel-chromium alloys, nickel-copper alloys, nickel-gold alloys, nickel-iron alloys, nickel-steel alloys, tiers-argent, tungsten carbide alloys.

**Metal for making—**

Burner parts, burning points, carbon combustion boats, carbonizing boxes, enameling racks, firebrick bolts, furnace linings, oven linings, pyrometer protection tubes.

**Process material in—**

Electroplating.

**Minting****Base material in—**

Coinage.

**Miscellaneous****Metal for making—**

Cylinders for blood-transfusion apparatus.  
Water-softening equipment for various uses.

**Paint and Varnish****Metal in making—**

Fittings, kettles, valves.

**Petroleum****Metal for making—**

Agitators, catalyst holders, tubing, wire, well strainers.

**Pharmaceutical****Metal for making—**

Pill-coating equipment, tablet-coating equipment, various equipment (see under Chemical).

**Photographic****Metal for making—**

Developing and finishing equipment, film-coating apparatus, paper-coating apparatus, various equipment for making film bases (see under Plastics).

**Plastics****Metal for making—**

Agitators, cooling coils, conveyor belts, condenser tubes, containers, drying nets, evaporator tubes, filter cloth, fittings, heaters, heating coils, linings, pipelines, packaging machinery, pumps, rolls, tanks, tubing, valves, wire.

**Power and Heat****Metal for making—**

Coils, evaporator steam chests, fittings, heater tubes.

**Printing****Process material in making—**

Electrotypes.

**Rayon****Metal for making—**

Spinnerette adapters, various equipment (see under Plastics).

**Rubber****Metal for making—**

Pipelines, truck tanks.

**Soap****Metal for making—**

Cooling frames, moulds, various equipment (see under Fats and Oils).

**Water****Metal for making—**

Pipelines, water-softening equipment.

**In Finely Divided Form**

(Including Nickelized Catalyst Carriers)

**Analysis****Reagent for—**

Determination of nitrogen by hydrogenation.

**Chemical****Catalyst in—**

Absorbing ethylene in sulphuric acid (Brit. 336603).  
Decomposition of alcohol.  
Destructive hydrogenation of carbonaceous materials (Brit. 335215).  
Dehalogenizing aromatic chloro derivatives.  
Hydrogenation of aldehydes and ketones.  
Hydrogenation of benzene compounds.  
Oxidation of methane.

**Catalyst in making—**

Alcohols from aldehydes.  
Alcohols from ketones.  
Alcohols of various kinds from olefins (Brit. 335551).  
Cyclohexane from phenol.  
Cyclohexanol from phenol.  
Dihydrofurfuryl alcohols from furfuryl alcohol.  
Furfuryl alcohol from furfural.  
Hexahydrodiphenylene oxide.  
Menthones.  
Methyltetrahydrofuran from furfuryl alcohol.  
Saturated compounds from olefin derivatives.  
Tetrahydrofuran from furfuryl alcohol.  
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol from furfuryl alcohol.

**Catalyst in reducing—**

Acetylene to ethane.  
Acetylacetone to the anhydride of the corresponding glycol.  
Aliphatic nitriles to amines and ammonia.  
Aliphatic nitro compounds to primary amines.  
Aliphatic nitro compounds to paraffins and ammonia.  
Alphaheptin to heptane.  
Alphanitronaphthalene to ammonia and tetralin.  
Aromatic hydrocarbons to their hexahydro derivatives.

**Nickel (Continued)**

Aromatic nitriles to ammonia and an aromatic hydrocarbon.

Benzene nuclei.

Benzil, benzoin, and benzoylacetone to the corresponding hydrocarbons.

Carbon monoxide to methane and water.

Carbon dioxide to methane and water.

Diacetyl to mixtures of hydroxyketone and glycol.

Ketones of the benzophenone type and phenylbenzyl ketone to aromatic hydrocarbons.

Naphthalene to dekahydronaphthalene (dekalin).

Naphthalene to tetrahydronaphthalene (tetralin).

Olefins to the corresponding paraffins.

Phenylacetylene to mixture of ethylcyclohexane, methylcyclohexane, and methane.

Pinene to a dihydro derivative.

Terpenes to quinols and carbylamines.

Terpenes, such as limonene, sylvestrene, terpinene, menthene, to paramethylisopropylcyclohexane.

Unsaturated ketones to the corresponding saturated ketones.

**Coal Processing**

Catalyst in—

Hydrogenation of coal.

**Fats and Oils**

Catalyst in the hydrogenation of—

Animal oils, fats, fish oils, oxidized oils, polymerized oils, unsaturated oils, vegetable oils.

**Gas**

Catalyst in—

Freeing combustible gases from carbon monoxide (Brit. 335228).

Purifying natural gas (Brit. 335394).

**Petroleum**

Catalyst in—

Reducing olefins to the corresponding paraffins.

Removing sulphur from high-sulphur naphthas and mineral oils.

Catalyst in making—

Alcohols of various kinds from olefins (Brit. 335551).

Saturated compounds from olefin derivatives.

**Resins**

Catalyst in—

Hydrogenation processes.

**Soap**

Catalyst in hydrogenation of—

Animal oils, fats, fish oils, vegetable oils.

**Nickel Acetosulphate**

French: Acétosulphate de nickel, Acétosulphate nick-  
elique.

German: Acetotschwefelsäuresnickel, Acetotschwefel-  
säuresnickeloxyd, Nickelaacetosulfat.

**Textile**

Mordant in fixing—

Alizarin orange in dyeing and printing cottons.

**Nickel-Ammonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure ammoniac et nickelique, Chlorure  
d'ammonium et de nickel.

German: Nickellammoniakchlorid.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 271026) in—

Carotting furs and felts.

**Nickel Bismuthide****Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Acetone from isopropyl alcohol, isobutyraldehyde from  
isobutyl alcohol, isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine,  
naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene, paracymene  
from turpentine oil.

**Nickel Borotungstate****Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Insulating coatings for steel and other metals to afford  
protection against oxidation (French 600774).

**Nickel Carbonyl, Polymerized****Fuel**

Antiknock agent (U. S. 2002805) in—

Motor fuels.

**Nickel-Dimethylglyoxime****Paint and Varnish**

As a light-fast pigment.

**Nickel Erucate**

French: Erucate de nickel, Erucate nickelique.

German: Erucinsäuresnickel, Erucinsäuresnickeloxyd,  
Nickelerucat.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Solidified oils, special lubricants.

Reagent in promoting—

Intimate contact between the catalyst and the oil in  
the hydrogenation of vegetable oils.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Cutting compounds, solidified lubricants.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in—

Metal working.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the dry cleansing of chamois  
and the like.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Special varnishes.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Cylinder oils, cup greases, steam turbine oils.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Lathering and detergent preparations containing ben-  
zene or similar solvents.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Dry cleansing preparations, softening compositions.

**Nickel Laurate**

French: Laurate de nickel, Laurate nickelique.

German: Laurinsäuresnickel, Laurinsäuresnickeloxyd,  
Nickellaurat.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Solidified oils, special lubricants.

Reagent in promoting—

Intimate contact between the catalyst and the oil in  
the hydrogenation of vegetable oils.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Cutting compounds, solidified lubricants.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the dry cleaning of chamois  
and the like.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Special varnishes.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Cylinder oils, cup greases, steam turbine oils.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Lathering and detergent preparations containing ben-  
zene or similar solvents.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Dry-cleansing preparations, softening compositions.

**Nickel Oleate**

French: Oléate de nickel, Oléate nickelique.

German: Nickeloleat, Oleinsäuresnickel, Oleinsäures-  
nickeloxyd.

**Fats and Oils**

Catalyst in promoting—

Intimate contact between the catalyst and the oil in  
the hydrogenation of vegetable oils.

Ingredient of—

Cup greases, cutting compounds, cylinder oils, lubricat-  
ing compositions, solidified lubricants, solidified oils,  
steam turbine oils.

**Nickel Oleate (Continued)****Leather****Ingredient of—**

Dressing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

As a special lubricant.

**Metallurgical****Reagent in—**

Metal working.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for the dry cleaning of chamois and other articles.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Special varnishes.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Lubricants of various sorts.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Lathering and detergent preparations containing benzene or other volatile solvents.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

Dry-cleaning preparations, softening compounds.

**Nickelous Acetylmesityloxyde**

French: Acétylmésityle-oxyde de nickel, Acétylmésityle-oxyde nickелеux.

German: Nickelacetylmesityloxydul, Nickelacetylmesityloxyd.

**Chemical****Starting point and reagent in making—**

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye****Starting point and reagent (Brit. 289493) in making—**

Synthetic dyestuffs.

**Petroleum****Antiknock reagent (Brit. 289493) in—**

Motor fuels.

**Nickelous Gammamethylacetylacetone****Chemical****Reagent (Brit. 289493) in making—**

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye****Reagent (Brit. 289493) in making various synthetic dyestuffs.****Petroleum****Ingredient (Brit. 289493) of—**

Motor fuels, to improve their combustion.

**Nickel Palmitate**

French: Palmitate de nickel, Palmitate nickellique.

German: Nickelpalmitat, Palmitinsäuresnickel, Palmitinsäuresnickeloxyd.

**Fats and Oils****Catalyst in promoting—**

Intimate contact between the catalyst and the oil in the hydrogenation of vegetable oils.

**Ingredient of—**

Cup greases, cutting compounds, cylinder oils, lubricating compositions, solidified lubricants, solidified oils, steam turbine oils.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Dressing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

As a special lubricant.

**Metallurgical****Reagent in—**

Metal-working.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for the dry cleaning of chamois and other articles.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Special varnishes.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Lubricants of various sorts.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Lathering and detergent preparations containing benzene or other volatile solvents.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

Dry-cleaning preparations, softening compositions.

**Nickel Resinate**

Synonyms: Nickel soap, Resinate of nickel.

French: Résinate de nickel.

German: Nickelresinat.

**Ceramics****Pigment in producing light-brown colors in—**

Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Waxes and Resins****Ingredient of—**

Resin clarifying compositions, resin hardening compositions, resin neutralizing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish****Drier in making—**

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Nickel-Rhodium**

(Alloys containing nickel and 25 to 80 percent of rhodium; but sometimes also some platinum, iridium, palladium, molybdenum, tungsten, copper, iron, or cobalt).

**Electrical****Metal (Brit. 451823) for making—**

Electrodes.

**Metal Fabrication****Metal (Brit. 451823) for making—**

Chemical apparatus, reflectors.

**Miscellaneous****Metal (Brit. 451823) for making—**

Pen points.

**Nickel Selenide**

French: Sélénide de nickel.

**Chemical****Catalyst in making—**

Acetone from isopropyl alcohol, isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol, isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine, naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene, paracymene from turpentine oil.

**Nickel Stearate**

French: Stéarate de nickel, Stéarate nickellique.

German: Nickelstearat, Stearinsäuresnickel, Stearinsäuresnickeloxyd.

**Fats and Oils****Catalyst in promoting—**

Intimate contact between the catalyst and the oil in the hydrogenation of vegetable oils.

**Ingredient of—**

Cup greases, cutting compounds, cylinder oils, lubricating compositions, solidified lubricants, solidified oils, steam turbine oils.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Dressing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

As a special lubricant.

**Metallurgical****Reagent in—**

Metal-working.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for the dry cleaning of chamois and other articles.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Special varnishes.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Lubricants of various sorts.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Lathering and detergent preparations containing benzene or other volatile solvents.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

Dry-cleaning preparations, softening compositions.

**Nickel Tungstomolybdate***Metallurgical***Ingredient of—**

Insulating coatings for steel and other metals to afford protection against oxidation (French 600774).

**Nicotine Pyrogallate***Petroleum***Antioxidant (U. S. 1970339) for—**

Vapor-phase-cracked hydrocarbon distillates (inhibits usual deterioration, loss of antiknock properties, gum development on storage).

**Nicotinic Acid**

Synonyms: Pyridinmonocarboxylic acid.

French: Acide nicotinique, Acide nicotinique, Acide pyridinemonocarboxique.

German: Nicotinsäure, Pyridinmonocarbonsäure.

*Chemical***Starting point in making—**

Arecolin, esters and salts, pharmaceuticals.

**Niger Oil**

Synonyms: Nigerseed oil.

French: Huile de niger.

German: Nigeröl.

Italian: Olio di niger.

*Oilcloth and Linoleum*

Substitute for linseed oil in linoleum coatings.

**Paint and Varnish***Vehicle in—*

Varnishes (claimed to produce better water-resistance than is obtained with linseed oil).

**Nigrosin, Spirit-Soluble**

Synonyms: Nigrosin base, Spirit nigrosin.

French: Base de nigrosine, Nigrosine à l'alcool, Nigrosine 2B, 3B, G, SS, and T, Noir CNN, CBR.

German: Azodiphenylblau, Nigrosin BB blaulich, Nigrosin B roetlich, Nigrosin fettfarbe.

*Fats and Oils*

As a coloring.

*Leather***Coloring for—**

Leather (applied with a brush).

*Paints and Varnishes***Coloring in—**

Spirit lacquers, spirit varnishes.

*Miscellaneous***Coloring in—**

Shoe polishes.

*Resins and Waxes*

As a coloring.

**Nigrosin, Water-Soluble**

Synonyms: Nigrosin B, G, K, W, CBR, CNBJ, WS, SS, 7600.

French: Nigrosine soluble à l'eau, Noir CBRS.

German: Anilingrau, Anilingrau B und R, Nigrosin-wasserlöslich.

*Dye***Starting point in making—**

Color lakes.

*Ink***Coloring matter in—**

Printing inks, stamping inks, stencil inks, typewriter inks, writing inks.

*Leather*

As a coloring.

*Paint and Varnish***Coloring matter in—**

Lacquers, paints, stains, varnishes.

*Paper*

As a coloring.

*Textile***—, Dyeing and Printing****Coloring for—**

Coconut fibers, cotton yarns and fabrics, jute fibers, silk yarns and fabrics, wool yarns and fabrics.

*Woodworking*

As a stain.

**Nile Blue**

French: Bleu de nile.

German: Nileblau.

*Insecticide***Ingredient (Brit. 303932) of—**

Insecticides, fungicides, and vermin-destroying compositions containing arsenous acid, arsenic acid, or the salts of these acids.

*Miscellaneous*

Dyestuff for coloring various substances.

*Sanitation***Ingredient (Brit. 303932) of—**

Bactericidal and disinfecting compositions containing arsenous acid, arsenic acid, or the salts of these acids.

*Textile*

Dyestuff for dyeing and printing yarns and fabrics.

**Niobium**

Synonyms: Columbium.

*Chemical***Starting point in making—**

Niobium chemicals.

*Electrical***Material in making—**

Electrodes for radio uses, grid wire in vacuum tubes.

*Metallurgical***Ingredient of—**

Alloys with nickel, iron, and tantalum used for making resistance coils and the like (Canadian 209342).

Alloys with nickel and tantalum to give a white malleable metal.

Alloy steels, in conjunction with tantalum, tungsten, vanadium, chromium, molybdenum, or uranium.

Alloys with zirconium and tantalum, giving a product which is not attacked by hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, aqua regia, alkalis, chlorine, or nascent oxygen either in the hot or cold (U. S. 1334089).

Niobium steel (Brit. 152371).

**Niobium Oxide**

Synonyms: Columbium oxide.

French: Oxyde de columbium, Oxyde de niobium.

German: Nioboxyd.

*Chemical***Catalyst (Brit. 254819) in making—**

Alcohols, aldehydes, amines, carboxylic acid esters, oxygenated organic compounds.

**Niter Cake**

Synonyms: Crude bisulphate of soda.

French: Bisulfate de soude, Bisulfate de sodium brut, Gateaux de nitre.

German: Natriumsauresulfat, Schwefelsäuresauresnatrium.

*Agricultural*

Reagent in various operations.

*Ceramics***Ingredient of—**

Glazes.

**Reagent in making—**

Slag brick.

*Chemical***Neutralizing agent for—**

Molasses in alcoholic distillation.

**Reagent in—**

Boric acid extraction from borosodium calcite.

Rare earth extraction processes.

Regenerating residual liquors recovered in the manufacture of anthraquinone, containing chromium salts, for decomposition of calcium chromate.

Saccharification of carbohydrates (Brit. 400168).

**Reagent in making—**

Carbon dioxide for use in baths, epsom salt, hydrochloric acid, potassium bichromate, sodium fluoride from calcium fluoride, sulphuretted hydrogen.

Organic acids from their salts; for example, formic and acetic acids from formates and acetates.

**Starting point in making—**

Nonhygroscopic compositions, containing also sodium carbonate and aluminum sulphate (U. S. 1905833).

Sodium sulphide (by roasting with salt and coal).

Potassium sulphate, salt cake, sodium-aluminum sulphate, sodium-ammonium sulphate, sodium sulphate, sodium sulphite.

Substitute for sulphuric acid in many chemical processes.

*Distilling***Substitute for sulphuric acid in—**

Neutralizing molasses prior to its distillation.

**Niter Cake (Continued)***Dye*

Substitute for sulphuric acid in making various dyestuffs.

*Fats and Oils*

Substitute for sulphuric acid in—

Recovering fatty acids and grease from wool wash liquors and other residual waters of similar character.

*Fertiliser*

Reagent in making—

Superphosphates.

Substitute for sulphuric acid in—

Absorbing ammonia gas to make sulphate of ammonia.

Decomposing phosphate rocks.

*Food*

Reagent (used in place of sulphuric acid) in making—

Aerated mineral waters and soft drinks.

*Gas*

Substitute for sulphuric acid in—

Absorbing ammonia from coal gas and coke-oven gas.

*Glass*

Ingredient of—

Batch.

*Glue*

Substitute for sulphuric acid in—

Treating meat scrap, hide scrap, leather cuttings, and leather dust for making glue and gelatin.

*Leather*

Substitute for sulphuric acid in—

Bleaching and plumping leather and cause it to swell.

*Metallurgical*

Substitute for hydrochloric acid in—

Cleansing and scouring metals, especially sheet irons which is to be coated with zinc or tin.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in pickling and corroding metals.

Reagent (German 426669) in—

Decomposing materials containing selenium so as to recover the metal.

Reagent in the metallurgy of—

Copper, nickel, sulphide minerals.

*Miscellaneous*

General substitute for sulphuric acid in miscellaneous processes.

In thermophores.

*Paints and Varnish*

Reagent in making—

Permanent white.

*Paper*

Substitute for alum in—

Sizing operations.

*Perfumery*

Reagent in various processes.

*Rubber*

Substitute for sulphuric acid in—

Reworking old rubber.

*Sanitation*

Disinfectant for—

Antityphoid treatment of water.

*Soap*

Substitute for sulphuric acid in various operations.

*Textile*

—, *Bleaching*

Substitute for sulphuric acid in making—

Sour liquors.

—, *Dyeing*

Substitute for sulphuric acid in making—

Dye liquors.

Substitute for tartar in making—

Dye liquors.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient of—

Wool-washing liquors.

Substitute for sulphuric acid in making—

Baths for precipitating spun viscose filament.

Wool-carbonizing solutions.

**3-Nitranilin**

Synonyms: 3-Nitroanilin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Dyestuffs.

Starting point (Brit. 306153) in making dyestuffs with—  
Alphanaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, alphanaphthyl-amine-3:6-disulphonic acid.

**4-Nitranilin-2-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-nitraniline-2-carbonique, Acide de 4-nitraniline-2-carboxylique.

German: 4-Nitranilin-2-carbonsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 306153) in making dyestuffs with—

Dehydrothiotoluidinsulphonic acid.

**Nitric Acid**

Synonyms: Spirits of nitre.

Latin: Acidum nitri, Acidum nitricum, Aqua fortis,

Azoticum, Spiritus nitri acidus.

French: Acide azotique officinal, Acide nitrique.

German: Salpetersäure.

Spanish: Acido nítrico.

Italian: Acido nítrico concentrato.

Swedish: Shedwater.

Dutch: Zalpeterzuur, Sterkwater.

*Analysis*

Nitrating agent.

Oxidizing agent.

Solvent.

*Ceramics*

Reagent in—

Manufacturing processes.

*Chemical*

As a nitrating agent.

As an oxidizing agent.

As a solvent.

Activating agent (Brit. 291725) in making—

Activated carbon.

Catalyst (French 606541) in making—

Tin fluosilicate from hydrofluorsilicic acid and tin.

Hydrolyzing agent (U. S. 1890590) in making—

Glutamic acid, sodium glutamate.

Nitrating agent in making—

Collodion cotton.

2:7-Dinitroanthraquinone (U. S. 1622168).

Dinitronaphthalene-1:4:5:8-tetracarboxylic acid (Brit. 400069).

Nitrosyl chloride (U. S. 1920333).

1-Para-aminophenyl-2-methylaminopropanol (U. S. 1892532).

Soluble cotton, varnish cotton.

Oxidizing agent in making—

Arsenic acid from arsenic trioxide (Brit. 255522).

Oxalic acid from sawdust (German 588159).

Sodium nitrate (Brit. 401121).

Sulphuric acid (U. S. 1912832).

Sulphuric acid by the chamber process.

Reagent in making—

Ammonium trinitrate (Brit. 403289).

Fatty acids from paraffin hydrochloride (Brit. 368869).

Solvent (Brit. 402977) in extracting—

Alumina from leucite, potash from leucite.

Solvent in making—

Magnesia (deficient in lime and calcium nitrate) from dolomite (Brit. 403054).

Starting point, nitrating agent, oxidizing agent or solvent in making—

Acetyl-1-naphthylidamine-6-sulphonic acid, adipic acid from animal fats, alloxantin, alloxin, alpha-amino-2-naphthol.

Alpha-1:5-dinitronaphthalene from naphthalene.

Alphadinitrophenol from phenol.

Alpha-4:6:8-naphthalenetrisulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine from naphthalene.

Alphanaphthylamine hydrochloride from naphthalene

through alphanaphthylamine.

Alphanaphthylamine-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-6 (and 7)-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-8-sulphonic acid.

Alphanitro-beta-anthraquinone from anthraquinone.

Alphanitro-2-methylantraquinone.

Alphanitronaphthalene from naphthalene.

Alphanitronaphthalene-5-sulphonic acid from naphtha-

lene.

Alphanitronaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid from naphtha-

lene.

Alphanitronaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid from naphtha-

lene.

**Nitric Acid (Continued)**

Alphanitronaphthalene-8-sulphonic acid from naphthalene.  
 Aluminum acetate.  
 Aluminum nitrate from aluminum.  
 1-Amino-8-naphthol-2:4-disulphonic acid from naphthalene through Peri and Sultam acids.  
 1-Amino-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid from naphthalene through Peri and 1-naphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acids.  
 1-Amino-2-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid from betanaphthol through 1-nitrosobetanaphthol.  
 1-Amino-8-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid from naphthalene through Peri and 1-naphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acids.  
 2-Amino-1-phenol-4-sulphonic acid from phenol.  
 Ammonium chlorostannate.  
 Ammonium nitrate from aqua ammonia.  
 Ammonium phosphomolybdate from ammonia molybdate, phosphoric acid.  
 Ammonium phosphotungstate from ammonium phosphate and ammonium tungstate.  
 Analges, anisic acid from anethole, anisic aldehyde from anethole, anthranilic acid, anthraquinone, anthraquinonedicarboxylic acid, antimony nitrate from antimony, antimony pentachloride from antimony nitrate, antimony trichloride from antimony nitrate, antimony trioxide from antimony, arsenic acid from arsenic.  
 Barium nitrate from barium carbonate, oxide, or hydroxide.  
 Benzene, benzidin from benzene or diphenyl, beta-aminoanthraquinone from anthraquinone, betamethylanthraquinone.  
 Betanaphthylamine-4:6-disulphonic acid.  
 Betanaphthylamine-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Betanitroanthraquinone from anthraquinone.  
 Bismuth basic gallate from bismuth and acetic and gallic acids.  
 Bismuth fluoride from bismuth and hydrofluoric acid.  
 Bismuth nitrate from bismuth.  
 Bismuth-ammonium citrate from bismuth, aqua ammonia, and citric acid.  
 Bismuthic acid, boron carbide, bromobenzene.  
 Cadmium nitrate from cadmium oxide, calcium nitrate from calcium carbonate, camphor from borneol, caproic acid, cerium nitrate from cerium oxide, cesium nitrate from cesium oxide.  
 1-Chloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid (potassium salt) from benzene.  
 Chloronitrobenzene from benzene.  
 2-Chloro-5-toluidin-4-sulphonic acid from orthotoluene-parasulphonic acid.  
 Chromium nitrate from chromium oxide, chrysene, cobalt nitrate from cobalt oxide, copper nitrate from copper oxide, cupric sulphide.  
 Diaminoazotoluene from toluidine.  
 5:7-Dibromoaniline chloride.  
 5:8-Dichloroaniline from paradichlorobenzene.  
 2:5-Dichloroaniline from paradichlorobenzene.  
 Didymium nitrate from monazite sand, diethylmetanaphenol, dinitroaniline from aniline, dinitroanthraquinone from anthraquinone, dinitrobenzyl-disulphonic acid from toluene, dinitrochlorobenzene from benzene.  
 2:4-Dinitro-4-hydroxydiphenylamine from chlorobenzene and para-aminophenol.  
 1:5-Dinitro-2-methylantraquinone from anthraquinone.  
 Dinitrophenol (sodium salt) from phenol.  
 3:5-Dinitrosalicylic acid from salicylic acid.  
 Dinitrostilbene-disodium sulphate from toluene.  
 Dinitrotoluene from toluene.  
 Esters with alcohol, ethylbenzylindisulphonic acid, ethylene nitrate, ethyl nitrate from ethyl alcohol and urea nitrate, ethyl nitrate from ethyl alcohol, ethylorthoaminoparacresol, ethylorthotoluidinparasulphonic acid.  
 Ferric nitrate from iron or its oxide.  
 Glucinum nitrate from glucinum oxide, glycolic acid.  
 Hydroxylamine.  
 Lead antimoniate from lead and potassium antimoniate, lead carbonate from lead, lead nitrate from lead, lithium nitrate from lithium or its hydroxide.  
 Magnesium nitrate from magnesia, malic acid, manganese nitrate from manganic hydroxide, mercury nitrate from quicksilver, metanitrobenzaldehyde from benzaldehyde, metadinitrobenzene from benzene, metanitrophenol from aniline, metatolylenediamine from toluene, metatolylenediaminesulphonic acid from

toluene, methylsulphonic acid, molybdenum nitrate from molybdenum.  
 1:8-Naphthasultam-2:4-disulphonic acid from naphthalene through Peri acid.  
 1-Naphthylamine-3:8-disulphonic acid from naphthalene-1:5 and 1:6-disulphonic acid.  
 1-Naphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid from naphthalene through Peri acid.  
 2-Naphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.  
 1-Naphthylamine-3:6:8-trisulphonic acid from naphthalene through naphthylamine-1:3:6-trisulphonic acid.  
 1:5-Naphthylenediamine-3:7-disulphonic acid from 2:6-naphthalenedisulphonic acid.  
 1:8-Naphthylenediamine-3:6-disulphonic acid from 2:7-naphthalenedisulphonic acid.  
 1:4-Naphthylenediamine-2-sulphonic acid from naphthalene through naphthylaminesulphonic acid and combination with diazobenzene.  
 Nickel nitrate from nickel oxide, nitroanthraquinone-2-carboxylic acid from anthraquinone, nitrobenzene from benzene, nitrobenzenesulphonic acid from benzene, nitrobenzoic acid from benzoic acid, 2-nitro-bromoveratol, nitrochlorobenzene from benzene.  
 Nitrochlorobenzenesulphonic acid (ammonium salt) from chlorobenzene.  
 Nitrocresol methylether from cresol.  
 8-Nitro-1-diazo-2-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid from 1-amino-2-hydroxynaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Nitrodichlorobenzene from paradichlorobenzene, nitrohydrochloric acid by admixture with hydrochloric acid, nitrometadaminooanisole from metadaminooanisole, nitrometadaminophenetole from metadaminophenetole, nitrometatolylenediamine from diacetyl-toluenediamine, nitroparacresol from paracresol, nitroparatoluidin from paratoluidin, 4-nitro-1:3-phenylenediamine, nitrosalicylic acid from salicylic acid, nitrosodimethylaniline from dimethylaniline, nitroso-naphthol from betanaphthol, nitrotartaric acid from tartaric acid, nitrotoluene from toluene, nitrotoluene-orthosulphonic acid from toluene, nitroxylenes from xylene.  
 Orthochloroparanitranilin from anilin, orthonitranilin from anilin, orthonitroanisole from phenol, orthonitrobenzaldehyde from benzaldehyde, orthonitrobenzidine, orthonitrobenzoyl chloride, orthonitrophenol from phenol, orthonitrophenolnitromethane, orthophenylene, oxalic acid from carbohydrates.  
 Palladous oxide, parachloro-orthonitrophenol (sodium salt) from paradichlorobenzene, parantiroacetanilide from anilin, parantiroanilin from anilin, parantiroanilinorthosulphonic acid from chlorobenzene, parachlorobenzenesulphonic acid from chlorobenzene.  
 Parantiro-orthoaminophenol from phenol, parantiro-orthoanisidin from orthoanisidin, parantiro-orthotoluidin from orthotoluidin, parantirophenetole from phenol, parantirophenol from phenol, paratoluidin-metasulphonic acid from toluene.  
 Picramic acid from phenolsulphonic acid, picric acid from phenolsulphonic acid, phenylenediamine from benzene or anilin, phenyl-1-naphthylamine-8-sulphonic acid, phosphoric acid from phosphorus, potassium nitrate from potassium chloride, saccharic acid, sodium nitroprussiate from sodium ferrocyanide, stannic nitrate from tin.  
 Strontium nitrate from strontium chloride, tetra-amino-ditolylmethane, tetranitroanthraquinone, tetranitromethane, thorium nitrate from monazite sand, tolyl-1-naphthylamine-8-sulphonic acid.  
 Tribromoacetic acid from bromal, trichloroacetic acid from chloral hydrate, uranium nitrate from uranium oxide, vanadium nitrate, yttrium nitrate from monazite sand, zinc nitrate from zinc or its oxides, zirconium nitrate from zirconium oxide.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Alizarin brown, alizarin cardinal, alizarin orange, alizarin saphirol, amido dyestuffs, anilin dyestuffs, aurant, azo dyestuffs, azoflavin RS, azoflavin 3R, azoflavin S, diazo dyestuffs.

**Explosives and Matches**

Nitrating agent in making—

Ammonium nitrate from aqua ammonia, detonators, explosives, gun cotton, mercury fulminate from alcohol and mercury, nitroglycerin, nitrostarch, picric acid, primers, smokeless powder, soluble cotton, tetranitranilin, tetryl, trinitrotoluene, various pyrotechnic chemicals.



**Nitric Acid (Continued)**

Oxidizing agent (Brit. 397600) in making—  
New explosive.

**Fertiliser**

Nitrating agent in making—  
Ammonium nitrate from aqua ammonia.  
Ammonium sulphate—nitrate.  
Highly concentrated plantfoods.

**Reagent for—**

Treating basic phosphatic slag of high citrate-soluble phosphates to produce ammonium nitrate, calcium carbamate, calcium nitrate, and calcium sulphate (Brit. 287439).

Treating raw phosphates to produce ammonium nitrate or a fertilizer mixture containing ammonium nitrate, monoammonium phosphate, and calcium sulphate (Brit. 396729).

Source of nitrogen in—  
Compounding fertilizer mixtures.

**Glass**

Reagent (French 601440) for—  
Treating waste products from glass manufacture to remove the iron skin (used alone or admixed with other mineral acids).

**Insecticide**

Reagent (U. S. 1908544) in—  
Coloring lead arsenate green by treatment with prussian blue and sodium bichromate.  
Making insecticidal compositions.

**Leather**

Nitrating agent in making—  
Nitrated castor and linseed oils used in the preparation of varnishes for enameling leather.  
Soluble pyroxylin for leather dopes.

**Reagent in—**

Felting skins.  
Carroting animal fibers, hair, hairy skins.  
Making artificial leather.  
Tannins from wood charcoal, humus, coal, peat, and lignite.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—  
Bath used for softening scale on stainless steel (U. S. 1919624), pickling liquors.

**Reagent for—**

Etching metals.  
Improving space factor in high-silicon transformer steels (U. S. 1902815).

**Reagent in—**

Bright-annealing nickel-chromium steels and alloys of the stellite type (Brit. 399049).  
Engraving steel and other metals, gilding brass, gold refining, palladium refining, platinum refining, precious metal refining.

**Solvent for—**

Aluminum, antimony, beryllium, bismuth, cadmium, calcium, cerium, cesium, chromium, cobalt, copper, gold, iridium, iron, lanthanum, lead, lithium, magnesium, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, osmium, palladium, potassium, rubidium, silver, sodium, steel, tellurium, thallium, thorium, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium, yttrium, zinc.

**Solvent in making—**

Aluminum combinations adapted for production of aluminum (U. S. 1914768).  
Tungsten filaments (U. S. 1904105).

Washing agent (U. S. 1905866) in making—  
Yttrium and metals of the yttrium group.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in—  
Fur dyeing, hat making.

**Paint and Varnish**

Digesting agent (Brit. 404007) in making—  
Lead pigments from crushed lead ores, concentrates, or scrap.

Ingredient (U. S. 1865799) of—  
Enamel remover.

Nitrating agent in making—  
Berlin blue, colors of various kinds, lead pigments, Naples yellow.  
Soluble pyroxylin used in lacquers, bronzing liquids, enamels, dopes, cements.

**Paper**

In general paper making processes.  
Nitrating agent (U. S. 1913116 and 1914302) in making—  
Nitrocellulose from wood pulp.  
Reagent (Brit. 391153) in making—  
Moisture-resistant, parchmentized, nonfibrous cellulose sheets or filaments.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Suggested for use as antiseptic, astringent, escharotic.  
Suggested for use in treatment of cancrum oris, hepatitis, indigestion, poisoned wounds, rabies, venereal ulcers, warts.

**Photographic**

Nitrating agent in making—  
Nitrocellulose films.

**Plastics**

Nitrating agent in making—  
Pyroxylin, nitramide, celluloid.

**Printing**

Etching agent in—  
Lithography, photoengraving.  
Reagent (U. S. 1903778) for—  
Treating etched printing plates or flats to prevent adhesion of varnish (to be applied later) to portions of plate requiring additional etching.

**Rubber**

Reagent in making—  
Rubber substitutes.  
Solvent for—  
Compounded rubber, vulcanized rubber.

**Textile**

Assist in—  
Silk dyeing.  
Ingredient (Brit. 252064) of—  
Solutions used in treating silk to reduce the mineral content.

Nitrating agent in—  
Rayon manufacture.

**Woodworking**

As a stain.

**3-Nitroacenaphthene****Analysis**

Reagent.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—  
Organic synthesis.

**2-Nitro-4'-acetylaminodiphenylamine**

French: 2-Nitro-4'-acétylaminodiphénylamine.  
German: 2-Nitro-4'-acetylaminodiphenylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 305560) in—  
Dye liquors, printing pastes and stenciling compositions used on acetate rayon and on mixed fabrics containing acetate rayon.

**2-Nitroaphanaphthylamine****Chemical**

Reagent in—  
Starting point in making—  
Betanitronaphthalene.

**4-Nitro-1-aminobenzene-2-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-nitroalpha-aminobenzène-2-sulphonique, Acide de 4-nitro-1-aminobenzène-2-sulphonique.

German: Nitroalpha-aminobenzol-2-sulfonsäure, 4-Nitro-1-aminobenzol-2-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 311708) in making monoazo dyestuffs with—

2-Allylaminoanthraquinone, 2-amylaminoanthraquinone, 2-butylaminoanthraquinone, 2-ethylaminoanthraquinone, 2-heptylaminoanthraquinone, 2-hexylaminoanthraquinone, 2-isoallylaminoanthraquinone, 2-isoamylaminoanthraquinone, 2-isobutylaminoanthraquinone, 2-isopropylaminoanthraquinone, 2-methylaminoanthraquinone, 2-propylaminoanthraquinone, sulphonic acid derivatives of the above.

**2-Nitro-2'-aminobenzophenone****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**2-Nitro-2'-aminobenzophenone (Continued)****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for rayons, with the aid of—

Alkylaryl anilins, allylaminophenol, allylnaphthylamine, alphanaphthylamine, aminonaphthoic acids, aminonaphthols, amylaminophenol, amyl-naphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, butyl-naphthylamine, cresols and their derivatives, dimethylmeta-aminophenol, ethylaminophenol, ethyl-naphthylamine, gammachlorobetaoxypropionyl-naphthylamine, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metaphenylenediamine, metaphenetidin, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylaminophenol, methyl-naphthylamine, naphthylamine ethers, orthoaminophenol, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthophenetidin, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-aminophenol, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paraphenylenediamine, paranitrometaphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenols and their derivatives, resorcinol, omegaoxyethylalphanaphthylamine.

**3-Nitro-4-aminobenzo Trifluoride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 440207) in making—

Water-insoluble orange-red dyes fast to light and oils, by coupling with betanaphthol.

Water-insoluble orange dyes fast to light and oils, by coupling with 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.

**2-Nitro-5-aminobenzotrifluoride-4-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making various dyestuffs.

**3-Nitro-4-aminobenzotrifluoride-5-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 446532) in making various dyestuffs.

**5-Nitro-2-aminobenzylsulphonic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 265767) in making monoazo dyestuffs with—

Beta-amino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.  
Betamethylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.  
Methyldiphenylamine, oxyethylbetanaphthylamine.

**5-Nitro-2-amino-4-cresolmethyl Ether**

French: Éther 5-nitro-2-amino-4-crésolméthylique.

German: 5-Nitro-2-amino-4-kresolmethyläther.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 248946) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone, 4-chloro-2-aminodiphenyl ether, 4-chloro-2-anisidin, 4-chloro-2-nitanilin, dianisidin, 2:4-dichloroanilin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, metachloranilin, metanitrilanilin, 4-nitro-2-anisidin, 5-nitro-2-anisidin, 3-nitro-4-toluidin, 4-nitro-2-toluidin, 5-nitro-2-toluidin, orthoaminodiphenyl ether, orthoaminoazotoluene, orthophenetoleazoalphanaphthylamine, xylidin.

**4-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine**

French: 4-Nitro-4'-aminodiphénylamine.

German: 4-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 323729) in making azo dyestuffs for the dyeing and printing of various rayons, with the aid of—

Alkylarylamines, alkylarylanilins, allylaminophenol, allylnaphthylamine, alphanaphthylamine, aminonaphthoic acid, aminonaphthols, amylaminophenol, amyl-

enediamine, orthophenetidin, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylenamine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylidenediamine, orthoxylidin, paraaminophenol, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenetidin, paraphenylenamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidenediamine, paraxylidin, pentylaminophenol, pentyl-naphthylamine, phenols and their derivatives, propylaminophenol, propyl-naphthylamine, resorcinol.

**2-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine-4-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 2-nitro-4'-aminodiphénylamine-4-sulfonique.

German: 2-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamin-4-sulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alphachloro-2-nitro-4-sulphonic acid (Brit. 274999).

**4'-Nitro-4-aminodiphenylamine-2'-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 437657) in making—

Olive-brown dyestuffs for chrome or vegetable-tanned leather by coupling with metaphenylenediamine and sulphanilic acid and coppering.

**3-Nitro-4-aminodiphenyl Ether**

French: Éther de 3-nitro-4-aminodiphényle.

German: 3-Nitro-4-aminodiphenyläther.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for use in dyeing and printing viscose rayon, nitro rayon and cuprammonium rayon, with the aid of—

Alkylarylamines, allylaminophenol, allylnaphthylamine, alphanaphthylamine, aminonaphthoic acids, amylaminophenol, amyl-naphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, butylaminophenol, butyl-naphthylamine, cresols and their derivatives, dimethylmeta-aminophenol, ethylaminophenol, ethyl-naphthylamine, gammachlorobetaoxypropionyl-naphthylamine, heptylaminophenol, heptylnaphthylamine, hexylaminophenol, hexyl-naphthylamine, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metaphenetidin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylaminophenol, methyl-naphthylamine, naphthylamine ethers, omegaoxyethylalphanaphthylamine, orthoaminophenol, ortho-anisidin, orthocresidin, orthophenetidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-aminophenol, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranitrometaphenylenediamine, paraphenetidin, paraphenylenediamine, paraxylidin, phenols and their derivatives, propylaminophenol, propyl-naphthylamine, resorcinol.

**4-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenyl Ether**

French: Éther de 4-nitro-4'-aminodiphényle, Éther 4-nitro-4'-aminodiphénylique.

German: 4-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenyläther.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for use in dyeing and printing viscose rayon, nitro rayon, and cuprammonium rayon, with the aid of—

Alkylarylanilins, allylaminophenol, allylnaphthylamine, alphanaphthylamine, aminonaphthoic acids, amylaminophenol, amyl-naphthylamine, betanaphthylamine, butylaminophenol, butyl-naphthylamine, cresols and their derivatives, dimethylmeta-aminophenol, ethylaminophenol, ethyl-naphthylamine, gammachlorobetaoxypropionyl-naphthylamine, heptylaminophenol, heptylnaphthylamine, hexylaminophenol, hexyl-naphthylamine, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metaphenylenediamine, metaphenetidin, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylaminophenol, methyl-naphthylamine, naphthylamine ethers, orthoaminophenol, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthophenetidin, orthotoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-aminophenol, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranitrometaphenylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paraphenetidin, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenols and their derivatives, propylaminophenol, omegaoxyethylalphanaphthylamine, resorcinol.

ethylnaphthylamine, gammachlorobetaoxypropionyl-naphthylamine, heptylaminophenol, heptylnaphthylamine, hexylaminophenol, hexyl-naphthylamine, meta-aminophenol, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metaphenylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metaphenetidin, metaphenylenamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylidenediamine, metaxylidin, methylaminophenol, methyl-naphthylamine, naphthylamine ethers, omegaoxyethylalphanaphthylamine, orthoaminophenol, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthophenyl-



**1:5-Nitrobenzothiazyl Dicyclohexyldithiocarbamate****Rubber**

Accelerator (Brit. 442978) for—  
Vulcanization.

**5-Nitrobenzoxazolone****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

2:1-Benzoxazolone-5-arsinic acid (Brit. 261133).

**Nitrobenzoyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de nitrobenzoyle, Chlorure nitrobenzoylique.

German: Chlornitrobenzoyl, Nitrobenzoylchlorid.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 315200) in making acidylamino compounds, with the aid of—

Aminoacnaphthenesulphonic acids.

Aminobenzenesulphonic acids.

Aminonaphthalenesulphonic acids.

Chloroacnaphthenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Chlorobenzenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Chloronaphthalenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Hydroxyacnaphthenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Hydroxybenzenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Hydroxynaphthalenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Methylacnaphthenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Methylbenzenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Methylnaphthalenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**4-Nitrobenzyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 4-nitrobenzyle, Chlorure 4-nitrobenzylque.

German: Chlor-4-nitrobenzoyl.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Intermediates—

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 323710) in making dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.

Anilin-2-sulphonic acid.

**2-Nitro-4-bromodiphenylamine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 305560) in—

Dye baths, printing pastes, and stenciling compositions used on acetate rayon and fabrics containing cellulose acetate.

**2-Nitro-4-bromo-4'-methoxydiphenylamine**

French: 2-Nitro-4-bromo-4'-méthoxydiphénylamine.

German: 2-Nitro-4-brom-4'-methoxydiphenylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 305560) in—

Dye baths, printing pastes, and stenciling compositions for use on mixed textiles containing cellulose acetate rayon.

**Nitrocellulose**

Synonyms: Cellulose nitrate, Collodion cotton, Colloxilin, Gun cotton, Nitrated cellulose, Nitrated cotton, Nitrocotton, Pyroxilin, Pyroxylon, Soluble cotton, Soluble gun cotton.

Latin: Gossypium ignarium, Pyroxylum.

French: Coton azotique, Fulmicoton soluble, Nitrate de cellulose.

German: Kollodiumwolle, Nitrierte baumwolle, Schlessbaumwolle, Zellstoffnitrat, Zellulosenitrat.

Spanish: Piroxilana.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions used for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Collodion, soluble pyroxylins.

Reagent for treating—

Filter cloths for use in filter presses in which acid liquors are being filtered (the function of the nitrocellulose is to render the cloth resistant to acid).

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—

Nail enamels and lacquers.

**Explosives**

Raw material in the manufacture of—

Cordite, gelatin dynamites, guncottons, smokeless powders, sporting powders.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glass products.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Adhesive preparations containing also gums, resins, and other substances.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather goods.

**Metal Fabricating**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of metal articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of various fibrous and other products.

Compositions for coating skins.

Solidified alcohols used as fuel.

**Paint and Varnish**

Raw material in making—

Bronzing lacquers, cements, dopes, enamels, lacquers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Collodions.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of products made from paper and pulp and in the manufacture of coated paper.

**Photographic**

Raw material in making—

Sheet and roll films.

**Plastics**

Raw material in making—

Celluloid and other plastic compositions.

**Rayon**

Base of various forms of rayon.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of rubber and rubber merchandise.

**Stone**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

As a textile material in the form of nitro or Chardonnet rayon.

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions for protecting and decorating textile fabrics.

**Wood**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used as coatings for the decoration and protection of wood products.

Plastic compositions used for filling and decorating woodwork.

**2-Nitro-4-chloro-4'-acetylaminodiphenylamine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates.

**Textile**

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 305560) in—

Dye liquors, printing pastes, and stenciling compositions used on acetate rayon and fabrics containing cellulose acetate.

**2-Nitro-9-chloroacridin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 305487) in making azo dyestuffs with—

2-Aminonaphthalene-4:8-disulphonic acid.

**4-Nitro-2-chloro-1-aminobenzene****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (French 743041) in making azo dyestuffs, suitable for dyeing cellulose esters and ethers, with the aid of—

Benzylamine, cresylamine, orthophenylamine, orthotolylamine, orthoxylamine, paraphenylamine, paratolylamine, paraxylamine.

**2-Nitro-4-chlorodiphenylamine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 305560) in—

Dye liquors, printing pastes, and stenciling compositions used on acetate rayon and other fabrics containing cellulose acetate.

**2-Nitro-4-chloro-4'-ethoxydiphenylamine**

French: 2-Nitro-4-chloro-4'-éthoxydiphénylamine.

German: 2-Nitro-4-chlor-4'-äthoxydiphenylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates.

**Textile**

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 305560) in—

Dye baths, printing pastes, and stenciling compositions used on acetate rayon and fabrics containing cellulose acetate.

**2-Nitro-4-chloro-3'-methyldiphenylamine****Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Textile**

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 305560) in—

Dye baths, printing pastes and stenciling compositions used on acetate rayon and fabrics containing cellulose acetate.

**7-Nitro-4-chlorophenanthridin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Azo dyestuffs with 1:4-phenylenediaminesulphonic acid (Brit. 305487).

Various synthetic dyestuffs.

**6-Nitro-4-chloroquinazolin**

German: 6-Nitro-4-chlorchinazolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 310076) in making dyestuffs with—

Aliphatic amines, aliphatic diamines, aminoarylpyrazolones, aminocarboxylic acids of the benzene and the naphthalene series, 1-amino-7-naphthol, aminonaphtholsulphonic acids, 5-amino-1-naphthol, aminonaphtholsulphonic acids of the benzene and the naphthalene series, ammonia, aniline, beta-amino-5-naphthol, betanaphthylamine, dehydrothiolutidinsulphonic acid, dithioglycol, J acid, metanitrillin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluylenediamine, monomethylaniline, monoformylmetaphenylenediamine, naphthols, naphthylenediamines, nitrophenols, 4-nitro-1-naphthol-5-sulphonic acid, orthoaminophenol, orthoanisidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, phenols, phenolsulphonic acids, salicylic-3-sulphonic acid.

**2-Nitrocinnamyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 2-nitrocinnamyle.

German: Chlor-2-nitrocinnamyl.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 278037) in making synthetic drugs with the aid of—

Alkoxy-naphthylaminesulphonic acids.  
4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.  
4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.  
4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.  
4-Aminoacenaphthetrisulphonic acids.  
2:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.  
1:5-Aminonaphthol-7-sulphonic acid.  
Bromonaphthylaminesulphonic acids.  
Chloronaphthylaminesulphonic acids.  
Iodonaphthylaminesulphonic acids.**3-Nitrocinnamyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 3-nitrocinnamyle, Chlorure 3-nitrocinnamyl.

German: Chlor-3-nitrocinnamyl, 3-Nitrocinnamyl-chlorid.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 278037) in making synthetic drugs with—

Alkoxy-naphthylaminesulphonic acid.  
Alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.  
Alphanaphthylamine-3:6:8-trisulphonic acid.  
Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.  
4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.  
4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.  
4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.  
4-Aminoacenaphthetrisulphonic acid.  
1:5-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.  
1:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.  
1:5-Aminonaphthol-7-sulphonic acid.  
Bromonaphthylaminesulphonic acid.  
Chloronaphthylaminesulphonic acid.  
Iodonaphthylaminesulphonic acid.**1-Nitro-2:4-diaminobenzene****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 270352) in making azo dyestuffs for cellulose acetate rayon with—

Anilin, betachloroanilin, orthotoluidin, para-amino-methylacetanilide, paranitrillin.

**6-Nitro-2:4-dichloroquinazolin**

German: 6-Nitro-2:4-dichlorchinazolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 305487) in making azo dyestuffs with—

4'-Amino-4-hydroxyazobenzene-3-carboxylic acid.  
5-Amino-2-hydroxybenzoic acid.  
4-Aminotoluene-3-sulphonic acid.  
Dimethylamine, J acid.  
1:4-Phenylenediaminesulphonic acid.  
5-Sulpho-3-aminobenzoic acid.**7-Nitro-2:3-dichloroquinazolin**

French: 7-Nitro-2:3-dichloroquinazoline.

German: 7-Nitro-2:3-dichlorchinazolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making azo dyestuffs with—

Anilin, H acid, J acid, 3-nitrobenzoyl chloride.

**2-Nitrodiphenylamine**

French: 2-Nitrodiphénylamine.

German: 2-Nitrodiphenylamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 305560) in—

Dye baths, printing pastes, and stenciling compositions used on mixtures containing cellulose acetate rayon.

**Nitroethyl-Mercury Chloride***Agriculture*

## For control of—

Bottom rust of lettuce, covered smut and stripe disease of barley, kernel smut of sorghum, loose and covered smut of oats, soil-borne parasitic fungi, stinking smut of wheat.

*Woodworking*

## For control of—

Blue stain and sap stain in sapwood of freshly sawed timber.

**Nitrogen**

French: Nitrogène.

German: Stickstoff.

*Chemical*

As an atmosphere for carrying out various chemical reactions which cannot be properly accomplished in the presence of oxygen or oxidizing agents.

## Starting point in making—

Barium nitride from barium chloride, copper nitride from copper chloride, synthetic ammonia, synthetic nitric acid, various metallic nitrides, various metallic cyanides, nitrogen oxides.

*Electrical*

## Filling agent in making—

High-candlepower electric light bulbs.

*Fertilizer*

## Raw material in making—

Cyanamid, synthetic nitrate of soda.

*Food*

## Reagent in preserving—

Food products by preventing access of atmospheric oxygen.

*Miscellaneous*

## Material for filling—

High-temperature thermometers and other scientific instruments.

For filling automobile tires, the nitrogen prolonging the life of the tire in that it does not have the oxidizing action of the oxygen in ordinary air.

*Petroleum*

As an atmosphere in storing and transferring highly inflammable petroleum distillates, such as gasoline and naphthas.

**Nitroglycerin**

Synonyms: Blasting oil, Glonoin oil, Glycerin trinitrate, Glyceryl trinitrate, Nitrolecum.

French: Nitroglycérine.

German: Sprengöl, Trinitrin, Trinitroglycerin.

*Explosives*

## Ingredient of—

Dynamites, gelatins, military explosives, permissibles.

*Petroleum*

## Explosive in shooting oil wells.

*Pharmaceutical*

## In compounding and dispensing practice.

**3-Nitro-2-hydroxy-5-cyclohexylanilin***Dye*

## In dye syntheses.

## Starting point (Brit. 448872) in making—

Cobalt dyes.

Dyes, usable on wool alone or with metachrome mordants, by coupling with 1:4-hydroxynaphtholsulphonic acid or 1-acetamido-8-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid.

**Nitromannite**

Synonyms: Nitromannitol.

*Explosives and Matches*

## Substitute for—

Mercury fulminate.

**6-Nitro-2-mercaptobenzothiazole***Rubber*

## Accelerator in vulcanization (Brit. 265920).

**Nitrometadiaminoanisole***Miscellaneous*

## Reagent in—

Dyeing hair, fur, feathers, and other articles.

**Nitrometadaminophenetole***Miscellaneous*

## Reagent in—

Dyeing hair, fur, feathers, and other articles.

**6-Nitrometaphenylenediamine***Dye*

## Starting point in making—

Pyramin orange R.

**Nitrometatoluylenediamine***Miscellaneous*

## Reagent in—

Dyeing hair, fur, feathers, and other articles.

**4-Nitro-2-methoxy-4-dimethylaminoazobenzene***Textile*

## Dye for—

Cellulose acetate in bath containing also turpentine, turkey red oil, and olive oil soap.

**7-Nitro-4-methyl-2-chloroquinolin**

French: 7-Nitro-4-méthyle-2-chloroquinoléine.

German: 7-Nitro-4-methyl-2-chlorchinolin.

*Chemical*

## Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

## Starting point in making—

Azo dyestuffs with H acid (Brit. 305487).

Various synthetic dyestuffs.

**2-Nitro-4-methyldiphenylamine***Chemical*

## Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

## Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Textile*

## Solubilizing agent (Brit. 305560) in—

Dyeing and stenciling compositions used on acetate rayon and acetate rayon mixtures.

**2-Nitro-4-methyl-4'-ethoxydiphenylamine***Chemical*

## Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

## Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Textile*

## Solubilizing agent (Brit. 305560) in—

Dye liquors, printing pastes, and stenciling compositions used on acetate rayon and acetate rayon mixtures.

**1:5-Nitronaphthoyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 1:5-nitronaphthoyle, Chlorure

1:5-nitronaphthoylique.

German: Chlor-1:5-nitronaphthoyl, 1:5-Nitronaphthoyl-chlorid.

*Chemical*

Reagent (Brit. 278037) in making synthetic drugs with—

Alkoxy-naphthylaminesulphonic acids.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-3:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthetrisulphonic acid.

2:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

1:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

1:7-Aminonaphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Bromonaphthylaminesulphonic acid, chloronaphthyl-

aminesulphonic acid, idonaphthylaminesulphonic acid.

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—

3-Carboxyphenylthiocarbimide, diphenylurea-3:3'-dicar-

boxylic acid, 4-quinolylphenylurea-3:6'-dicarboxylic

acid, symmetrical diphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid,

thiourea, thiourea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, urea.

**Nitronaphthyl Chloride***Chemical*

Reagent (Brit. 315200) in making acylamino compounds with the aid of—

Aminoacenaphthenesulphonic acids, aminobenzenesulphonic acids, aminonaphthalenesulphonic acids.

Chloroacenaphthenesulphonic acids and their derivatives,

chlorobenzenesulphonic acids and their derivatives,

chloronaphthalenesulphonic acids and their derivatives.

Hydroxyacenaphthenesulphonic acids and their deriva-

tives, hydroxybenzenesulphonic acids and their deriva-

**Nitronaphthyl Chloride (Continued)**

atives, hydroxynaphthalenesulphonic acids and their derivatives.

Methylacenaphthenesulphonic acids and their derivatives, methylbenzenesulphonic acids and their derivatives, methylnaphthalenesulphonic acids and their derivatives.

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**4-Nitro-orthoaminophenol-6-sulphonic Acid**

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 431201) in making chrome brown dyestuffs with—

Phenol and acetone, phenol and cyclohexanone, ortho-cresol and acetone, phenol and ethylmethyl ketone.

**5-Nitro-orthoanisidin**

*Chemical*

As an intermediate.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 397016) in making—

Bordeaux water-insoluble dyes.

**5-Nitro-orthotoluenesulphonic Acid**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Diaminostilbenedisulphonic acid, intermediates, para-toluidinorthosulphonic acid, pharmaceuticals, various other derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Chicago orange G, chloramine orange G, chlorophenin, curcuerphenin, diamine fast yellow A, diphenyl catechin, diphenyl citronin G, diphenyl chrysosin, diphenyl chrysosin RR, diphenyl fast brown G, diphenyl orange RR, direct brown R, direct yellow R, direct yellow RT, mikado orange, mikado yellow, naphthylamine orange, polychromin B, renol yellow R, stilbene colors, such as stilbene yellow, sun yellow.

**3-Nitroparatoluidin**

*Chemical*

As an intermediate.

*Paint and Varnish*

Coloring agent (Brit. 390649) for—

Cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose varnishes.

**2-Nitrophenoxyacetylamino-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic Acid**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 313710) in making dyestuffs with—

4-Aminoacetanilide, anilin, beta-acetamino-5-aminoanisol, beta-aminobenzoic acid, paraxylidin.

**2-Nitrophenylacetyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 2-nitrophénylacétyle, Chlorure 2-nitrophénylacétylique.

German: Chlor-2-nitrophenylacetyl, 2-Nitrophenylacetylchlorid.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—

3-Carboxyphenylthiocarbamide, diphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, 4-quinolylphenylurea-3:6'-dicarboxylic acid, symmetrical diphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, thiourea, thiourea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, urea.

**2-(4'-Nitrophenyl)-4:6-dichloropyrimidin**

French: 2(4'-Nitrophényle)-4:6-dichloropyrimidine.

German: 2-(4'-Nitrophenyl)-4:6-chlorpyrimidin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 305487) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Anilin, H acid, J acid.

**Nitrosalicylic Acid**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aminosalicylic acid, aminosalicylic acid hydrochloride, para-aminophenol, para-aminophenolsulphonic acid.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Azo dyestuffs, diamond black, hydron blue, hydron colors, sulphur dyestuffs.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Nitrosodimethylanilin**

*Dye*

As an intermediate.

Starting point in making—

Methylene blue, bordeaux violet shades for acetate rayon (Brit. 396893).

*Rubber*

As a vulcanizing accelerator.

**Nitrosomethylcarbamide**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Methylhydrazin sulphate.

**1:2-Nitrosonaphthol**

*Chemical*

Intermediate in—

Organic synthesis.

*Petroleum*

Inhibitor (U. S. 1982277, 1982267, and 1982618) of—

Gum formation in gasoline, particularly in vapour-phase cracked gasoline.

**1:4-Nitrosonaphthol**

*Chemical*

Intermediate in—

Organic synthesis.

*Petroleum*

Inhibitor (U. S. 1982277, 1982267, and 1982618) of—

Gum formation in gasoline, particularly in vapour-phase cracked gasoline.

**1:5-Nitrosonaphthol**

*Chemical*

Intermediate in—

Organic synthesis.

*Petroleum*

Inhibitor (U. S. 1982277, 1982267, and 1982618) of—

Gum formation in gasoline, particularly in vapour-phase cracked gasoline.

**1:8-Nitrosonaphthol**

*Chemical*

Intermediate in—

Organic synthesis.

*Petroleum*

Inhibitor (U. S. 1982277, 1982267, and 1982618) of—

Gum formation in gasoline, particularly in vapour-phase cracked gasoline.

**2:1-Nitrosonaphthol**

*Chemical*

Intermediate in—

Organic synthesis.

*Petroleum*

Inhibitor (U. S. 1982277, 1982267, and 1982618) of—

Gum formation in gasoline, particularly in vapour-phase cracked gasoline.

**1:4-Nitrosonaphthylamine**

*Chemical*

Intermediate in—

Organic synthesis.

*Petroleum*

Inhibitor (U. S. 1982277, 1982267, and 1982618) of—

Gum formation in gasoline, particularly in vapour-phase cracked gasoline.

**5:2-Nitrosonaphthylamine**

*Chemical*

Intermediate in—

Organic synthesis.

*Petroleum*

Inhibitor (U. S. 1982277, 1982267, and 1982618) of—

Gum formation in gasoline, particularly in vapour-phase cracked gasoline.

**Nitroso(normal)ethylurethane**

*Petroleum*

Priming agent (Brit. 405658) for—

Fuel oil for diesel and other compression-ignition engines.

**Nitroso(normal)methylurethane****Petroleum**

Priming agent (Brit. 405658) for—  
Fuel oil for diesel and other compression-ignition engines.

**Nitrosoparatolylaminomethylbenzothiazyl, Normal, Sulphide****Rubber**

Antiscorch agent (Brit. 447458) in—  
Vulcanizable rubber mixtures, which may contain an ultra-accelerator.

**Nitrosophenylaminomethylbenzothiazyl, Normal, Sulphide****Rubber**

Antiscorch agent (Brit. 447458) in—  
Vulcanizable rubber mixtures, which may contain an ultra-accelerator.

**Nitrosotriacetoneamine****Petroleum**

Priming agent (Brit. 405658) for—  
Fuel oil for diesel and other compression-ignition engines.

**Nitrotolyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de nitrotolyle, Chlorure nitrotoluylique.  
German: Chlornitrotolyl, Nitrotolylchlorid.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 315200) in making acylamino compounds with the aid of—

Aminoacenaaphthenesulphonic acids, aminobenzenesulphonic acids, aminonaphthalenesulphonic acids.

Chloroacenaaphthenesulphonic acids and derivatives, chlorobenzenesulphonic acids and derivatives, chloronaphthalenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Hydroxyacenaaphthenesulphonic acids and derivatives, hydroxybenzenesulphonic acids and derivatives, hydroxynaphthalenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Methylacenaaphthenesulphonic acids and derivatives, methylbenzenesulphonic acids and derivatives, methyl-naphthalenesulphonic acids and derivatives.

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Nitroxylethylenchlorhydrin****Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 461320) for—  
Diesel fuels.

**N-Monodibutenylanilin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 313934) of—  
Insecticidal compositions.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 313934) of—  
Insecticidal and germicidal soaps.

**N-N'-Dodecylmethylthylenediamine****Firefighting**

Basic ingredient (Brit. 460649) in—  
Air-foaming compositions for fire-extinguishing purposes.

**N-N'-Tetrahydroxyethylethylenediamine**

French: N:N'-Tétrahydroxy-éthyle-éthylènediamine.

German: N:N'-Tetrahydroxyäthyläthylendiamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

Starting point (Brit. 306116) in making—

Dispersing agents, emulsifying agents, solvents for organic substances.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 306116) of—  
Impregnating compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 306116) of—  
Cleansing agents, emulsified preparations.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 306116) of—  
Lacquers.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 306116) of—  
Cleansing preparations.

**Textile****—, Bleaching**

Ingredient (Brit. 306116) of—  
Bleach liquors.

**—, Dyeing**

Assist (Brit. 306116) in—  
Dye baths.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient (Brit. 306116) of—  
Fulling baths, wetting preparations.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient (Brit. 306116) of—  
Carbonizing liquors.

**Noninecarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de noninecarboxylique.

German: Nonincarbonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Ethyl ester, methyl ester.

**Nonyl Acetate**

French: Acétate de nonyle, Acétate nonyllique.

German: Essigsäurenonylester, Essigsäuresnonyl, Nonylacetat, Nonylazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de nonil.

Italian: Acetato di nonile.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Perfume preparations, such as orange and orange flower odors.

**Perfume in—**

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—  
Toilet soaps.

**Nonylic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ethyl nonylate, methyl nonylate, various other esters, salts, intermediates, and pharmaceuticals.

**2-Normal-amy1-4-chlorophenol****Pharmaceutical**

Bactericide (U. S. 2101595) for—  
*Bacillus typhosus*, *staphylococcus aureus*, other bacteria.

**2-Normal-heptylcyclopentanone-1****Cosmetic**

Odorant (Brit. 430930 and 449211) in—  
Perfume mixtures.

**2-Normal-hexylcyclohexanone-1****Cosmetic**

Odorant (Brit. 430930 and 449211) in—  
Perfume mixtures.

**2-Normal-hexylcyclopentanone-1****Cosmetic**

Odorant (Brit. 430930 and 449211) in—  
Perfume mixtures.

**Normal-n'-dichloroazodicarbonamidin****Disinfectant**

Bactericide, the definite characteristics of which are said to make it especially useful in the presence of oxidizable organic matter (U. S. 2016257).

**Water and Sanitation**

Bactericide, the definite characteristics of which are said to make it especially useful in the presence of oxidizable organic matter (U. S. 2016257).

**Novocaine**

Synonyms: Ethocaine, Erocaïne, Para-aminobenzoldiethylaminoethanol, Procaine, Syncaine.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 260346) in making—

Ethocaine hydrobromide, ethocaine hydrochloride, ethocaine pentoborate, ethocaine salicylate, ethocaine sulphate.

**Miscellaneous**

Suggested for use as—  
Anaesthetic in dentistry.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.



**N'-Phenyl-4-metatolylene-diamine**

French: N'-Phényle-4-métatolylènediamine.

German: N'-Phenyl-4-metatolylendiamin.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Rhodulin red B, rhodulin red G, rhodulin violet.

**N-Propyl Disulphide**

Synonyms: N-Propyl bisulphide.

French: Bisulfure de N-propyle, Bisulfure N-propyl-ique.

German: Bischwefel-N-propyl, Dischwefel-N-propyl, N-Propylbisulfid, N-Propyldisulfid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Albumens and albumenoids.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Vegetable proteins, such as soya bean flour, linseed protein, and peanut protein, to make glues and adhesives.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Vegetable proteins to make sizes and finishes.

**Nucleinic Acid**

Synonyms: Nucleic acid.

French: Acide nucléinique, Acide nucléique.

German: Nucleinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Iron nucleinate (triferrin), magnesium nucleinate, quinine nucleinate, silver nucleinate, various other salts and esters used for pharmaceutical purposes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Nux Vomica**

Synonyms: Bachelor's buttons, Dog's buttons, Poison nut, Quaker buttons, Vomit nut.

Latin: Semen strychnos nux vomica.

French: Noix vomique.

German: Brechnuss, Kraechenaugen, Strychnossamen.

**Chemical**

Raw material for obtaining—

Brucine, strychnine.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for eradicating ants, cock-roaches, rats and other vermin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Octadecenylaminesulphonic Acid****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 353232).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Octadecyl Alcohol**

French: Alcool de octadécyl, Alcool octadécylique.

German: Oktadecylalkohol, Oktodecylalkohol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Octadecylalaphicolinium bromide (Brit. 398175).

Octadecylbenzyl ether (Brit. 378454, 393937).

Octadecyl bromide (Brit. 401707).

Octadecyl chloride.

Octadecylpyridinium bromide (Brit. 397553, 398175, 404969).

Octadecyltrimethylammonium bromide (Brit. 397553).

Octadecyltrimethylammonium methosulphate (Brit. 396992).

**Octadecylalaphicolinium Bromide**

French: Bromure de octadécylalaphicolinium.

German: Bromoktadecylalaphicolinium, Bromoktadecylalaphicolinium, Oktadecylalaphicoliniumbromid, Oktodecylalaphicoliniumbromid.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 398175) for—

Increasing the fastness of dyes on cotton textiles.

**Octadecylbenzyl Ether**

French: Benzyle éther de octadécyl, Benzyle éther octadécylique, Éther benzilique de octadécyl.

German: Oktadecylbenzyläther, Oktodecylbenzyläther.

**Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 378454) in making—

Sulphonated derivatives used as cleansing agents.

**Octadecyl Bromide****Insecticide**

Reagent (Brit. 401707) in making—

Insecticides, by reaction with nicotine.

**Octadecyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'alcool octadécylique, Chlorure de octadécyl, Chlorure de octadécyl alcool.

German: Oktadecylchlorid, Oktodecylchlorid.

**Chemical**

Agent in—

Recovering volatile solvents from gases.

Emulsifiable higher fatty alcohol derivative, more readily emulsifiable in water than the usual hydrocarbons.

Reagent for—

Introducing long-chain alkyl residues into the most varied types of organic substances.

Solvent for—

Aromatic hydrocarbons, coaltar constituents, fatty acids.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Fat-soluble colors.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for—

Fatty acids, oils.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide (potent in toxicity to lower organisms, but nontoxic to the human organism).

Carrier for—

Insecticides generally, nicotine, pyrethrum extracts.

**Leather**

Starting point in making—

Protective agents.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Shoe creams and polishes.

Solvent for—

Bitumens.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Resins, waxes.

**Textile**

Starting point in making—

Textile soaps.

**Octadecylchloromethyl Ether****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 434911) in making—

Triethyloctodecoxymethyl-ammonium chloride by reacting with triethylamine.

**Octadecylcresol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Octadecylphenol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Octadecylpyridinium Bromide**

French: Bromure de octadécylpyridinium.

German: Bromoktadecylpyridinium, Bromoktodecylpyridinium, Oktadecylpyridiniumbromid.

Spanish: Bromuro de octadecilpyridinium.

Italian: Bromuro di octadecilpyridinium.

**Octadecylpyridinium Bromide (Continued)****Metallurgical**

Inhibitor (Brit. 397553) of—  
Corrosion of metal by sulphuric acid in pickling baths for steel.

**Miscellaneous**

Pretreating agent (Brit. 404969) for—  
Furs to be dyed by acid, chrome, direct vat, or mixtures of such dyes.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 398175) for—  
Increasing the fastness of dyes on cotton textiles.

**Octadecylresorcinol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Octadecyltrimethylammonium Bromide**

French: Bromure de octadécyltriméthylammonium.  
German: Bromoktadecyltreifachmethyllammoniak, Bromoktadecyltreifachmethyllammonium, Oktadecyltreifachmethyllammoniumbromid.  
Spanish: Bromuro de octadecyltrimetilamonio.  
Italian: Bromuro di octadecyltrimetilammonio.

**Metallurgical**

Inhibitor (Brit. 397553) of—  
Corrosion of metal by sulphuric acid in pickling baths for steel.

**Octadecyltrimethylammonium Methosulphate****Paper**

Reagent (Brit. 396992) for—  
Increasing the fastness to water of dyestuffs on tissue paper, particularly paper dyed with direct safranin B or kiton blue A.

**Octahydrobetanaphthoquinolin**

French: Octahydrobétanaphthoquinoléine.  
German: Octahydrobetanaphthochinolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285382) in making indophenols and leucoindophenols with—  
Dichloroquinonechlorimide, 2:6-dichloro-4-aminophenol, para-aminophenol, quinone halogenimides.

**Octyl Acetate**

Synonyms: Capryl acetate.  
French: Acétate de capryle, Acétate caprylique, Acétate d'octyle, Acétate octylique.  
German: Caprylacetat, Caprylazetat, Essigsäurecapryl-ester, Essigsäureoctylester, Essigsäurescapryl, Essigsäuresoctyl, Octylacetat, Octylazetat.  
Spanish: Acetato de capril, Acetato de octil.  
Italian: Acetato di caprile, Acetato di octile.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Artificially prepared perfume preparations.  
Perfume in—  
Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—  
Toilet soaps.

**Octyl Alcohol, Secondary**

Synonyms: Methylhexylcarbinol, Normal secondary caprylic alcohol, Normal secondary octylic alcohol, Octonol-2, Octoic alcohol.  
French: Alcool caprylique normal secondaire, Alcool octylique secondaire.  
German: Sekundär normal caprylalkohol, Secundär normal oktylalkohol.  
Spanish: Metilhexilcarbinol.  
Italian: Metilhexilecarbinole.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other organic chemicals, pharmaceutical chemicals, synthetic aromatic chemicals.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (German 237408) of—  
Preparations used for the destruction of fungi and insects.

**Soap**

Ingredient (German 237408) of—  
Disinfectant soaps and disinfectant liquors.

**Octylcresol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and nonaromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Octyl Cyclopentenylacetate, Secondary****Food**

Agent for—  
Producing pineapple aroma and flavor.

**Octylguanidin Chloride****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 422461).  
See under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Textile**

Assistant (Brit. 421862) in—  
Aqueous baths for treating textiles.  
Promoter (Brit. 421862) of—  
Uniform dyeing with basic dyestuffs.  
Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 421862) in—  
Textile processes.

**Octyl Isoselenocyanate****Disinfectant**

Paracticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Octyl Isotellurocyanate****Disinfectant**

Paracticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Octyl Isothiocyanate****Disinfectant**

Paracticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Octylphenol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and nonaromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Octyl Phthalate, Secondary**

French: Phthalate d'octyle, Phthalate octylique.  
German: Oktylphthalat, Phtalsäuresoktylester.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—  
Nitrocellulose.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Octylresorcinol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—  
Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and nonaromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Octyl Rhodanate Sodium Salt****Insecticide**

Insecticide of high toxicity for use in sprays.

**Octyl Selenocyanate****Disinfectant**

Paracticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Octyl Tellurocyanate****Disinfectant**

Paracticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Octyl Thiocyanacetate****Insecticide and Fungicide**

Toxic agent (German 562672) in—  
Kerosene-base flysprays.

**Octyl Thiocyanate****Disinfectant**

Paraciticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Oenanthic Acid**

Synonyms: Enanthic acid, Heptoic acid (normal),

Heptylic acid, Oenanthylic acid.

French: Acide d'héptyle, Acide héptylique, Acide d'oenanthyle, Acide oenanthylique.

German: Oenanthsäure, Oenanthylicsäure.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Rubber vulcanization accelerator with heptaldehyde and orthotolidiguanide or ethylamine (Brit. 249113).

Starting point in making—

Acetyl oenanthe, butyl oenanthe, barium oenanthe, calcium oenanthe, ethyl oenanthe, formyl oenanthe, heptyl oenanthe, isoamyl oenanthe, lactyl oenanthe, magnesium oenanthe, methyl oenanthe, methylhexylketone, octyl oenanthe, secondary, potassium oenanthe, phenyl oenanthe, propyl oenanthe, sodium oenanthe, strontium oenanthe, succinyl oenanthe, salicyl oenanthe, strontium oenanthe, tolyl oenanthe, uranyl oenanthe, valerianyl oenanthe, xylol oenanthe.

**Oil Refinery Spent Clays**

(Containing asphaltic, resinous, and polymerized bodies with no free oil; preferably containing 20 to 40 percent of petroleum products).

**Construction**

Addition agent (U. S. 1755638) to—

Clinker in making plastic waterproof cement of excellent quality as to strength.

**Oil Shale**

French: Schiste bitumineux.

German: Oelshiefer.

**Chemical**

Raw material in making—

Ammoniacal liquor, ammonium sulphate and other salts.

**Gas**

Starting point in making—

Burning and illuminating gas.

**Fertiliser**

Raw material for extraction of—

Potash.

**Oil**

Raw material in making—

Burning oils, lubricants, motor fuels, shale oil.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Mineral pigments.

**Oiticica Fatty Acids**

Synonyms: Fatty acids of oiticica oil.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Polishes of various kinds, preparations containing waxes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Special coatings.

Plasticizer in—

Antifouling coatings for bottom of ships (claimed to be very effective).

**Oleic Acid**

Synonyms: Oleic acid, Red oil.

French: Acide d'oléique.

German: Oleinsäure, Rotoel.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Caprylic acid, caprylic acid, liparin, palmitic acid, vasogene.

Solvent in making—

Anthracene.

Starting point in making—

Oleates of alkaloids, alkalies, and metals.

Solubilizing agent for dyeing acetate rayon.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—

Emulsified asphaltic preparations used in the curing of concrete.

Asphaltic road-surfacing emulsions.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—

Color lakes.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Cutting oils, lubricating greases and oils, neatfoot oil emulsions, olive oil emulsions, pine oil emulsions.

Reagent in refining.

Starting point in making—

Hardened oils, sulphonated oils, textile oils.

Thickener in making—

Viscous lubricants.

**Fuel**

Ingredient of—

Candles.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Carbon-paper inks, multi-tone printing inks, stamp-pad inks.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal emulsions, tree-spraying emulsions.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions, emulsified tanning compositions containing neatfoot oil.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions containing ethylene dichloride.

Cleansing compositions for use on woodwork.

Deodorizing preparations.

Dirt and grease removers (U. S. 1624055).

Emulsified polishes containing carnauba wax or other waxes and oils.

Metal cleansing compositions, metal polishes.

Mineral oil metal polishes in emulsified form.

Scrubbing compositions for rugs.

Spotting fluids, in emulsified form, containing ethylene dichloride or other solvents.

Shoe and leather polishes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Auto-top dressings, marine paints.

Reagent in making—

Driers.

**Paper**

Reagent in making—

Easy-bleaching pulp.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Carriers for perfumes, cold creams, cosmetic creams, dentifrices, grease paints, hair tonics, lotions, mouthwashes, ointments, shampoos, skin lotions, soapless shaving creams.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Kerosene emulsions, mineral oil emulsions, paraffin emulsions, petrolatum emulsions.

Reagent in—

Separating crude petroleum from water.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in vulcanizing.

Reagent in making—

Rubber heels.

**Sanitation**

Ingredient of—

Disinfecting emulsions.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing and scouring preparations.

Starting point in making—

Antimony soaps for mothproofing, rayon soaps, silk soaps, textile soaps.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Ingredient of—

Dyeing assistants in emulsified form.

**Oleic Acid (Continued)****—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Finishing preparations.  
Mixtures to produce scroop effect on cotton fabrics.  
Various textile finishes.  
Waterproofing agent in treating—  
Various fabrics.

**—, Manufacturing****Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions containing ethanolamine.  
Silk-degumming baths.  
Silk-lubricating oils for spinning, weaving, and knitting.  
Wool-lubricating oils for spinning, carbonizing, weaving, and knitting.  
Oiling agent in treating—  
Wool for spinning and weaving.

**—, Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Scouring preparations, wetting-out agents.

**—, Printing****Ingredient of—**

Printing paste containing alizarin red and alizarin rose (Brit. 255148).

**Waxes and Resins****Ingredient of—**

Wax emulsions.

**Oleic Acid Chloride****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 407956) in making pour-point improvers for machine oils, gear oils, and other lubricants by condensing with—

Anilin, anthracene oil.  
Aromatics obtained by destructive hydrogenation or by dehydrogenation.  
Benzene.  
Cracking gases containing gaseous olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene).  
Cyclic terpenes, ethylnaphthalene, liquid olefins, middle oil, naphthalene, naphthols, naphthylamines, nitrated aromatics, phenols, tars, toluene, xylene.

**Oleic Acid Ester of Oxyethylpyridinium Chloride****Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 390553) for—

Increasing fastness to water of cellulosic materials dyed with substantive colors.

**Oleic Amide****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 343899).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Oleic Anilide**

French: Anilide oléique.

German: Oleinanolid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

Reagent in making—

Emulsions of various chemicals.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 328675) in making emulsions of—

Fats, fatty acids, vegetable and animal oils.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in making—

Emulsions of various substances.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in making emulsions of—

Crude petroleum, petroleum distillates.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 329675) in making emulsions of—

Natural resins, synthetic resins, waxes.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Emulsified detergents.

**Textile****—, Bleaching**

Ingredient (Brit. 329675) of—

Bleaching baths.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient (Brit. 329675) of—

Finishing and washing, as well as fulling, baths.

**Oleic Cyclohexylamide**

French: Cyclohexyleamide oléique.

German: Oleincyklohexylamid, Oleinzyklohexylamid.

**Miscellaneous**

As a dispersing agent (Brit. 328675).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Oleic Diethylamide**

French: Diéthyleamide oléique.

German: Oleindiaethylamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 341053) in making—

Derivatives used for emulsification and other purposes.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 341053) in making—

Fat and oil dispersive agents.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 341053) in making—

Dispersing and emulsifying agents, detergent preparations, colloidal sols of various kinds.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 341053) in making—

Lubricating compositions, such as those used in weaving, knitting, winding, reeling, warping, and coning of yarns and fabrics.

**Oleicdimethylamidesulphonic Acid****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 341503).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Oleicethylanilidesulphonic Acid****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 341053).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Oleicmethyl Ester Sulphuric Ester****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 343524).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Oleicoxyethylmorpholin****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 364104).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Oleic-sulphonic Methyl Ester**

French: Ester de méthyle-oléique-sulphonique.

German: Oleinsulphonsäuremethylester.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 341053) in making dispersing agents with the aid of—

Allylanilin, allylbenzylamine, allylnaphthylamine, allylphenylamine, allyltolylamine, allylxylamine, amylanilin, amylbenzylamine, amyl-naphthylamine, amylphenylamine, amyltolylamine, amylxylamine, benzylanilin, benzylnaphthylamine, benzylphenylamine, benzyltolylamine, benzylxylamine, butylanilin, butylbenzylamine, butyl-naphthylamine, butylphenylamine, butyltolylamine, butylxylamine, diallylamine, di-allylamine, dibenzylamine, dibutylamine, diethylamine, diethyltolylamine, diethylxylamine, di-isallylamine, di-isomylamine, di-isobutylamine, di-isopropylamine, diphenylamine, dipropylamine, ethylanilin, ethylbenzylamine, ethylnaphthylamine, ethylphenylamine, ethyltolylamine, ethylxylamine, methylanilin, methylbenzylamine, methylnaphthylamine, methylphenylamine, methyltolylamine, methylxylamine, morpholin, piperidin, propylanilin, propylbenzylamine, propylnaphthylamine, propylphenylamine, propyltolylamine, propylxylamine, secondary amines containing cyclohexyl, hexylcetyl, and other groups.

**Oleic Toluide****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (U. S. 1853571) of—

Lubricating compositions containing mineral oils (added for the purpose of increasing the consistency of the lubricant and raising its melting point).

**Olein**

Synonyms: Elain, Oleine oil, Triolein.

French: Élaïne.

German: Oelsäureglycerid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Benzole acid, formaldehyde-potash soap solution (lysoform), oleic acid.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—

Anilin dye compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient (Brit. 266746) of—

Boring oils, candles, emulsifying compositions, lubricants, textile oil preparations, turkey red oil.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Printing inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressing, softening and finishing compositions (Brit. 266746).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 266746) of—

Cleansing compositions, metal polishes, stain-removing compositions, washing compositions, wetting compositions.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, pomades, perfume.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 266746) of—

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates.

**Soap**

Starting point in making various soaps.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Ingredient of—

Color compositions.

**Tobacco**

Reagent in the treatment of tobacco.

**Waxes and Resins**

Ingredient (Brit. 266746) of—

Emulsified wax and resin compositions.

**Oleone****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 343098).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Oleyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'oléyle, Chlorure oléylique.

German: Chloroleyl.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Bleaching preparations (used with hydrogen peroxide) (Brit. 328544).

Bleaching preparations (used with benzoyl chloride, chlorobenzoyl chloride, or bromobenzoyl chloride).

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Bleaching compositions containing hydrogen peroxide, used on flour, egg yolk, and meal (Brit. 328544).

Bleaching compositions containing benzoyl chloride, chlorobenzoyl chloride, or bromobenzoyl chloride, used on flour, milling products, animal and vegetable foodstuffs, oilseed meals.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Bleaching compositions containing hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 328544).

Bleaching compositions containing benzoyl chloride, bromobenzoyl chloride, or chlorobenzoyl chloride.

**Waxes and Resins**

Ingredient of—

Bleaching compositions containing hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 328544).

Bleaching compositions containing benzoyl chloride, bromobenzoyl chloride, or chlorobenzoyl chloride.

**Oleyldiethylethylenediamine**

German: Oleyldiäthyläthylendiamin.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient (Brit. 328675) of—

Fat emulsions, oil emulsions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 328675) of various emulsions.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 328675) of—

Emulsions containing various petroleum distillates.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 328675) of—

Bleaching compositions, finishing compositions, fulling compositions, washing compositions.

**Waxes and Resins**

Ingredient (Brit. 328675) of—

Resin emulsions, wax emulsions.

**Oleyldiethylethylenediamine Citrate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 361860).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Oleyldiethylethylenediamine Hydrochloride****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 361860).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Oleylhydroquinone****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Oleylhydroxyethanesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide oléylehydroxyéthanesulphonique.

**Disinfectant**

Starting point (French 753149) in making—

Salts useful as deodorants or disinfectants.

Salts useful as deodorants or deodorants in combination with phenol pentachlorophenol, dichloroxylenol, ichthyol, menthol, sulphur.

**Sanitation**

As a disinfectant or deodorant (French 753149).

**Oleylhydroxymethanesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide oléylehydroxyméthanesulphonique.

**Disinfectant**

Starting point (French 753149) in making—

Salts useful as deodorants or disinfectants.

Salts useful as deodorants or disinfectants, in combination with phenol, pentachlorophenol, dichloroxylenol, ichthyol, menthol, sulphur.

**Sanitation**

As a disinfectant or deodorant (French 753149).

**Oleylphloroglucinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Oleylpyrocatechol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Oleylpyrogallol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Oleylresorcinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Oleyl-1-sulphuric Acid (Normal) Ester****Chemical**

As an emulsifying agent.

Reagent in—

Organic syntheses.

Starting point (Brit. 440575) in making—

Emulsifying agents with salts of lead, aluminum, iron, tin, or barium (such emulsifying agents are said to form water-in-oil emulsions and are, preferably, produced in situ by (1) dissolving the sulphuric acid ester in the oil, and (2) agitating with an aqueous solution of the metal salts, for example, lead acetate; they are said to be useful for treating medicinal

**Oleyl-1-sulphuric Acid (Normal) Ester (Continued)**

paraffin oil, neatsfoot oil, olive oil, castor oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, and petroleum lubricating oils; a heavy paraffin oil, so-treated on the basis of 50 parts by weight of oil to 48.75 parts of water, is said to yield a heavy grease that has good lubricating properties and may readily be extended with oil; a water-linseed oil type emulsion is offered as suitable for use as a paint base).

**Orangeflower Oil, Bitter**

Synonyms: Neroli oil.

Latin: *Oleum aurantii florum*, *Oleum naphae*.

French: Huile de fleurs d'orange amère, Huile de neroli.

German: Bittere pomeranzenbluethenöl, Bittere pomeranzenblumenöl, Nerolioel.

**Food**

Flavoring agent in—

Beverages, candies, foods.

Ingredient of—

Flavoring preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

Flavoring and perfuming agent for various purposes.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal preparations (Brit. 272543).

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfumes, toilet waters.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in treating—

Petroleum products (used for improving their odor).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Special detergent preparations, toilet soaps.

**Orangeflower Oil, Sweet**

Synonyms: Portugal neroli oil, Portugal orangeflower oil, Sweet orangeflower oil.

Latin: *Oleum aurantii florum*.

French: Huile de fleurs d'orange douce, Huile de neroli de Portugal.

German: Nerolioel (Portugal), Suesse pomeranzenbluethenöl, Suesse pomeranzblumenöl.

**Food**

Flavoring agent in—

Beverages, candies, foods.

Ingredient of—

Flavoring preparations.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal compositions (Brit. 272543).

**Miscellaneous**

Flavoring and perfuming agent for various purposes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfumes, toilet waters.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in treating—

Petroleum products (used for improving their odor).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Orange Flower Water**

French: Eau des fleurs d'orange.

German: Orangenbluettenwasser.

**Food**

Flavoring agent for—

Beverages, confectionery, desserts.

**Perfumery**

As an odorous ingredient.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Orange Mineral**

Synonyms: Orange red, Sandix.

Note: This is an oxide of lead corresponding to the same formula as red lead; but, it differs from red lead in color and in some of its properties and is made by a different process. It is valued for its beautiful bright, uniform orange-red color.

**Chemical**

Base in making—

Eosin lake.

**Ink**

Base in making—

Eosin lake.

**Paper**

Base in making—

Eosin lake.

**Paint and Varnish**

Base in making—

Eosin lake.

**Pigment****Textile**

Base in making—

Eosin lake.

**Orange Oil, Bitter**

Synonyms: Oil of bitter orange peel.

Latin: *Oleum aurantii amari*.

French: Huile d'écorce d'orange amère, Huile d'orange amère.

German: Bittere pomeranzeöl, Bittere pomeranzschaleöl.

**Food**

Flavoring agent in—

Beverages, candies, foods.

Ingredient of—

Flavoring preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

Flavoring agent and perfuming agent for various purposes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfumes, toilet waters.

Perfuming agent in—

Cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Perfuming agent in making—

Special detergent preparations, toilet soaps.

**Orange Oil, Sweet**

Synonyms: Orange peel oil, Portugal oil.

Latin: *Oleum aurantii*.

French: Huile d'écorce d'orange douce, Huile d'orange douce, Huile de Portugal.

German: Apfelsineöl, Apfelsineschaleöl, Pomeranzeöl, Suesse pomeranzeöl, Suesse pomeranzschaleöl.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Artificial banana oil.

**Food**

Flavoring agent in—

Beverages, candies, foods.

Ingredient of—

Flavoring preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

Perfume and flavoring agent for various purposes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfumes, toilet waters.

Perfuming agent in—

Cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Perfume in making—

Special detergent preparations, toilet soaps.

**Oregon Fir Balsam****Ceramics**

As an adhesive in the application of decorations.

As a varnish.

**Miscellaneous**

Cement for—

Glassware, lenses and other optical equipment, porcelain, special purposes.

**Oregon Fir Balsam (Continued)**

Mounting medium for—  
Histological specimens.  
Substitute in various uses for—  
Canada balsam, Venice turpentine.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Fine varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Orris Root**

Latin: Radix ireos, Rhizoma iridis.  
French: Iris de Florence.  
German: Iriswurzel, Florentinische violenwurzel, Veilchenwurzel.  
Spanish: Lirio florentino.  
Italian: Ireos.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in extraction of—  
Orris oil.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
Cosmetics, dentifrices, perfumes, sachets.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Tobacco**

Ingredient of—  
Snuff.

**Orthoacetotoluide**

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Aminobenzoic acid, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as analgesic, antipyretic, sedative, antiseptic.

**Orthoaldehydophenoxyacetic Acid**

French: Acide d'orthoaldéhydophénoxyacétique.  
German: Orthoaldehydophenoxyessigsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Coumarone.

**Orthoaminoanthraquinonethiohydrin**

German: Orthoaminoanthrachinonthiohydrin.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Dyestuffs for cellulose acetate rayon (Brit. 263179).

**Orthoaminoazotoluene**

Synonyms: Orthoaminoazotoluol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, iodine derivative (azodalen), diacetyl derivative (pelidol), monoacetyl derivative (azodemin), surhodin, synthetic pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Acidol cloth red, cloth red 3GA, cloth red 3B extra, cloth red B, cloth red G, cloth red G extra, crocein 3B, fast yellow R, safranin, safranin T extra, spirit yellow R, sudan IV, wool red B.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

Yellow dye for—  
Fabrics and yarns.

**Orthoaminobenzaldehyde**

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Organic arsenic compounds.

**Orthoamino-4-chlorophenylmercaptan Hydrochloride**

Synonyms: 2-Amino-4-chlorothiophenol hydrochloride.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Larvicide for—  
Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Orthoaminodiphenyl Ether**

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 248946) in making azo dyestuffs with di-2:3-oxynaphthoyl derivatives of—  
Meta-m'-diaminoazoxybenzene.  
Meta-m'-diaminopara-p'-dimethoxyazobenzene.

Meta-m'-diaminopara-p'-dimethoxyazoxybenzene.  
Meta-m'-diaminopara-p'-dimethylazoxybenzene.  
Para-p'-diaminoazobenzene.  
Para-p'-diaminoazoxybenzene.

**Orthoaminophenylmercaptan Hydrochloride**

Synonyms: Orthoaminothiophenol hydrochloride.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Larvicide for—  
Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Orthoaminosalicylic Acid**

French: Acide d'orthoaminosalicylique.  
German: Orthoaminosalicylsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Azo colors.  
Starting point (Brit. 325485) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—  
4-Acetylaminophenol, 2:4-dimethylphenol, hydroquinone, monomethyl ether, parachlorometacresol, paracresol, parahydroxydiphenylmethane.

**Orthoanisidin-4-sulphonamide**

**Dye**

Intermediate in—  
Dye syntheses.  
Starting point (Brit. 425839) in making—  
Water-insoluble azo dyes for use as red pigments for rubber, by coupling with orthoanisidine.

**Orthobenzoylbenzoic Acid**

**Chemical**

Starting point in—  
Organic synthesis.

**Rubber**

Retardant (Brit. 426649) of—  
Vulcanization of rubber mixes containing sulphur and an accelerator, in the initial stages.

**Orthobenzylmethylaminophenol**

**Petroleum**

Gum inhibitor (U. S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—  
Motor fuels.

**Orthobeta-p'-toluenesulphonylethylaminothiophenyl-beta-paratoluenesulphonylethyl Ether**

**Chemical**

Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Organic syntheses.

**Insecticide**

Insecticide (Brit. 444262 and 444501) for—  
Animal pests, vegetable pests.

**Textile**

As a dyestuff (when employing suitable initial materials) (Brit. 444262 and 444501).  
Assistant (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—  
Textile processing.

**Orthobromonanilin**

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
2:3-Oxynaphtholic acid derivatives.  
Diamino compounds.  
Parabromodiazonium chloride.

**Orthobromomethylcyclohexane**

German: Orthobromomethylcyclohexan.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Methylcyclohexylanilin (Brit. 261764).

**Orthochlorobenzoylbenzene**

German: Orthochlorbenzoylbenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Fluorone (Brit. 263163).

**1-Orthochlorobenzoyl-2:6-dimethylnaphthalene**

German: Alphaorthochlorbenzoyl-2:6-dimethylnaphthalin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
4-Benzyl-2-dimethylbenzanthrone (Brit. 263163).

**1-Orthochlorobenzoyl-2-methylnaphthalene**  
German: Alphaorthochlorbenzoyl-2-methylnaphthalin.

**Chemical**  
Starting point in making—  
4-Methylbenzanthrone (Brit. 263163).

**Orthochlorobenzoylnaphthalene**  
German: Orthochlorbenzoylnaphthalin.

**Chemical**  
Starting point in making—  
Benzanthrone (Brit. 263163).

**Orthochlorobenzylidenemalonie Acid**  
French: Acide d'orthochlorobenzylidènemalonyle,  
Acide orthochlorobenzylidènemalonique.  
German: Orthochlorbenzylidinmalonsäure.

**Chemical**  
Starting point in making—  
Orthochlorocinnamic acid.

**Orthochloroparadiethylaminobenzaldehyde**

**Dye**  
Starting point (Brit. 431652) in making—  
Orange dyestuffs with 1-metasulphophenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.

**Orthochloroparanitranilin**  
German: 2-Chlor-4-nitroanilin.

**Dye**  
Intermediate in—  
Dye manufacture.

**Orthochlorophenol**  
French: Orthochlorophénol.  
German: Orthochlorphenol.

**Fungicide**  
Starting point (French 688209) in making—  
Seed disinfectants by condensation with phenylated mercuric hydroxide.  
Tree preservatives by condensation with phenylated mercuric hydroxide.  
Wood preservatives by condensation with phenylated mercuric hydroxide.

**Orthochlorophenolindophenol**

**Analysis**  
Indicator in—  
Oxidation-reduction potential determinations (of particular interest to biologists and physiologists and investigations of various materials, such as soils, wines, cheese, gasoline antiknock compounds).

**1-Orthochlorophenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone**

**Textile**  
Starting point (Brit. 396893) in—  
Producing reddish-yellow shades in dyeing acetate rayon.

**Orthocoumaric Acid**  
French: Acide coumarique, ortho; Acide de coumaryle, ortho.  
German: Cumarinsäure.

**Chemical**  
Starting point in making—  
Coumarin (German 440341).

**Orthocresotinic Acid**

**Dye**  
Intermediate in—  
Dye manufacture.

**Orthocresyl Benzoate**  
French: Benzoate d'orthocrésyle, Benzoate orthocrésylique.  
German: Benzoesäureorthocresylester, Benzoesäuresorthocresyl.

**Electrical**  
Dispersive agent (Brit. 273290) in making—  
Insulating enamels and lacquers for electric wires.

**Miscellaneous**  
Dispersive agent in making—  
Cements for laminated mica.  
See also "Emulsifying agents."

**Paint and Varnish**  
Dispersive agent in making—  
Varnish bases.

**Plastics**  
Dispersive agent in making—  
Moldable compositions.

**Resins and Waxes**

Dispersive agent in making—

Synthetic resins.

Solvent (Brit. 273748) in making artificial resins of—  
Phenol-aldehyde type, polyhydric alcohol-polybasic acid type, urea-aldehyde type.

**Orthocyanocinnamic Acid**  
French: Acide cyanocinnamique [ortho].  
German: Ortho-cyanzimsäure.

**Chemical**  
Starting point in making—  
Betaphenylbetahydroxypropionorthocarboxylic anhydride.  
Orthoaminocinnamic acid (German 440052).

**Orthodianisidin**

**Chemical**  
Starting point in making—  
Orthodianisidindisulphonic acid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Azo violet, azidin blue BA, azidin pure blue FA, azidin wool blue B, azophor blue D, azophor black S, benzoazurin G, benzoazurin 3G, benzocyanin B, benzocyanin 3B, benzopurpurin, benzopurpurin 10B, benzo fast blue, benzo pure blue 9B, benzo sky blue 4B, brilliant azurin 5G, Chicago blue B, Chicago blue 4R, Chicago blue 6B, Chicago blue G, Chicago blue RW, chlorazol blue 3G, Columbia black B, congo blue 2B, congo fast blue B, cotton red 10B, diamine blue RW, diamine brilliant blue G, diamine pure blue, dianisidin blue, dianil blue G, diazo colors, diazamine B, diazurin B, direct black B, direct blue B, direct violet BB, heliotrope B, heliotrope 2B, indazurin P, indazurin BB, indazurin GM, indazurin 5GM, oxamine black RR, oxamine blue B, sky blue, trisulphon blue B, trisulphon brown GG.

Starting point (Brit. 285504) in making nitro dyestuffs with—  
Alphachloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.  
Alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene-6-sulphonic acid.  
Alphachloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonic acid.  
Potassium alphachloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.  
Potassium alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene-6-sulphonate.  
Potassium alphachloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Reagent in producing—  
Azo colors on fabrics.

**Orthodiazocinnamic Acid**

French: Acide d'orthodiazocinnamyle, Acide orthodiazocinnamique.  
German: Orthodiazozimsäure.

**Chemical**  
Starting point in making—  
Orthochlorocinnamic acid.

**Orthodibenzylaminophenol**

**Petroleum**  
Gum inhibitor (U. S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—  
Motor fuels.

**Orthodichlorobenzene**

German: Orthodichlorbenzol.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—  
Freeing hydrochloric acid from arsenic.  
Starting point in making various organic chemicals.

**Dye**

Diluent (German 439467) in making—  
Condensation products of benzanthrones.

**Miscellaneous**

Cleansing and polishing agent for—  
Brass.  
Solvent for various purposes.

**Orthodichlorobenzene Sulphonamide**

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Suggested for use as—  
Fungicide, pesticide.

**Miscellaneous**

Suggested for use as—  
Bleaching agent.

**Textile**

Suggested for use as—  
Delustering agent, treatment assistant.



**Orthodichlorobenzene Sulphonchloride**

*Miscellaneous*  
Suggested for use as—  
Bleaching agent.

**Orthodichlorobenzene Sulphondichloramide**

*Disinfectant*  
Suggested for use as—  
Oil-soluble disinfectant.

**Orthodichlorobenzene Sulphonsodiocloramide**

*Disinfectant*  
Suggested for use as—  
Disinfectant.

*Miscellaneous*  
Suggested for use as—  
Bleaching agent.

**Orthodinitrobenzene**

Synonyms: Orthodinitrobenzol.  
German: Orthodinitriertbenzol.

*Chemical*  
Reagent in—  
Organic synthesis.  
Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, synthetic perfumes, synthetic pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*  
Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Perfume*  
Starting point in making—

**Orthoethylidene-Cyclohexanone**  
German: Ortho-äthylidincyclohexanon.

*Chemical*  
Starting point in making intermediates for perfumes (Brit. 264830).

*Perfumery*  
Ingredient (Brit. 264830) of—  
Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Orthohydroxydiphenylmethane**

*Glue and Gelatin*  
Preservative (Brit. 396737) for—  
Glue and gelatin to prevent attack by mikro-organisms.

**Orthohydroxyquinolin Sulphate**

*Chemical*  
Reagent in—  
Organic synthesis.  
*Pharmaceutical*  
Ingredient (U. S. 2010512) of—  
Antiseptic, consisting of admixture in equal parts with the sodium salt of diphenyldiazo-orthoethoxyaminophenolorthoaminobenzoic acid.

**Orthohydroxytriphenylmethane**

*Chemical*  
Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.  
*Dye*  
Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Orthomethylaminophenol**

*Chemical*  
As an intermediate.  
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 397914) for—  
Chlorinated hydrocarbons.

**Orthomethylcyclohexanol Adipate**

Synonyms: Methylhexalin adipate, Methylhexalin adipate, Orthomethylcyclohexanol adipin ester, Orthomethylcyclohexyl adipate, Orthomethylcyclohexyl adipinate.  
French: Adipate de méthylehexaline, Adipate méthylehexalinique, Adipate de orthométhylecyclohexyle, Adipate orthométhylecyclohexylique.  
German: Adipinsäureorthomethylcyclohexylester, Adipinsäureorthomethylcyclohexyl, Adipinsäureorthomethylcyclohexyl, Orthomethylcyclohexyladipat, Orthomethylcyclohexyladipat.  
Spanish: Adipato de orthometilciclohexil.  
Italian: Adipato di orthometilcicloessile.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (German 406013) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Orthomethylethylbenzene**

French: Benzène orthométhyle et éthyle, Benzène orthométhyllique et éthyllique.  
German: Orthomethylethylbenzol.

*Chemical*  
Starting point in making—  
Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*  
Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*  
Solvent (Brit. 269960) in making—  
Dye liquors and printing pastes for use on acetate rayon and materials containing it.

—, *Finishing*  
Solvent (Brit. 269960) in making—  
Stenciling preparations for use on acetate rayon and materials containing it.

**Orthomonobenzyaminobenzylium-sulphonic Acid**

*Dye*  
Intermediate (Brit. 447067) in making—  
Dyes containing one or more aryl residues carrying one or more alkylsulphonic groups directly combined to the nucleus.

**Orthonitrobenzidine**

French: Orthonitrobenzidine.

*Dye*  
Starting point in making—  
Anthracene red.

**Orthonitrodiphenyl Ether**

*Plastics*  
Ingredient (Brit. 398091) of—  
Dinitrotoluene-dinitrobenzene solvent mixture used for dissolving a polymerized vinyl halide to produce a resilient, rubber-like gel.

**Orthonitrometatolulyl Chloride**

French: Chloro-orthonitrometatolyle, Chlorure d'orthonitrometatolyle, Chlorure orthonitrometatolyl-ique.  
German: Chlornitrometatolul, Orthonitrometatolul-chlorid.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 278037) in making synthetic drugs with—  
Alkoxynaphthylamine-sulphonic acids, alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid, alphanaphthylamine-3:6:8-trisulphonic acid, alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthenetrisulphonic acids, 2:8-aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, 1:8-aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, 1:5-aminonaphthol-7-sulphonic acid, bromonaphthylaminesulphonic acids, chloronaphthylaminesulphonic acids, iodonaphthylaminesulphonic acids.

**Orthonitroparatolulyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'orthonitroparatolyle, Chlorure d'orthonitroparatolyl-ique.  
German: Chlororthonitroparatolul, Orthonitroparatolulchlorid.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 278037) in making synthetic drugs with—  
Alkoxynaphthylamine sulphonic acids, 4-aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthenetrisulphonic acid, 1:8-aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, 2:8-aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, 1:5-aminonaphthol-7-sulphonic acid, bromonaphthylaminesulphonic acids, chloronaphthylaminesulphonic acids, iodonaphthylaminesulphonic acids, 1-naphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid, 1-naphthylamine-3:6:8-trisulphonic acid, 1-naphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

**Orthonitrophenyl-1-Benzothiazylselenosulphide****Rubber**

Nonscorching accelerator (Brit. 441653) in—  
Vulcanizing.

**Ortho-oxyquinolin**

Synonyms: Carbostyryl, Oxy-8-quinolin, Quinophenol.  
German: Ortho-oxychinolin, Oxychinolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ethoxyanabenzoylaminoquinolin (analgen).  
Ortho-oxyquinolin sulphate (quinosal).  
Ortho-oxyquinolinmetasulphonic acid (quinaseptol).  
Oxyquinaseptol (diaphtherin).

**Ortho-oxyquinolin Sulphate**

Synonyms: Sunoxol.  
French: Sulfate d'ortho-oxyquinoline.  
German: Orthohydroxychinolinsulfat, Schwefelsäures-ortho-oxychinolin.

**Food**

Preservative in—

Food products, candies.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Preservative for serums.

**Orthophenetoleazoalphanaphthylamine****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 248946) in making azo dyestuffs with di-2:3-oxynaphthoyl derivatives of—

Meta-m'-diaminoazoxybenzene, meta-m'-diamino-para-p'-dimethylazoxybenzene, meta-m'-diamino-para-p'-dimethoxyazobenzene, meta-m'-diamino-para-p'-dimethoxyazoxybenzene, para-p'-diaminoazobenzene, para-p'-diaminoazoxybenzene.

**Orthosulphomethyl-normal-phenyltaurine****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 447067) in making—

Dyes containing one or more aryl residues carrying one or more alkylsulphonic groups directly combined to the nucleus.

**Orthosulphonbenzoic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate in making—

Dyestuffs, sulphone phthalein indicators.

**Pharmaceutical**

Starting point (U. S. 1863268) in making—

Hydroxymercuri-derivatives of resorcinol iodinated sulphophthaleins, suggested for use as antiseptics and germicides.

**Orthosulphoparadiethylaminobenzaldehyde****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic synthesis.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 481652) in making—

Acid wool dyestuffs (yellow) by condensing with malonic dinitrile in the presence of piperidin.  
Acid wool dyestuffs (red) by condensing with hydroxythionaphthene.  
Acid wool dyestuffs (orange) by condensing with 5-methylbeta-cumaronone.

**Orthotoluidinmethylenorthocresotinic Acid**

French: Acide d'orthotoluidinéméthylèneorthocrésotinique.

German: Orthotoluidinmethylenorthokresotinsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 256203) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Acetyl H acid, alphanaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, alphanaphthol-3:8-disulphonic acid.

**Orthotoluidin-4-sulphonanilide****Dye**

Intermediate in—

Dye syntheses.

Starting point (Brit. 425839) in making—

Water-insoluble azo dyes for use as red pigments for rubber, by coupling with orthoanisidine.

**Orthotoluquinone Chloroimide**

French: Chloroimide d'orthotoluquinone.

German: Orthotoluchinonchlorimid.

**Agriculture**

Disinfectant (Brit. 340500) in treating—  
Various seed grains.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Orthotolyldiguanide****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Rubber vulcanization accelerator with heptaldehyde and oeanthanic acid (Brit. 249113).

**Orthotolyl-Mustard Oil****Chemical**

Starting point (U. S. 1730536) in making—

Paradimethylaminophenylorthotolylguanidin from para-aminodimethylanilin.

**Orthotolylphenyl Ketone****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic synthesis.

**Rubber**

Retardant (Brit. 426649) of—

Vulcanization of rubber mixes containing sulphur and an accelerator, in the initial stages.

**Orthotritolylphosphin Oxide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 326137) in making pharmaceuticals and mothproofing and insect-exterminating compounds with the aid of—

Alphahydroxyphenyl-3:4-dicarboxylic acid dibutyl ester, Alphamethyl-3:3-hydroxy-6-isopropylbenzene, Alphamethyl-3-hydroxy-4-isopropyl-6-chlorobenzene, Alphanaphthol, 4-benzylphenol, betanaphthol, 6-chloro-2-cresol, 3-chloro-4-cresol, 2:6-dichlorophenol, 2:4-dichlorophenol, 2-isobutyl-4-chlorophenol, metacresol, metahydroxy liethylanilin, 4-normal-butylphenol, orthochlorophenol, orthocresol, parachlorophenol, paracresol, parahydroxybenzoic acid ethyl ester, parahydroxybenzaldehyde, paranitrophenol, phenol, pyrocatechin monoethyl ether, resorcinol, symmetrical xylene, 2:4:6-trichlorophenol, ar-tetrahydrobetanaphthol, thymol.

**Osmic Oxide**

Synonyms: Osmic acid, Osmic anhydride, Osmic tetroxide, Perosmic anhydride, Perosmic oxide.

Latin: Acidicum osmicum.

French: Acide osmique, Anhydride osmique, Peroxyde osmique, Peroxyde d'osmium.

German: Osmiumsäure, Osmiumtetroxyd, Ueberosmiumsäureanhydrid.

Spanish: Acido osmico, Anhidrato de osmico, Peroxido osmico, Superoxido osmico.

Italian: Acido osmico, Anidrato osmico.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analyzing adrenalin.

Making microchemical analyses and tests for fatty and nerve substances.

Testing for idican in urine.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids by the reductions of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluene, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracycene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzaquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde, or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

**Osmic Oxide (Continued)**

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).  
 Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).  
 Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).  
 Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations which are used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction.  
 Piperidin from pyridin, pyrrolidin from pyrrol, tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Osmium salts.

**Gas**

Reagent in making—  
 Gas mantles.

**Miscellaneous**

Fixative in technical histology and microscopy.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested as a caustic in medicine and also for the treatment of neuralgia and epilepsy.

**Photographic**

Reagent in various processes.

**Oxalic Acid**

Latin: Acidum oxalicum.  
 French: Acide carbonéux, Acide oxalique.  
 German: Kleeäure.  
 Italian: Acido ossalico.

**Analysis****Used as—**

Dehydrating agent in condensations, microchemical reagent, reagent in various processes, reducing agent, solvent.

**Brewing**

Cleansing agent for—  
 Brewery equipment.

**Chemical****Acidifying agent for—**

Hydrogen peroxide to prevent alkaline reaction in purified product.

**Catalyst in making—**

Alphanaphthylamine-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Borneol and isoborneol fatty acid esters (Brit. 250255).  
 Manganous nitrate.

**Precipitating agent for—**

Rare earth oxides.

**Purification agent in making—**

Aluminum sulphate, pure, bleaching powders (German 567725), cream of tartar, glycerin, synthetic acetic acid, tartaric acid.

**Reagent in making—**

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone-3-sulphonic acid, alphanaphthofluoran, allyl alcohol, amyl formate, benzoic anhydride, caprylene, camphor (German 134553), coumarin, dextrin, pure; ethyl formate, formic acid, glycollic acid, ionin, malonic acid, metachlorobenzaldehyde, naphthionic acid, orthochlorobenzaldehyde, parosolic acid, phosphorus acid, phosphorus oxybromide, phenylethyl anhydride, pyrazolon, quina-zarin, uranium oxide, black; vanadyl sulphate.

**Reducing agent in making—**

Gold pigments used as decorative agents on fine china-ware.

**Solvent for—**

Milori blue.

**Solvent in making—**

Chrome green.

**Starting point in making—**

Aluminum oxalate, ammonium binoxalate, ammonium oxalate, antimony oxalate, bornyl oxalate, cuprous oxalate, cyclohexanol oxalate, dibutyl oxalate, diisoamyl oxalate, di-isobutyl oxalate, diphenyl ortho-oxalate (German 226231), ferrous oxalate, ferrous, potassium oxalate.

Glyoxylic acid (German 163842, 194038, 210673, 239312, 243746).

Isobornyl oxalate, lead oxalate, magnesium oxalate, manganous oxalate, metacresol oxalate (German 229143), nickel oxalate, potassium binoxalate, potassium oxalate, potassium tetroxalate, sodium binoxalate, sodium oxalate, stannous oxalate, strontium oxalate, thorium oxalate, titanium-ammonium oxalate, zinc oxalate, zirconium oxalate.

Various other simple and compound oxalates.

**Ceramics****Suspension agent for—**

Glaze mixtures.

**Dye**

Condensing agent in making various intermediates.

**Reagent in making—**

Anilin blue, aurin, acridin orange NO, carbazol blue (German 134983), dyestuff mixtures (for household use), diaminoacridin, malachite green, safranin.

**Explosives and Matches****Bleaching agent for—**

Cotton linters.

**Ingredient of—**

Match-head compositions, pyrotechnic compositions.

**Fats and Oils****Purifying agent in making—**

Stearin.

**Food**

Reagent (German 108880) in making—

Degraded protein food.

**Starting point in making—**

Artificial apple flavor.

**Fuel****Cleaning agent for—**

Anthracite.

**Ingredient of—**

Fuel compositions (added to promote combustion).

**Gas****Precipitating agent for—**

Rare earth oxides in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles.

**Germicide****Ingredient of—**

Cresol disinfectant (German 229143).  
 Phenol disinfectant (German 224812, 226231).  
 Seed disinfectant, various germicides.

**Glues and Adhesives.**

Reagent (German 121422, 122018) in making—  
 Pectin glues from desaccharified beet cuttings.

**Oxalic Acid (Continued)****Ink**

Reagent in making—  
Blue ink, copying ink, hematoxylin writing inks, printing ink, writing ink.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of various insecticidal compositions.

**Laundering**

Reagent for—  
Removing old laundry markings from clothes.  
Removing rust and ink stains from clothes.

**Leather**

Disinfectant for—  
Hides, skins.  
Ingredient (Brit. 255566) of—  
Sulphite cellulose waste liquor solutions used in the pre-treatment of hides or pelts before tanning.  
Reagent in—  
Tanning.  
Solvent (French 498761) in—  
Recovery of chromium from chromed leather.

**Metallurgical**

Cleansing agent for—  
Brass and other metals.  
Ingredient of—  
Compositions used to cleanse the surface of iron before it is lead-coated (German 591116).  
Electrolytes used in electroplating aluminum.  
Flux used in autogeneous soldering of aluminum bronze (French 574392).  
Gilding compositions for nickel, iron, steel, and silver (German 134428).

**Miscellaneous**

Bleaching agent for—  
Straw hats, braids, and the like.  
Straw and reeds.  
Ingredient of—  
Fire-extinguishing composition along with sodium bicarbonate and saponin.  
Floor-cleansing and polishing compositions (Brit. 255101).  
Ink eradicators.  
Linoleum-cleansing and polishing compositions (Brit. 255101).  
Metal-polishing compositions.  
Tattoo-removing solutions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (French 603360) of—  
Compositions used for renovating surfaces after the paint has been removed.

**Paper**

As a reagent.  
**Pharmaceutical**  
In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Suggested for use (poisonous) as emmenagog, expectorant, sedative.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—  
Gallic acid-iron solution used for developing paper.  
Solutions used for argentotype papers.  
Standard iron solutions for making platinum photographic paper.  
Solubilizing agent for—  
Blue coloring matter in making blueprint paper.

**Plastics**

Reagent in making—  
Celluloid.

**Printing**

Coating agent for—  
Chemically treated paper in photo-mechanical printing.  
Polishing agent for—  
Lithographic stones.  
Reagent in—  
Process engraving.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 316323) in making—  
Artificial resins.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—  
Rubber batches.

**Sanitation**

Digestant for—  
Sludge.  
Reagent in—  
Formaldehyde disinfection (German 189960).

**Sugar**

Reagent in making—  
Glucose from starch by the Dutch process.

**Textile**

—, **Bleaching**  
As a bleaching agent.  
—, **Dyeing**  
Accelerating agent for—  
Chromium salts in wool chroming.  
As a mordant.  
Fixing agent for—  
Chromium fluoride mordant in wool dyeing.  
Ingredient of—  
Bath in alum-developing process, bath in cochineal scarlet dyeing.  
Reducing agent in—  
Chrome mordant bath.  
—, **Miscellaneous**  
Bleaching agent for—  
Cotton linters.  
Impregnating agent for—  
Cotton fabric in making buckram cloth.  
Rust and ink stain eradicator.

**Printing**

Accelerator in—  
Mordant printing.  
Developing agent for—  
Anilin black.  
Ingredient of—  
Bath for discharging indigo, nitroso blue paste, nitroso blue slop-pudding bath, steam blue printing paste.  
Reagent in—  
Calico printing.  
Substitute for—  
Tartaric acid in making chromic acid discharge.  
Thickener for—  
Pastes containing Persian berries extract, tin, and aluminum.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—  
Bleaching solutions, cleansing solutions, fireproofing compositions (German 162212).

**Oxalyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'oxalyle, Chlorure oxalylique.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 265224) in making—  
Normal paratoluenesulpho derivatives of 4-methylisatin.  
Normal paratoluenesulpho derivatives of 6-methylisatin.  
Normal paratoluenesulpho-5-methylisatin.  
Paratoluenesulpho derivatives of 5-methyl-4-chloroisatin.  
Paratoluenesulpho derivatives of 5-methyl-6-chloroisatin.  
Paratoluenesulpho-1:8-naphthisatin.

**Oxanilide****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Orthonitroanisidin.

**2<sup>4</sup>-Oxo-2<sup>8</sup>-methobutylcyclohexane**

German: 2<sup>4</sup>-Oxo-2<sup>8</sup>-methobutylzyklohexan.

**Perfume**

Ingredient (Brit. 347052) of perfume compositions containing—  
Ambrette musk, artificial jasmine oil, benzyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, bergamot oil, cinnamic alcohol, cumarin, heliotropin, hydroxycitronellal, ionone, methylionone, phenylethyl alcohol, orange oil, sandalwood oil, ylang-ylang oil.

**1-Oxy-4-aminoanthraquinone**

Synonyms: Alphaoxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.  
German: 1-Oxy-4-aminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 261139) in making dyestuffs with—  
Dimethylanilin, pyridin, quinolin.

**3-Oxy-4-aminobenzene-1-arsinic Acid**

French: Acide de 3-oxye-4-aminobenzène-1-arsénieux.  
German: 3-Oxy-4-aminobenzol-1-arsinigsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Benzoxazolonarsonic acid (German 439605).

**1-Oxy-2-bromo-4-benzylaminoanthraquinone**

French: 1-Oxye-2-bromo-4-benzyleaminoanthraquinone.

German: 1-Oxy-2-brom-4-benzylaminoanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 268542) in making wool dyestuffs with—

Ammonium sulphite, potassium sulphite, sodium sulphite.

**Oxybutyric Acid**

Synonyms: Aldol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Cyanin, isocyanin, 2-methylquinolin (quinaldin), rubber vulcanization accelerator by reaction with anilin (Brit. 259933).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**4'-Oxy-3'-carboxy-2-aminodiphenylsulphonemethylpyrazolone**

French: 4'-Oxye-3'-carboxye-2-aminodiphényle-sulphone-méthylepyrazolone.

German: 4'-Oxy-3'-carboxy-2-aminodiphenylsulfon-methylpyrazolon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 306843) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, alphanaphthylaminesulphonic acid, anilin, anilinsulphonic acid, betanaphthylamine, betanaphthylaminesulphonic acid, 4-chloro-4-toluidin, cresylsulphonamide, cresylsulphonanilide, metacresidin, metacresidinsulphonic acid, metanaphthylamine, metanaphthylaminesulphonic acid, metaphenylenediamine, metaphenylenediaminesulphonic acid, metatoluidin, metatoluidinsulphonic acid, metaxylidin, metaxylidinsulphonic acid, naphthylsulphonamide, naphthylsulphonanilide, orthocresidin, orthocresidinsulphonic acid, orthonaphthylamine, orthonaphthylaminesulphonic acid, orthophenylenediamin, orthophenylenediaminsulphonic acid, orthotoluidin, orthotoluidinsulphonic acid, orthoxylidin, orthoxylidinsulphonic acid, paracresidin, paracresidinsulphonic acid, paranaphthylamine, paranaphthylaminesulphonic acid, paraphenylenediamine, paraphenylenediaminesulphonic acid, paratoluidin, paratoluidinsulphonic acid, paraxylidin, paraxylidinsulphonic acid, phenylsulphonamide, phenylsulphonanilide, tolylsulphonamide, tolylsulphonanilide, xylylsulphonamide, xylylsulphonanilide.

**4'-Oxy-3'-carboxy-2-aminodiphenylsulphonylpyrazolone-carboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de 4'-oxye-3'-carboxye-2-aminodiphénylesulphonylpyrazolonecarbonique, Acide de 4'-oxye-3'-carboxye-2-aminodiphénylesulphonylpyrazolonecarboxylique.

German: 4'-Oxy-3'-carboxy-2-aminodiphenylsulphonylpyrazoloncarbonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 306843) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, alphanaphthylaminesulphonic acid, anilin, anilin-3-sulphonic acid, betanaphthylamine, betanaphthylaminesulphonic acid, 2-chloro-4-toluidin, metacresidin, metacresidinsulphonic acid, metaphenylamine, metaphenylaminesulphonic acid, metatoluidin, metatoluidinsulphonic acid, metaxylidin, metaxylidinsulphonic acid, naphthylsulphonamide, naphthylsulphonanilide, orthocresidin, orthocresidinsulphonic acid, orthophenylamine, orthophenylaminesulphonic acid, orthotoluidin, orthotoluidinsulphonic acid, orthoxylidin, orthoxylidinsulphonic acid, paracresidin, paracresidinsulphonic acid, paraphenylamine, paraphenylaminesulphonic acid, paratoluidin, paratoluidinsulphonic acid, paraxylidin, paraxylidinsulphonic acid, phenylsulphonamide, phenylsulphonanilide, tolylsulphonamide, tolylsulphonanilide, xylylsulphonamide, xylylsulphonanilide.

**4'-Oxy-3'-carboxy-2-aminodiphenylsulphon-4-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 4'-oxye-3'-carboxye-2-aminodiphénylesulphon-4-sulphonique.

German: 4'-Oxy-3'-carboxy-2-aminodiphenylsulfon-4-sulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 306843) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, alphanaphthylaminesulphonic acid, anilin, anilin-3-sulphonic acid, betanaphthylamine, betanaphthylaminesulphonic acid, 2-chloro-4-toluidin, metacresidin, metacresidinsulphonic acid, metaphenylamine, metaphenylaminesulphonic acid, metatoluidin, metatoluidinsulphonic acid, metaxylidin, metaxylidinsulphonic acid, naphthylsulphonamide, naphthylsulphonanilide, orthocresidin, orthocresidinsulphonic acid, orthophenylamine, orthophenylaminesulphonic acid, orthotoluidin, orthotoluidinsulphonic acid, orthoxylidin, orthoxylidinsulphonic acid, paracresidin, paracresidinsulphonic acid, paraphenylamine, paraphenylaminesulphonic acid, paratoluidin, paratoluidinsulphonic acid, paraxylidin, paraxylidinsulphonic acid, tolylsulphonamide, tolylsulphonanilide, xylylsulphonamide, xylylsulphonanilide.

**4-Oxy-3-carboxybenzenesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-oxye-3-carboxylbenzènesulphinique.

German: 4-Oxy-3-carboxylbenzolsulphinsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point in making diarylsulphone dyestuffs with— 2:5-Diaminoanisol, 2:5-diaminophenetole, paraphenylenediamine.

**Oxycholesterol****Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient (U. S. 2013524) of—

Nasal medicament comprising an emulsion of water and oxycholesterol, with water in the discontinuous phase and oxycholesterol in the continuous phase and having a water-soluble medicament, such as hexylresorcinol, dissolved in the water and an oil-soluble medicament, such as trichlorobutanol or menthol, dissolved in the oxycholesterol.

**4-Oxy-4:6-dichloro-2-benzoic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-oxye-4:6-dichloro-2-benzoïque.

German: 4-Oxy-4:6-dichlor-2-benzoesäure.

**Leather**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 274425) in treating— Skins.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent in treating— Felt, feathers, furs, hair.

**Textile****—, Finishing**

Mothproofing agent in treating— Wool.

**Oxyethylpyridinium Chlorostearate****Paper**

Reagent (Brit. 396992) for—

Increasing the fastness to water of dyestuffs on paper half-stuff, particularly half-stuff dyed a vivid green with benzyl green B.

**Oxygen**

French: Oxygène.

German: Sauerstoff.

Italian: Ossigeno.

**Analysis**

Reagent in the chemical laboratory.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Sulphuric acid by the contact process (used in the place of air for admixture with sulphur dioxide to be catalytically converted into sulphur trioxide).

Starting point in making—

Ozone, ozonized air.

Starting point in recovering—

Argon.

**Distillation**

Reagent in treating—

Distilled liquors of various sorts in order to hasten their maturing.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Explosive called "oxyliquite."

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in—

Thickening oils.

**Oxygen (Continued)****Food****Ingredient of—**

Vinegar mash (added in small amounts for the purpose of stimulating the mycoderma bacteria so as to increase the rate of acetification).

**Fuel****Reagent in—**

Activating combustion of low grade fuels.  
Effecting more efficient utilization of various fuels.

**Gas****Reagent in making—**

Illuminating gas of high calorific power.

**Reagent in—**

Purifying coal gas and coke oven gas (used as an assistant in the removal of the sulphur compounds contained in these gases).

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Reagent in—**

Treating various oils in order to thicken them.

**Metallurgical****In welding and cutting—**

In combination with acetylene to give the oxyacetylene flame.

In combination with hydrogen to give the oxyhydrogen flame.

In combination with illuminating gas to give a flame of high temperature.

**Reagent in—**

Operating converters, roasting blends and various ores.

**Miscellaneous****As a general bleaching agent—**

For dental work, for revivifying the air in crowded halls, for various oxidizing purposes, in anesthesia, in diving bells and caissons, in resuscitation, in submarine vessels.

**Paint and Varnish****Reagent in—**

Treating varnishes and oils, used in their manufacture, in order to thicken them.

**Paper****Reagent in—**

Bleaching paper pulps, resulting in the production of white fibers and effecting economy in the consumption of chlorine bleach.

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Wine****Reagent in—**

Treating wines in order to hasten their maturing.

**1-Oxynaphthalene-4:8-disulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Beta-oxynaphthalene-4:8-disulphonic acid.

French: Acide bétaoxynaphthalène-4:8-disulphonique.

German: Beta-oxynaphthalin-4:8-bisulphonsäure.

**Dye****Starting point (Brit. 249884) in making—**

A 20 dyestuffs with beta-amino-1-oxynaphthalene-4:8-disulphonic acid or 4-nitro-2-amino-1-phenol.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoic Alphanaphthylamide**

French: Alphanaphthylamide 2:3-oxynaphthoïque.

German: 2:3-Oxynaphthoealphanaphthylamid.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Intermediates.

**Dye****Starting point in making various dyestuffs.****Textile****—, Dyeing****Coupling agent (Brit. 319247) in dyeing yarns and fabrics with the aid of—**

Allyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Amyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Butyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Ethyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Heptyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Hexyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Isoallyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Isoamyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Isobutyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Isopropyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Methyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Pentyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Propyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Various alkyl esters of 5-chloro-2-aminol-1-benzoic acid.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoic Anilide**

French: Anilide de 2:3-oxynaphthoïque.

German: 2:3-Oxynaphthoeanilid.

**Textile****—, Dyeing and Printing**

Reagent (Brit. 310779) in dyeing and printing and stenciling materials containing cellulose esters and ethers, with the aid of—

4-Acetylaminobenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

Alpha-amino-4-acetylaminonaphthalene.

Alpha-amino-4-acetylthraquinone.

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-4-bromoanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-2-methoxynaphthalene.

Alpha-amino-2-methylanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-3-para-toluenesulphonaminobenzene.

Alphanaphthylamine, alpha-4-oxyanthraquinone, amino-

azobenzene, aminoazonaphthalene, aminoazotoluene.

4-Aminobenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

4-Aminodiphenyl, 4-aminodiphenyl ether, 4-aminodiphenylmethane.

1-(4'-Amino)phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolon.

Anilin, benzeneazoalphanaphthylamine, benzidin, beta-

naphthylamine.

8-Chloroalphanaphthylamine.

4-Chloronaphthalene-azo-alpha-amino-2-methoxynaph-

thalene.

4-Chloro-2-nitro-4'-aminoazobenzene.

1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:8-Diaminoanthraquinone.

4:4'-Diaminoazobenzene.

4:4'-Diaminodiphenylmethane.

Dianisidin, dihydrothioparatoluidin.

4-Dimethylamino-4'-aminoazobenzene.

2:4-Dinitrobenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

2:4-Dinitro-3':6'-dimethyl-4'-aminoazobenzene.

3:5-Dinitro-2-oxybenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

Metanitroparatoluidin, metatoluidin.

4-Methoxy-4'-aminoazobenzene.

2-Methoxybenzeneazo-alpha-alphanaphthylamine.

1:5-Naphthylenediamine.

4-Nitro-4'-aminoazobenzene.

2-Nitro-2':4'-dimethyl-4'-aminoazobenzene.

4-Nitro-2'-methoxybenzene-azoalphanaphthylamine.

4-Nitro-1-naphthylamine, orthoanisidin, orthochloro-

anilin, para-aminoacetanilide, paranitranilin, para-

nitro-orthoanisidin.

4-Phenoxy-2'-methyl-4'-aminoazobenzene.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoic Betanaphthylamide****Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Intermediates.

**Dye****Starting point in making various dyestuffs.****Textile****Coupling agent (Brit. 319247) in dyeing yarns and fabrics**

with the aid of—

Allyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Amyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Butyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Ethyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Heptyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Hexyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Isoallyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Isoamyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Isobutyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Isopropyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Methyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Pentyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Propyl 5-bromo-2-amino-1-benzoate.

Various alkyl esters or 5-chloro-2-amino-1-benzoic acid.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoic 5'-Chloro-2'-anisidide**

French: 5'-Chloro-2'-anisidide, 2:3-Oxynaphthoïque.

German: 2:3-Oxynaphthoe-5'-chlor-2'-anisidid.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye****Starting point (Brit. 301410) in making azo dyestuffs and lakes with the aid of—**

Alpha-amino-2-cyano-4-chlorobenzene.

Alpha-amino-2-cyano-5-chlorobenzene.

Alpha-amino-3-cyano-6-chlorobenzene.

Alpha-amino-2-cyano-5-methylbenzene.

Alpha-amino-3-cyano-2-methylbenzene.

Alpha-amino-2:4-dimethyl-5-cyanobenzene.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoic Metanitrilide**

French: Métanitrilide de 2:3-oxynaphthoïque.

German: 2:3-Oxynaphthoemetanitrilid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile****—, Dyeing and Printing**

Reagent (Brit. 310779) in dyeing and printing and stenciling materials containing cellulose esters and ethers, with the aid of—

4-Acetylaminobenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

Alpha-amino-4-acetylaminonaphthalene.

Alpha-amino-4-acetylanthraquinone.

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-4-bromoanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-2-methoxynaphthalene.

Alpha-amino-2-methylanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-3-paratoluenesulphonaminobenzene.

Alphanaphthylamin, alpha-4-oxyanthraquinone, amino-

azobenzene, aminoazonaphthalene, aminoazotoluene.

4-Aminobenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

4-Aminodiphenyl, 4-aminodiphenyl ether, 4-aminodi-

phenylamine.

1-(4'-Amino)phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolon.

Anilin, benzeneazoalphanaphthylamine, benzidin.

Betanaphthylamine, 8-chloroalphanaphthylamine.

4-Chloronaphthaleneazoalphanaphthylamine-2-methoxynaph-

thalene.

4-Chloro-2-nitro-4'-aminoazobenzene.

1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone, 1:8-diaminoanthraquinone,

4:4'-Diaminoazobenzene, 4:4'-Diaminodiphenylmeth-

ane, dianisidin, dihydrothioparatoluidin.

4-Dimethylamino-4'-aminoazobenzene.

2:4-Dinitrobenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

2:4-Dinitro-3':6-dimethyl-4'-aminoazobenzene.

3:5-Dinitro-2-oxybenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

Metanitroparatoluidin, metatoluidin.

4-Methoxy-4'-aminoazobenzene.

2-Methoxybenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

1:5-Naphthylenediamine.

4-Nitroalphanaphthylamine.

4-Nitro-4'-aminoazobenzene.

2-Nitro-2:4-dimethyl-4'-aminoazobenzene.

4-Nitro-2-methoxybenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

Orthoanisidin, orthochloroanilin, para-aminoacetanilide,

paranitranilin, paranitro-orthoanisidin.

4-Phenoxy-2'-methyl-4'-aminoazobenzene.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoic-4'-methoxyanilide**

French: 4'-Méthoxyanilide de 2:3-oxynaphthoïque.

German: 2:3-Oxynaphthoe-4-methoxyanilid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 301410) in making azo dyestuffs and

lakes with—

Alpha-amino-2-cyano-4-chlorobenzene.

Alpha-amino-2-cyano-5-chlorobenzene.

Alpha-amino-3-cyano-6-chlorobenzene.

Alpha-amino-2-cyano-5-methylbenzene.

Alpha-amino-3-cyano-2-methylbenzene.

Alpha-amino-2:4-dimethyl-5-cyanobenzene.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoic Para-anisidide**

French: Para-anisidide de 2:3-oxynaphthoïque.

German: 2:3-Oxynaphthoe-para-anisidid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 310779) in dyeing, printing, and stenciling materials containing cellulose esters or ethers, with the aid of—

4-Acetylaminobenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

Alpha-amino-4-acetylaminonaphthalene.

Alpha-amino-4-acetylanthraquinone.

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-4-bromoanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-2-methoxyanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-2-methylanthraquinone.

Alpha-amino-3-paratoluenesulphonaminobenzene.

Alphanaphthylamine, alpha-4-oxyanthraquinone, ami-

noazobenzene, aminoazonaphthalene, aminoazotoluene.

4-Aminobenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

4-Aminodiphenyl, 4-aminodiphenyl ether, 4-aminodi-

phenylamine.

1-(4'-Amino)phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolon.

Anilin, benzeneazoalphanaphthylamine, benzidin.

Betanaphthylamine, 8-chloroalphanaphthylamine.

4-Chloronaphthaleneazoalphanaphthylamine-2-methoxynaph-

thalene.

4-Chloro-2-nitro-4'-aminoazobenzene.

1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone, 1:8-diaminoanthraquinone,

4:4'-Diaminoazobenzene, 4:4'-diaminodiphenylmeth-

ane, dianisidin.

4-Dimethylamino-4'-aminoazobenzene.

2:4-Dinitrobenzenealphanaphthylamine.

2:4-Dinitro-2-oxybenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

2:4-Dinitro-3':6-dimethyl-4'-aminoazobenzene.

Metanitroparatoluidin, metatoluidin.

4-Methoxy-4'-aminoazobenzene.

2-Methoxybenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

1:5-Naphthylenediamine, 4-nitroalphanaphthylamine.

4-Nitro-4'-aminoazobenzene.

2-Nitro-2:4-dimethyl-4'-aminoazobenzene.

4-Nitro-2-methoxybenzeneazoalphanaphthylamine.

Orthoanisidin, orthochloroanilin, para-aminoacetanilide,

paranitranilin, paranitro-orthoanisidin.

4-Phenoxy-2'-methyl-4'-aminoazobenzene.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoic 2'-Toluidide**

French: 2'-Toluidide de 2:3-oxynaphthoïque.

German: 2:3-Oxynaphthoe-2'-toluidid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 301410) in making azo dyestuffs and

lakes with—

Alpha-amino-2-cyano-4-chlorobenzene.

Alpha-amino-2-cyano-5-chlorobenzene.

Alpha-amino-3-cyano-6-chlorobenzene.

Alpha-amino-2-cyano-5-methylbenzene.

Alpha-amino-3-cyano-2-methylbenzene.

Alpha-amino-2:4-dimethyl-5-cyanobenzene.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoic-3-toluidide**

French: 2:3-Oxynaphthoïque-3-toluidide.

German: 2:3-Oxynaphthoe-3-toluidid.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 279146) in making dyestuffs with—

3-Amino-4-chlorodiphenylsulphone.

3'-Amino-4'-methylbenzoyl-4-chloro-2-toluidin.

2-Aminotoluene-4-sulpho(normal)-methylanilide.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoic-4-toluidide**

French: 4-Toluidide de 2:3-oxynaphthoïque.

German: 2:3-Oxynaphthoe-4-toluidid.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 279146) in making azo dyestuffs

with—

2-Aminotolyl-4-phenylsulphone.

3'-Amino-4'-methylbenzoyl-4-chloro-2-toluidine.

3:3'-Diamino-4:4'-ditolylketone.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoylamine**

French: 2:3-Oxynaphthoyleamide.

German: 2:3-Oxynaphthoylamid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 304441) in making azo dyestuffs

with—

Dimethyl sulphate, monochloroacetic acid.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoylbetanaphthylamine****Textile****—, Dyeing**

Reagent for—

Developed dyestuffs on cellulose acetate rayon (Brit. 262830).

**2:3-Oxynaphthoyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 2:3-oxynaphthoyle.

German: Chlor-2:3-oxynaphthoyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 305763) in making—

2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-anthranilyketone.

2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-anisilyketone.

2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-benzilyketone.

2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-cinnamylketone.

2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-cresilyketone.

**2:3-Oxynaphthoyl Chloride (Continued)**

- 2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-gallylketone.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-metanylketone.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-naphthylketone.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-phenylketone.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-phthalylketone.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-salicylketone.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-sulphanylketone.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-tolylketone.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-valerylketone.
- 2:3-Oxynaphthoyl 4'-xylylketone.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**2:3-Oxynaphthylaminohydroquinonedimethyl Ether**

German: 2:3-Oxynaphthylaminhydrochinondimethyl-  
aether.

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Reagent for—**

Developed dyestuffs on cellulose acetate rayon (Brit.  
262830).

**1-Oxy-4-para-toluidino-anthraquinone****Oils, Fats, Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow  
and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba  
wax, and others.

**4-Oxy-1-tertiarybutylbenzene**

French: 4-Oxy-1-tertiairebutylbenzène.

German: 4-Oxy-1-ternaerbutylbenzol.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1740854) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Ozokerite**

Synonyms: Fossil wax, Mineral wax, Native paraffin.

French: Cire minérale, Cire fossile, Ozocerite.

German: Mineralwachs, Ozokerit.

**Chemical**

For lining acid tanks and coating apparatus to avoid the  
corrosive action of acids.

Raw material in making—

Bottles used for holding and shipping hydrofluoric  
acid.

Starting point in making—

Ceresin wax, both in the white state and in the par-  
tially purified yellow condition.

Starting point (Brit. 287514) in making—

Aldehydes, alcohols, ketones, carboxylic acids, various  
oxidation products.

**Construction**

Waterproofing agent, used alone or in combination with  
other suitable substances (Brit. 287514), for treating—  
Brickwork, concrete, masonry.

Various structural materials characterized by porosity.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Insulating compositions used for various purposes.

Insulating compositions containing rubber.

Insulating agent in making—

Apparatus, cables, wires.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Compositions which are used for decorating fancy  
food products.

Raw material in making—

Artificial honeycombs.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Lithographic inks, printing inks, writing inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Finishing preparations, polishing compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for covering metals to provide pro-  
tection against moisture, acids, alkalis, and other  
corrosive substances.

In various electroplating processes.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for lining barrels and kegs.

Composition used in the manufacture of incandescent  
gas mantles.

Floor polishes, polishes of various sorts.

Preparations for making imitation alabaster statues.

Shoe polishes.

Raw material in making—

Candles, grease crayons, toys, wax figures.

Waterproofing agent (Brit. 287514), used either alone or

in compositions, for the treatment of—

Asbestos, strawboard.

Various porous materials that have to be made re-  
sistant to water.

**Oils and Fats**

Base of various lubricating compositions.

Ingredient of—

Axle greases, gun oils, special lubricants.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Preparations containing dry colors, special floor waxes.

Raw material in making—

Paints, varnishes, wood-fillers.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of carbon paper.

Emulsified sizing compositions (Brit. 287514).

Preparations used in making waxed paper.

Sizings for high-gloss paper.

**Perfume**

Raw material in making—

Pomades and other waxy products.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the preparation of acidproof  
coatings for plates in the electrotyping process.

Compositions used for making matrices in galvano-  
plastic work.

Process material in—

Lithography, photoengraving, process engraving.

**Rubber**

Filler in making—

Rubber compositions.

**Stone**

Waterproofing agent (Brit. 287514), used either alone or  
in admixture with other substances, for treating—

Artificial stone, natural stone.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of waxed cloth.

Compositions used for sizing linen and cotton fabrics.

Emulsified dressings (Brit. 287514).

Waterproofing compositions (Brit. 287514).

Waterproofing agent in treating—

Yarns and fabrics.

**Waxes and Resins**

Ingredient of—

Electrotypers' wax, sealing wax, shoemaker's wax.

Substitute for—

Beeswax, carnauba wax.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the treatment of furniture and  
of lumber used for parquet floorings.

**Palladium Oxide**

French: Oxyde palladeux.

German: Palladium oxydul.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in hydrogenation processes.

Oxidizing agent in making various chemicals.

Reagent in making—

Leptynol.

**Palmitic Acid Chloride****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 407956) in making pour-point im-  
provers for machine oils, gear oils, and other lubri-  
cants by condensing with—

Anilin, anthracene oil.

Aromatics obtained by destructive hydrogenation or by

dehydrogenation.

Benzene

Cracking gases containing gaseous olefins (ethylene,

propylene, and butylene).

Cyclic terpenes, ethylnaphthalene, liquid olefins, mid-

dle oil, naphthalene, naphthols, naphthylamines,

nitrate aromatics, phenols, tars, toluene, xylene.



**Palmitic Toluide***Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Petroleum*

Ingredient (U. S. 1853571) of—

Lubricating compositions containing mineral oils (added for the purpose of increasing the consistency of the lubricant and raising its melting point).

**Palmitone**

German: Palmiton.

*Chemical*

Reagent (Brit. 343098) in making—

Emulsions containing sulphuric esters of high molecular weight compounds, sulphonic acids of polynuclear compounds, hydroxyalkylamines, quaternary ammonium bases or salts.

Emulsions of various chemicals.

*Fats and Oils*

Reagent (Brit. 343098) in making—

Dispersions and emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils.

*Ink*

Reagent (Brit. 343098) in making—

Ink dispersions.

*Leather*

Reagent (Brit. 343098) in making—

Dressing compositions, polishing compositions, stuffing compositions, tanning compositions, treating compositions.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent (Brit. 343098) in making—

Cleansing, dispersing, emulsifying, and wetting compositions used for various purposes.

*Resins and Waxes*

Reagent (Brit. 343098) in making—

Emulsions and dispersions of waxes and resins.

*Soap*

Ingredient (Brit. 343098) of—

Washing and scouring compositions containing soaps.

*Textile*

—, *Dyeing*

Ingredient (Brit. 343098) of—

Dye baths.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient (Brit. 343098) of—

Finishing baths.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient (Brit. 343098) of—

Rayon-spinning baths and the like.

Wool-carbonizing solutions.

**Palmityl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de palmityle, Chlorure palmitique.

*Chemical*

Reagent in making—

Starch esters (U. S. 1651366).

**Palmitylhydroquinone***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Palmitylhydroxyethanesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide palmitylehydroxyethanesulphonique.

German: Palmitylhydroxyethansulfonsäure.

Spanish: Acido de palmitilhidroxietansulfonico.

Italian: Acido di palmitilidrossietansolfonico.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Acids, esters, and other derivatives.

*Leather*

As a tanning agent and lubricating agent (French 743517).

*Miscellaneous*

Tanning agent and lubricating agent (French 743517) in treating furs.

**Palmitylphloroglucinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Palmitylpyrocatechol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Palmitylpyrogallol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Palmitylresorcinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Palm Kernel Fat**

French: Graisse de palmiste.

German: Palmkernfett.

*Fats and Oils*

Ingredient of—

Fat compositions, to render them plastic and pliable (Brit. 269384).

*Food*

Ingredient of—

Baked products, butter substitutes, confectionery and candy, chocolate coatings, vegetarian foods.

*Perfumery*

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, pomades.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Soap*

Starting point in making—

Fine white soaps.

**Palm Oil**

Synonyms: Palm butter, Palm grease.

French: Beurre de palme, Huile de palme.

German: Palmfett, Palmoel.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aluminum palmitate, palmitic acid, palm oil stearin, palmitates of metals, palmitic acid esters.

*Fats and Oils*

Ingredient of—

Cutting tools' lubricating compositions.

Lubricating compositions for the tube and metal industries.

Railway axle grease compositions.

Starting point in making—

Degras.

*Food*

Ingredient of—

Baked products, butter substitutes, food compositions, oleomargarin.

*Fuel*

Ingredient of—

Candles, illuminating compositions.

*Leather*

Ingredient of—

Softening and finishing compositions.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in treating and preserving wood.

*Mechanical*

As a lubricant.

*Metallurgical*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in coating iron plates used in the tinplate industry so as to protect the plates until dipped in molten tin.

*Miscellaneous*

As an emollient for various purposes.

Ingredient of—

Reagents used in bleaching operations.

*Petroleum*

Ingredient of—

Motor fuels.

*Rubber*

Ingredient of—

Rubber compositions.

**Palm Oil (Continued)****Soap**

Raw material in making—

Crude soap powders, soap lubricating compositions, toilet soaps.

**Textile****—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in softening and finishing cottons. Waterproofing compositions (U. S. 1625672).

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compositions for use on apparatus employed in the spinning of rayons.

**Papain**

Synonyms: Papaina, Papaine, Papayotin, Vegetable pepoin.

**Food**

Ferment in making cheese.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for aiding digestion in chronic dyspepsia, for treatment of gastric fermentation and gastritis, and in dissolving false membranes in diphtheria, croup, and cancer.

**Textile**

Ingredient (U. S. 1855431) of—

Composition, containing salts of hydrosulphurous acid, used for the degumming of silk.

**Para-acetaminophenolallyl Ether**

French: Éther de para-acétaminophénolallyle, Éther para-acétaminophénolallylique.

German: Para-acetaminophenolallylæther.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Diacetatin.

**Para-acetanisidin****Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Disinfectant and deodorant preparations (Brit. 297074).

**Para-acetylaminooethoxybenzene**

Synonyms: Pertonal.

French: Para-acétylaminoéthoxybenzène.

German: Para-acetylaminooethoxybenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceutical derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as antipyretic.

**Para-aminoacetanilide****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Aminonaphthol red 6B, azo acid red B, azotol C, chromotrope 6B, coomassie wool black R, coomassie wool black S, cotton yellow G, lanafuchsin, thio-catechin, thiophor yellow bronze G, victoria violet, violet black.

**Glass**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of non-shatterable, laminated glass, and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for adhesive purposes.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for decorating and protecting leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of metallic wares.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of various fibrous compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and enamels containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp products.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Rubber**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating rubber ware.

**Stone**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating natural and artificial stone.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the production of coated fabrics and in finishing fabrics.

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the production of rayon filaments.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 340101) of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork.

**Para-aminoacetophenone****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Para-acetophenonecarbinic acid (Brit. 261133).

**Para-aminoazobenzene**

Synonyms: Aminoazobenzene, Aminoazobenzol, Para-aminoazobenzol.

French: Aminoazobenzène.

German: Aminoazobenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aminoazobenzene hydrochloride.

Aminoazobenzenebetanaphthol.

Aminoazobenzeneparasulphonic acid.

Intermediates.

Pharmaceuticals and other organic chemicals.

Synthetic aromatics.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Azo acid violet, acetin blue, benzo fast scarlet, acid yellow, brilliant crocein, chrysoidin, cloth red G, crocein AX, crocein B, diazo dyestuffs, erythrin P, fast yellow, indamine blue, indamine (spirit-soluble), indulin (water-soluble), indulin dyestuffs, inulin, paraphenylene blue R, ponceau 5R, solid yellow dyestuffs, spirit yellow, sudan yellow.

**Food**

Reagent in—

Coloring food compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in—

Coloring spirit varnishes.

**Para-aminobenzaldehyde**

*Chemical*

Starting point in—  
Organic synthesis.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Acid wool dyestuffs by condensing with compounds containing a methyl or methylene group which is reactive with an aldehyde group (Brit. 481652).

*Dyestuffs.*

Substitution products useful in making acid wool dyestuffs (Brit. 481652).

**Para-aminobenzeneazophanaphthylamine**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Textile*

—, *Printing*

Reagent (Brit. 310773) in producing photographic pattern effects on fabrics and films with the aid of—  
Acetoacetic ester, alpha-aminonaphthol, alphanaphthol, betanaphthol, betaoxynaphthol acid, beta-aminonaphthol, dimethylanilin, metaphenylenediamine, paraxylidin.

**Para-aminobenzoic Acid**

French: Acide para-aminobenzoïque.  
German: Paraamidobenzoessäure.

*Chemical*

Reagent in making—  
Intermediates.

Starting point in making—

Esters used in perfumery.  
Ethyl ester (anaesthesin).  
Isobutyl ester (cycloform).  
Propyl ester (propesin).

*Dye*

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Paper*

Reagent in making—  
Transfer papers.

**Para-aminobenzoic Acid Ethylester Hydrochloride**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various pharmaceutical chemicals.

**Para-aminobenzoic Acid Propylester**

Synonyms: Propyl-para-aminobenzoate.  
German: Para-aminobenzoessäurespropyläther.

*Chemical*

Reagent in making various synthetic products used in medicine.

**Para-aminobenzylidenephenylethyldiazone**

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Chromogene blue R.

**Para-aminobenzylparatoluidin**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Dihydrothioparatoluidin.

**Para-aminodimethylanilin**

*Analysis*

Reagent in various processes.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Azo acid blues, azogallein, brilliant alizarin blue, clematin, diphenyl blue R, ethyl acid blue RR, ethylene blue, fast blue, fast marine blue, fuchsia, indophenol, leucogallotrioin, methylene blue, methylene grays, methylene green, methylene violet, modern cyanin, naphthol blue, neutral red extra, neutral violet extra, new fast blue B, thionin GO, thionin O, thionin BR, thiochlor indigo G, toluylene blue, toluylene red, urania blue.

*Photographic*

Developing agent for films and plates.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Rubber vulcanization accelerator by reaction with heptyl aldehyde (Brit. 259933).

**Para-aminomethylanilin**

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Azo acid blue B.

**Para-aminophenol**

*Analysis*

Reagent in testing for—  
Formaldehyde.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceutical chemicals, salophene, sugar substitutes, synthetic aromatic chemicals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Azo chromin, diphenyl chrysoin, immedial blacks, immedial dark brown A, immedial dark brown B, immedial indone, immedial pure blue, Italian green, pyrogene black B, pyrogene black G, pyrogene direct blue, pyrogene blue, pyrogene olive N, pyrogene yellow synthetic dyestuffs with the aid of chromotropic acid, thion blue B, ursol P, various sulphur dyestuffs, vidal black.

Starting point (Brit. 319390) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

3:5-Dinitro-orthoanisidin.

3:5-Dinitro-orthotoluidin.

3:5-Dinitro-metatoluidin.

3:5-Dinitroparatoluidin.

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for use in dyeing viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon, and nitro rayon, with the aid of—

2-Amino-5-nitrobenzanilide.

4-Chloro-2-nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine.

4:4'-Diamino-3:3'-dinitrobenzophenone.

4:4'-Diamino-3:3'-dinitrodiphenylamine.

4:4'-Diamino-2:2'-dinitrodiphenylurea.

2:4-Dinitro-3'-aminodiphenylamine.

2:4-Dinitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine.

2:2'-Dinitrobenzidin.

3:3'-Dinitrobenzidin.

6:6'-Dinitro-orthoanisidin.

5:5'-Dinitro-orthotoluidin.

5-Nitro-2-aminobenzophenone.

3-Nitro-4-aminobenzophenone.

2-Nitro-2'-aminobenzophenone.

2-Nitrobenzidin.

4-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenyl ether.

3-Nitro-4-aminodiphenyl ether.

5-Nitro-2-aminodiphenyl ether.

2-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine.

4-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine.

2-Nitro-4-aminodiphenylamine.

2-Nitro-4-amino-4'-methyldiphenylamine.

4-Nitrobenzoylparaphenylenediamine.

4'-Nitrobenzyl-2-amino-5-nitroaniline.

5-Nitro-orthotoluidin.

*Leather*

Reagent in dyeing.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent in dyeing—  
Furs, hair, hair by oxidation with hydrogen peroxide or sodium bichromate.

*Photographic*

As a developer.

*Textile*

Reagent in dyeing—  
Yarns and fabrics.

**Para-aminophenol Hydrochloride**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates and other organic chemicals, pharmaceutical chemicals, photographic chemicals, synthetic aromatics.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Anilin black dyestuffs, azo chromin, diphenyl chrysoin,

**Para-aminophenol Hydrochloride (Continued)**

immedial blacks, immedial dark brown A, immedial dark brown B, immedial indone, immedial pure blue, Italian green, monoazo dyestuffs, pyrogene black B, pyrogene black G, pyrogene blue, pyrogene direct blue, pyrogene olive N, pyrogene yellow, stilbene dyestuffs, synthetic dyestuffs with the aid of chromotropic acid, thion blue B, ursol P, various sulphur dyestuffs, vidal black.

Starting point (Brit. 319390) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

- 3:5-Dinitrometatoluidin.
- 3:5-Dinitro-orthoanisidin.
- 3:5-Dinitro-orthotoluidin.
- 3:5-Dinitroparatoluidin.

Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for use in dyeing viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon, and nitro rayon, with the aid of—

- 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzanilide.
- 4-Chloro-2-nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine.
- 4:4'-Diamino-3:3'-dinitrobenzophenone.
- 4:4'-Diamino-3:3'-dinitrodiphenylamine.
- 4:4'-Diamino-2:2'-dinitrodiphenylurea.
- 2:4-Dinitro-3'-aminodiphenylamine.
- 2:4-Dinitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine.
- 2:2'-Dinitrobenzidin.
- 3:3'-Dinitrobenzidin.
- 6:6'-Dinitro-orthoanisidin.
- 5:5'-Dinitro-orthotoluidin.
- 5-Nitro-2-aminobenzophenone.
- 3-Nitro-4-aminobenzophenone.
- 2-Nitro-2'-aminobenzophenone.
- 2-Nitrobenzidin.
- 4-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenyl ether.
- 3-Nitro-4-aminodiphenyl ether.
- 5-Nitro-2-aminodiphenyl ether.
- 2-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine.
- 4-Nitro-4'-aminodiphenylamine.
- 2-Nitro-4-aminodiphenylamine.
- 2-Nitro-4-amino-4'-methylidiphenylamine.
- 4-Nitrobenzoylparaphenylenediamine.
- 4'-Nitrobenzyl-2-amino-5-nitroaniline.
- 5-Nitro-orthotoluidin.

**Leather**

Reagent in dyeing.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in dyeing—

Deep reddish shades in furs, plumes, and hair (French 549000).

Furs, hair, hair by oxidation with hydrogen peroxide or sodium bichromate.

**Photographic**

As a developer.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent in dyeing—

Artificial resins of the phenol-formaldehyde type (French 610108).

**Textile**

Reagent in making—

Yarns and fabrics.

**Para-aminophenole Hydrochloride****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Acetphenetidol.

**Para-aminophenylarsinic Acid**

French: Acide de para-aminophénylearsinique.

German: Para-aminophenylarsinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Metanitroparahydroxyphenylarsinic acid (U. S. 1607299).

**Para-aminophenylbetaethoxyethyl Ether****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 443104) in making—

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reacting with a triphenylmethane dye derived from benzaldehyde in which the para-position is substituted by a replaceable group (nitro-, halogen, sulphonate).

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reaction with light green SF in the presence of hydrochloric acid.

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reacting with the dye from parachlorobenzaldehyde and sulphobenzylethylanilin.

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reacting with the dye from parachlorobenzaldehyde and metatoluidinsulphonic acid.

**Para-aminophenylbetahydroxyethyl Ether****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 443104) in making—

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reacting with a triphenylmethane dye derived from benzaldehyde in which the para-position is substituted by a replaceable group (nitro-, halogen, sulphonate).

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reacting with light green SF in the presence of hydrochloric acid.

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reacting with the dye from parachlorobenzaldehyde and sulphobenzylethylanilin.

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reacting with the dye from parachlorobenzaldehyde and metatoluidinsulphonic acid.

**Para-aminophenylbetamethoxyethyl Ether****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 443104) in making—

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reacting with a triphenylmethane dye derived from benzaldehyde in which the para-position is substituted by a replaceable group (nitro-, halogen, sulphonate).

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reacting with light green SF in the presence of hydrochloric acid.

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reacting with the dye from parachlorobenzaldehyde and sulphobenzylethylanilin.

Wool dyes having good light-fastness, by reacting with the dye from parachlorobenzaldehyde and metatoluidinsulphonic acid.

**Para-aminophenylmercaptan Hydrochloride**

Synonyms: Para-aminothiophenol hydrochloride.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Larvicide for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Para-aminosalicylic Acid**

French: Acide de para-aminosalicylique.

German: Para-aminosalicylsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, pharmaceuticals, intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Azo dyestuffs.

Starting point (Brit. 325485) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—

- 4-Acetylaminophenol.
- 2:4-Dimethylphenol.
- Hydroquinonemonomethyl ether.
- Parachlorometacresol.
- Paracresol.
- Parahydroxydiphenylmethane.

**Para-amyphenol, Tertiary**

German: Amylphenol.

**Insecticide**

Suggested for use as—

Fumigant, insecticide.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point in making—

Oil-soluble varnish resins.

**Sanitation**

Suggested for use as—

Germicide.

**Para-anisylmercuric Acetate****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 321396) of—

Immunizing compositions used in the treatment of wheat and other grains.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Preservative and disinfectant compositions used for general purposes.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 321258) of—

Compositions used for preservation and disinfection.

**Parabenzylideneaminophenol****Petroleum**

Gum inhibitor (U. S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—  
Motor fuels.

**Parabenzylmethylaminophenol****Petroleum**

Gum inhibitor (U. S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—  
Motor fuels.

**Parabenzylphenol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Parabetahydroxyethoxyphenylarsinic Acid****Germicide**

Claimed (Brit. 444882) as—  
Bactericide.

**Parabromometahydroxybenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de parabromométahydroxybenzoïque.  
German: Parabrommetahydroxybenzoesäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Protocatechuic acid.

**Parabromophenylmercaptan**

Synonyms: Parabromothiophenol.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Larvicide for—  
Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Paracarboxyphenyl-4-paratolyl-7:8-phthaloyl-2-quinolin Acid Chloride, Normal****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Dye**

In dye syntheses.  
Starting point (Brit. 449263) in making—  
Yellow vat dyes with 1-amino-5-benzamidoanthraquinone.

**4-Paracarboxyphenyl-7:8-phthaloyl-2-quinolin Acid Chloride****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Dye**

In dye syntheses.  
Starting point (Brit. 449263) in making—  
Yellow vat dyes with 1:2-aminoanthraquinone.

**Parachloroanilide****Dye**

As an intermediate.  
Starting point (Brit. 396859) in making—  
Fast red-blue colors on wool.

**Parachloroanilin****Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
Diazotization products.  
Diparachloroanilidoanthraquinone (Brit. 248874).  
Monoparachloroanilidoanthraquinone (Brit. 248874).  
Starting point in making—  
Paraphenylenediamine.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Diazotization products, quinolin yellow.

**Parachlorobenzyltriphenyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de parachlorobenzyletriphényle,  
Chlorure de parachlorobenzyletriphénylique.  
German: Chlorparachlorbenzyltriphenyl, Parachlorbenzyltriphenylchlorid.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in mothproofing—  
Furs, hair, feathers, and other articles.

**Textile**

Reagent in mothproofing—  
Wool and felt.

**Parachlorometacresol****Insecticide and Fungicide**

Fungicide for—  
Mildew growth.

Inhibitor of—  
Mildew growth.

**Paint and Varnish**

Sterilizer for treating—  
Mildewed paint surfaces prior to repainting.

**Parachlorometahydroxybenzoic Acid**

French: Acide de parachlorométahydroxybenzoïque.  
German: Parachlormetahydroxybenzoesäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Protocatechuic acid.

**Parachloronitrobenzene**

Synonyms: Parachloronitrobenzol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
1-Chloro-4-nitrobenzol-2-sulphonic acid.  
1:4-Dichloro-4-nitrobenzene.  
Paranitranilin.  
Paranitrophenetole (French 602977).  
Paranitrophenol.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Parachlorophenol**

French: Parachlorophénol.  
German: Parachlorphenol.  
Spanish: Paraclorofenole.  
Italian: Paraclorofenol.

**Disinfectant**

As a disinfectant.

**Parachlorophenylmercuric Acetate**

French: Acétate de parachlorophénylmercure, Acétate parachlorophénylique-mercurique.  
German: Essigsäureparachlorphenylmerkurester, Essigsäureparachlorphenylmerkur, Parachlorphenylmerkuracetat, Parachlorphenylmerkurazetat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 321396) of—  
Immunizing compositions used in the treatment of wheat and other grains.

**Miscellaneous**

General preservative and disinfectant.

**Woodworking**

Preservative and disinfectant (Brit. 321396).

**Parachlorophenylorthotoluidin 4-Sulphonate****Dye**

Coupling agent (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—  
Yellowish-red water-insoluble dyestuffs with 5-methoxyorthotoluidide.

**Paracinnamylideneaminophenol****Petroleum**

Gum inhibitor (U. S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—  
Motor fuels.

**Paracresol Cinnamate**

French: Cinnamate de paracrésol, Cinnamate paracrésolique.  
German: Parakresolcinnamat, Zimtsäureparacresol-ester, Zimtsäureparakresol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
As an odorant antiseptic (phenol coefficient of over 500) (U. S. 2010318).

**Paracresyl Acetate**

French: Acétate paracresylique, Acétate de paracresyle.

German: Essigsäureparakresylester, Essigsäuresparakresyl, Parakresylacetat, Parakresylazetat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Paracresylphenyl Acetate****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics and other derivatives.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of the following odors:—

Fern, jasmine, narcissus, tuberose.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics, toilet waters.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Paracymene**

Synonyms: Cymol, Isopropyltoluene, Paracymol.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Synthetic oil of cinnamon.

Solvent in various processes.

Starting point in making—

Carvacrol, cymenesulphonic acid, 2:4-dinitrotoluene, methylisopropylantraquinone, para-aminocarcacrol, paranitrotoluenesulphonic acid, thymol.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Azo colors.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent in various extraction processes.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Polishes for metals.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paint and varnish removers, with alcohols or acetone.

**Rubber**

Starting point in making—

Synthetic rubber.

**Paracymenedisulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de paracymenedisulphonique.

German: Paracymendisulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Aromatic hydrocarbon emulsions, emulsified fat solvents, terpene emulsions.

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsions.

**Leather**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified impregnating solutions, emulsified tanning solutions.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified washing and cleansing compositions.

**Paper**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified impregnating compositions.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsions of petroleum and distillates.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—

Emulsified compositions.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Acid dyestuffs liquors.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Wetting agents.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—

Wool-carbonizing liquors.

**Paradiaminoanthrarufin-2:6-disulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de paradiaminoanthrarufin-2:6-sulphonique.

German: Paradiaminoanthrarufin-2:6-sulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 274211) in making anthraquinone

dyestuffs with—

Alpha-aminonaphthol, alphanaphthol, alphanitronaphthol, alphachloronaphthol, anisole, beta-aminonaphthol, betachloronaphthol, betanitronaphthol, betanaphthol, diphenyl ether, dichlorophenol, guaiacol, hydroquinone, monochlorophenol, phenol, phenetole, pyrocatechol, resorcinol.

**Paradibenzylaminophenol****Petroleum**

Gum inhibitor (U. S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—

Motor fuels.

**Paradibromobenzene**

Synonyms: 1:4-Dibromobenzene, Paradibromobenzol.

French: Paradibromobenzène.

German: Paradibrombenzol.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

**Paradiethylamino-orthosulphobenzaldehyde****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 431652) in making—

Orange dyestuffs with 5-methylcoumarone.

Red dyestuffs with thioindoxyl.

**Paradiethyldodecylamine Normal Oxide****Miscellaneous**

As a wetting agent (Brit. 437566).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Paradiethylhexadecylamine Normal Oxide****Miscellaneous**

As a wetting agent (Brit. 437566).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Paradimethylaminoanthrarufin-2:6-disulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de paradiméthylaminoanthrarufin-2:6-disulphonique.

German: Disulfonsäure-2:6-paradimethylaminoanthrarufinester, Disulfonsäures-2:6-dimethylaminoanthrarufin, Paradimethylaminoanthrarufin-2:6-disulfonsäure.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 274211) in making anthraquinone

dyestuffs with—

Alpha-aminonaphthol, alphanaphthol, alphachloronaphthol, alphanitronaphthol, anisole, beta-aminonaphthol, betachloronaphthol, betanaphthol, betanitronaphthol, dichlorophenol, diphenyl ether, guaiacol, hydroquinone, phenetole, phenol, pyrocatechol, resorcinol, veratrol.

**Paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde****Chemical**

As in intermediate.

**Textile**

Starting point (Brit. 396893) in making—

Red-yellow shades on acetate rayon.

**Paradimethylaminododecylbenzene Normal Oxide****Miscellaneous**

As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566).

See also "Wetting agents."

**Textile**

As a dyeing assistant (Brit. 437566).

As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566).

Wetting agent (Brit. 437566) in—

Wool washing.

**Paradimethylaminolauphenone Normal Oxide***Miscellaneous*

As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566).  
See also "Wetting agents."

*Textile*

As a dyeing assistant (Brit. 437566).  
As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566).  
Wetting agent (Brit. 437566) in—  
Wool washing.

**Paradimethylaminophenylnaphthyl Ether***Chemical*

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—  
Unstable organic substances.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—  
Petroleum products.  
Inhibitor (Brit. 430335) of—  
Gumming in petroleum products.

*Rubber*

As an oxidant (Brit. 430335).

**Paradimethylaminophenylnaphthyl Telluride***Chemical*

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—  
Unstable organic substances.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—  
Fats, oils, waxes.

*Petroleum*

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—  
Petroleum products.  
Inhibitor (Brit. 430335) of—  
Gumming in petroleum products.

*Rubber*

As an oxidant (Brit. 430335).

**Paradimethylaminostearophenone Normal Oxide***Miscellaneous*

As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566).  
See also "Wetting agents."

*Textile*

As a dyeing assistant (Brit. 437566).  
As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566).  
Wetting agent (Brit. 437566) in—  
Wool washing.

**1-Paradimethylaminostyryl-4:5-benzoxazole Methiodide***Photographic*

Sensitizer (Brit. 432969) for—  
Silver halide emulsions (sensitizing maxima: indefinite).

**Paradimethylaminostyrylmethyl Ketone***Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 396893) in making—  
Orange shades on acetate rayon.

**Paradimethyldodecylamine Normal Oxide***Miscellaneous*

As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566).  
See also "Wetting agents."

*Textile*

As a dyeing assistant (Brit. 437566).  
As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566).  
Wetting agent (Brit. 437566) in—  
Wool washing.

**Paradimethylhexadecylamine Normal Oxide***Miscellaneous*

See also "Wetting agents."

*Textile*

As a dyeing assistant (Brit. 437566).  
As a general wetting agent (Brit. 437566).  
Wetting agent (Brit. 437566) in—  
Wool washing.

**Paradinitrobenzene**

Synonyms: Paradinitrobenzol.  
German: Paradinitriertbenzol.

*Chemical**Reagent in—*

Organic synthesis.  
Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, synthetic pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Perfume*

Starting point in making—  
Synthetic perfumes.

**Paradioxydiphenyldimethylmethane***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Cyclohexanol.  
4-Isopropylcyclohexanol.  
Paraisopropylphenol (Brit. 254753).

*Dye*

Starting point in making various dyestuffs.

**Paradiphenyl Benzoate***Plastics*

Addition agent (U. S. 1933822) for—  
Cellulose acetate solutions used to make plastic sheets  
having a nacreous appearance.

**Paraditolyl Ketone***Chemical*

Starting point in—  
Organic synthesis.

*Rubber*

Retardant (Brit. 426649) of—  
Vulcanization of rubber mixes containing sulphur and  
an accelerator, in the initial stages.

**Paraethoxyquinaldimethyl Sulphate***Photographic*

Starting point in making—  
Sensitizing agents (Brit. 262816).

**Paraffin**

Synonyms: Hard paraffin, Solid paraffin.  
Latin: Paraffinum durum, Paraffinum solidum.  
French: Paraffine.  
German: Festes paraffin, Gereinigtes erdwachs.  
Spanish: Parafina.

*Adhesives*

Ingredient of—  
Adhesive compositions.

*Agriculture*

Ingredient (U. S. 1738864) of—  
Composition for treating Florida fruit products, con-  
taining also starch, a volatile hydrocarbon liquid,  
and paraffin oil.

*Analysis*

As a heating medium in baths.  
As a reagent.

*Brewing*

Impregnating agent for—  
Barrel interiors.

*Chemical*

Absorbent (Brit. 321239) for—  
Wool-fat acids.  
Coating agent for—  
Acid tanks, chemical apparatus.  
Preventive for—

Oxidation of protoxides.

Raw material for making—

Acid bottle stoppers, bottles for hydrofluoric acid.

Solvent.

*Construction*

General waterproofing agent (Brit. 287514), used alone  
or in combination with other substances, for treat-  
ing—  
Brickwork, concrete, masonry, piles, porous structural  
materials, shingles, walls.

*Distilling*

Coating agent for—  
Vats.

*Electrical*

As a general insulating agent.  
Binding, coating, and insulating agent for—  
Electrical condensers.

**Paraffin (Continued)**

- Boiling out agent for—**  
Cables and other materials to remove moisture and improve their electrical properties.
- Coating and insulating agent for—**  
Dry-cell batteries.  
Household light wires, radio wires, telephone wires, wires of all kinds of domestic electrical appliances.  
Industrial electrical cables and industrial electrical machinery.  
Radio coils and other electrical coils.  
Utility cables and machinery.
- Ingredient of—**  
Insulating compositions containing rubber.  
Insulating compositions for wires of all kinds.  
Insulating compositions for industrial electrical cables and industrial electrical machinery.  
Insulating compositions for electric utility cables and machinery.  
Insulating and sealing compositions for dry cells.  
Molded insulations.
- Waterproofing agent for—**  
Electrical instruments, electrical machinery.
- Explosives and Matches**  
**Coating agent for—**  
Cartridges, stems of paper or vesta matches, stems of wooden matches (to provide a smooth, shiny surface).  
**Ingredient of—**  
Coal-mine explosives, matchhead compositions.
- Waterproofing agent for—**  
Explosives, matches.
- Food**  
**Coating for—**  
Molds for making display products, such as artificial jellies, chocolate, foods of various kinds.  
**Ingredient of—**  
Candies, chewing gums.  
Compositions for decorating fancy food products.
- Preservative and coating agent for—**  
Eggs.  
Raw material in making—  
Artificial honey combs.
- Sealing agent for bottled and jarred foods, such as—**  
Catsup, fruits, jams, jellies, meats, preserves.
- Forestry**  
**Ingredient of—**  
Compositions for curing brown bast in rubber trees.  
Grafting dressing (mixed with rosin).
- Fuel**  
**Component of—**  
Candles, night lights.
- Fuel for—**  
Flares used in Asia and the East (in night-time construction work).  
Miners' lamps.  
Railway carriage lamps on Asiatic and Eastern railroads.  
Ship lamps on ships traversing Eastern seas.
- Outer coating for—**  
Chinese funeral candles.  
Chinese joss candles.
- Stiffener for—**  
Chinese domestic candles.
- Ink**  
**Ingredient of—**  
Lithographic inks.  
Marking ink for stencilling designs on wooden boxes (French 738921).  
Printing inks, stamping inks, writing inks.
- Laundering**  
**Detergent in—**  
Boiling operations.
- Lubricant for—**  
Flatirons and ironing machines.
- Polishing and stiffening agent for—**  
Collars.
- Leather**  
**Ingredient of—**  
Dressings (U. S. 1847629), finishing preparations, polishing compositions.
- Waterproofing agent.**
- Mechanical**  
As a coating against rust.
- Ingredient of—**  
Belt dressing containing also asphalt, white lead, neatsfoot oil, tallow, and citronella oil (U. S. 1751342).
- Lubricating compositions.**
- Metallurgical**  
**Coating agent for—**  
Foundry molds.
- Ingredient of—**  
Compositions used for covering metals to provide protection against moisture, acids, alkalis, and other corrosive substances.  
Corrosion-resisting composition used as coating for metals and containing also petrolatum, oxidized petroleum bitumen, asbestos, and powdered shale (Brit. 397267).
- In various electroplating processes.**
- Protective agent in—**  
Acid etching.
- Wire wax or core vent in—**  
Casting.
- Miscellaneous**  
**Coating for—**  
Barrels in which fish are packed on the Pacific coast.  
Butter tub interiors, cheese box interiors, cigaret packers, multiple boxboard food containers (U. S. 1895527).
- Embalming agent in China (the coffin is completely filled with liquid wax and the corpse is then immersed in it).**
- Filling for—**  
Artificial pearls.
- Impregnating agent for—**  
Keeping sponges elastic.
- Ingredient of—**  
Cleaning and polishing fluid (U. S. 1730654).  
Compositions for coloring artificial citrous fruits (U. S. 1846143).  
Compositions for making dental impressions (U. S. 1897034).  
Compositions for making anatomical specimens.  
Compositions for lining barrels and kegs.  
Compositions for painting old timber to prevent attack of deathwatch beetle.  
Compositions for waterproofing automobile tops and tarpaulin.  
Compositions used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles.  
Floor polishes, furniture polishes, linoleum polishes, polishes of various sorts, preparations for making imitation alabaster statues, shoe polishes, wood polishes, ski polishes.
- Preservative for—**  
Antiques and also for wooden articles found in tombs (it acts as an impregnating agent and renders the articles strong enough to be handled).  
Cables on Egyptian railways.  
Flowers (by the dipping process).
- Raw material in making—**  
Grease crayons, oil crayons, imitation fruit and flowers, toys, wax figures for exhibition purposes and for window display.
- Substitute for—**  
Batching oil in rope making—  
Waterproofing agent for—  
Cloth liners for automobile tires, pasteboard signs exposed to the weather, soda straws.
- Waterproofing agent (Brit. 287514), used either alone or in compositions, for the treatment of—**  
Asbestos, cork, porous materials of various kinds, strawboards.
- Oils and Fats**  
**Base of various lubricating compositions.**
- Ingredient of—**  
Axle greases, gun oils.  
Lubricant compound with beeswax, rosin, castor oil, and graphite (U. S. 1735368).  
Lubricating grease compound with castor oil, mineral oil and aluminum stearate (U. S. 1881591).
- Special lubricants.**
- Paint and Varnish**  
**Ingredient of—**  
Paints, preparations containing dry colors, special floor waxes, varnishes, wood fillers.
- Paper**  
**Coating for—**  
Tracing paper, wax paper.
- Ingredient of—**  
Emulsified sizing compositions (Brit. 287514).  
Compositions used in the manufacture of carbon paper.



**Paraffin (Continued)**

Preparations used in making wax paper.  
 Sizings for high-gloss paper.  
 Shortening agent (U. S. 1894731) for—  
 Phenol-tung oil-formaldehyde resinous coating for stencil paper.  
 Waterproofing agent for—  
 Boxboard, cardboard, cartons, paper, paper drinking cups.

**Perfume**

Extraction agent for—  
 Perfumes and odors from flowers.

**Ingredient of—**

Mascara compositions.  
 Raw material in making—  
 Creams, pencils, pomades.

**Pharmaceutical**

Base for—  
 Balms, ointments.  
 Coating for—  
 Pills, tablets.  
 In compounding and dispensing practice.  
 Suggested for use as—  
 Dressings in treatment of wounds, ulcers, burns.  
 Filler in plastic surgery.  
 Ingredient of bone-waxes.  
 Substitute for plaster of paris for splints.  
 Used in Europe in the so-called "paraffin wax" bath treatments.

**Photographic**

Coating for—  
 Photographic papers.  
 Finishing agent for—  
 Glossy prints.

**Plastics**

Coating agent for—  
 Plaster casts.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Phonograph records.

**Printing**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for the preparation of acidproof coatings for plates in the electrotyping process.  
 Compositions used for making matrices in galvanoplastic work.  
 Process material in—  
 Lithography, photoengraving, process engraving.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient of—  
 Batikwax (used in natural dying processes in Java and the East).  
 Compounded waxes, electrotypers' wax, sealing wax, shoemakers' wax.  
 Substitute for—  
 Animal and vegetable waxes.

**Rubber**

Coating agent for—  
 Molds (to prevent sticking of the article molded).  
 Filler in making—  
 Rubber compositions.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Rubber compositions (added to give the rubber a polished or finished appearance).

**Shipbuilding**

Ingredient of—  
 Mixture with tallow for greasing ships' slipways to facilitate launching operations.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
 Laundry soaps.

**Stone**

Waterproofing agent (Brit. 287514), used either alone or in admixture with other substances, for treating—  
 Artificial stone, natural stone.

**Sugar**

Antifrothing agent in—  
 Sugar evaporators.  
 Sealing agent for—  
 Sugar cane pieces (to prevent dessication).

**Textile**

Assistant (Brit. 397881) in—  
 Stretching cellulose acetate filaments.  
 Glazing agent in—  
 Hot calendering.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for finishing.  
 Compositions used for softening.  
 Compositions used for sizing.  
 Compositions used in the manufacture of waxed cloth.  
 Emulsified dressing (Brit. 287514).  
 Waterproofing coating, containing also blown asphalt and rubber, for cellulose fibers (U. S. 1880036).  
 Waterproofing coating, along with castor oil, rubber, and petrolatum.  
 Waterproofing compositions (Brit. 287514).  
 Polishing agent for—  
 Weaving machine rollers.  
 Stiffening ("starching") agent for—  
 Linen.  
 Waterproofing agent in treating—  
 Yarns and fabrics.  
 Wax for—  
 Hosiery stitching threads.

**Tobacco**

Waterproofing agent for packagings for various products.

**Wine-making**

Coating and impregnating agent for—  
 Cheap wine casks.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for coating interiors of tankcars used for transporting wine in bulk.

**Woodworking**

Coating and impregnating agent for—  
 Artificially dried wood (to prevent reabsorption of moisture).  
 Log ends (to prevent splitting and infection by borers).  
 Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used in the finishing of furniture and of lumber used for parquet flooring.

**Parahexadecyldiphenylamine****Rubber**

Preservative (U. S. 2009480, 2009526, and 2009530) for—  
 Rubber.

**Parahydroxyphenylacetimidophenyl Hydrochloride-Sulphide**

Synonyms: Parahydroxyphenylacetimidothiophenyl-ether hydrochloride.

**Insecticide**

Larvicide for—  
 Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Parahydroxyphenylalphanaphthylamine****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 429642) in making—  
 Deep-black dyes by sulphurizing in absence of water by baking with sulphur and sodium sulphide.

**Parahydroxyphenylbetanaphthylamine****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 429642) in making—  
 Deep-black dyes by sulphurizing in absence of water by baking with sulphur and sodium sulphide.

**Paraisopropoxydiphenylamine****Rubber**

Aging retardant (Brit. 424461).  
 Promoter (Brit. 424461) of—  
 Resistance to crack formation on flexing.

**Paraisopropylidiphenylamine****Rubber**

Preservative (U. S. 2009480, 2009526, and 2009530) for—  
 Rubber.

**Paraldehyde**

Synonyms: Para-aldehyde.

**Chemical**

Substitute for—  
 Acetaldehyde (on account of its high boiling point and ease in handling).  
 Solvent for—  
 Certain natural gums, fats, rosin, waxes.  
 Starting point in—  
 Organic synthesis.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
 Quinaldin dyes.

**Paraldehyde (Continued)****Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent for—  
Fats, waxes.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Solvent for—  
Some natural gums.

**Leather**

Degreasing agent for—  
Hides and skins.

Plumping agent for—  
Skins.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—  
Varnishes, fats, gums, resins, rosin, and waxes in processes in the manufacture of inks, paper, engravings and lithographings, textiles, waterproofings, cosmetics, insulations, matches, polishes, and dressings, coatings, linoleum and oilcloth, crayons, sealing compounds, lubricants, photographic products, plastics, printing, soap and other products.

**Perfume**

Raw material in making—  
Synthetic perfumes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent for—  
Gums, resins, rosin, varnishes, waxes.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—  
Antispasmodic, hypnotic, sedative.

**Resins**

Raw material in making—  
Synthetic resins.

Solvent for—  
Resins.

**Rubber**

Raw material for making—  
Accelerators of vulcanization.

**Paramethoxycinnamic Aldehyde**

French: Aldéhyde paraméthoxycinnamique.  
German: Paramethoxyzimtaldehyd.  
Spanish: Aldehído parametoxicinámico.  
Italian: Aldeide parametossicinnamica.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Perfume preparations with hawthorn odor.  
Perfume in various toilettries.

**Soap**

Perfume in—  
Toilet soaps.

**Paramethoxydiphenylamine**

**Rubber**  
As an antioxidant (Brit. 435024).

**2-Paramethoxyphenylbenzimidazole****Cosmetic**

Protective (Brit. 435811) in—  
Sun-tan lotions (solution or dispersion in a compatible solvent, for example, glycerin or wool-fat, but not water, alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or acetone), said to prevent formation of painful erythemas whilst enabling the skin to grow brown in sunlight, by virtue of high absorption of ultraviolet rays.

**Paramethylacetophenone**

French: Paraméthyleacétophenone.  
German: Paramethylacetophenon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Artificial essence of mimosa.  
Perfume preparations.  
Perfume for various preparations.  
Substitute for coumarin for various purposes.

**Soap**

Perfume for—  
Toilet soaps.

**Paramethylaminophenol****Chemical**

As an intermediate.  
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 397914) for—  
Chlorinated hydrocarbons.

**Paramethylcyclohexanone****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 313421) in making condensation products with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, anisidin, benzylamine, benzyanilin, betanaphthylamine, cresidin, meta-anisidin, metacresidin, metanaphthylamine, meta-phenylenediamine, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylene-diamine, orthoanisidin, orthocresidin, orthonaphthylamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylenediamine, para-anisidin, paracresidin, paranaphthylamine, paraphenylenediamine, para-toluylenediamine, paraxylenediamine.

**Paranitrazobenzene**

Synonyms: Paranitrazobenzol.  
German: Paranitrazobenzol.

**Dye**

Starting point (Austrian 105341) in making ice colors with—

Alphabromobetanaphthol.  
Alphabromo-2-hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid.  
Alphachlorobetanaphthol.  
Alphamethylbetanaphthol.  
Alphanitrobetanaphthol.  
Alphasulphomethylbetanaphthol.  
1:3:6-Tribromobetanaphthol.

**Paranitrobenzhydrazide****Analysis****Reagent.****Chemical**

Reagent in—  
Organic synthesis.

**Paranitrobenzyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de paranitrobenzyle, Chlorure paranitrobenzylrique.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Paradinitrobenzaldehyde, paranitrobenzyl alcohol, paranitrobenzylanilin.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
New phosphin G, parafuchsin, tannin orange R.

**Paranitrobenzyltriphenyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de paranitrobenzyletriphényle, Chlorure paranitrobenzyletriphénylique.  
German: Chlorparanitrobenzyltriphenyl, Paranitrobenzyltriphenylchlorid.  
Spanish: Cloruro de paranitrobenziltriphenil.  
Italian: Cloruro di paranitrobenziletriphenile.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 312163) for—  
Making hair, feathers, and the like mothproof and moldproof.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 312163) for—  
Making wool and felt mothproof and moldproof.

**Paranitrodiazobenzene****Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
Paranil A.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—  
Para brown G.

**Textile****Dyeing**

Developing agent for—  
Yellowish red shades on cellulose acetate rayon (Brit. 262830).

**Paranitro-orthoaminotoluene**

Synonyms: Paranitro-orthotoluidin, Paranitro-orthoaminotoluol.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Cotton red S, pigment chlorine GG, pigment orange R, St. Denis red.

**Paranitro-orthoaminotoluene (Continued)**

Starting point (French 601687) in making water-insoluble dyes with—

Dianilide of 2-naphthol-3:6-dicarboxylic acid.

Dialphanaphthylamide of 2-naphthol-3:6-dicarboxylic acid.

Dimetachloroanilide of 2-naphthol-3:6-dicarboxylic acid.

Diorthanisidide of 2-naphthol-3:6-dicarboxylic acid.

Diorthotoluidide of 2-naphthol-3:6-dicarboxylic acid.

**Paranitrophenol****Chemical**

Starting point in—

Organic synthesis.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Dyestuffs.

**Leather**

Mold preventive for—

Leather, pickled skins, tan liquors.

**Petroleum**

Improver (U. S. 1969737 and 1788569) of—

Insulating stability of electrical insulating oils.

**Photographic**

Starting point in making—

Developing agents.

**Rubber**

Mold preventive for—

Smoked sheet.

**Veterinary Medicine**

Suggested for treatment of—

Ringworm in horses and calves (claimed to be effective in that (1) two applications are sufficient; (2) it is not necessary to scarify the affected spots before application).

**Paranitrophenylmercaptan**

Synonyms: Paranitrothiophenol.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Larvicide for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Paranitrosodimethylanilin****Chemical**

Intermediate in—

Organic synthesis.

**Dye**

Intermediate in—

Dye synthesis.

**Petroleum**

Inhibitor (U. S. 1982277, 1982267, and 1982618) of—

Gum formation in gasoline, particularly in vapour-phase cracked gasoline.

**Paranitrosodimethylanilin Hydrochloride**

French: Hydrochlorure de paranitrosodimethylaniline.

German: Paranitrosodimethylanilinchlorhydrat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Dimethylaminonaphthaphenazin, dimethylanilin, paraaminodimethylanilin, paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Azin green GB, capri blue GON, cotton blue R, cotton blue RR, fast black paste, fast neutral violet B, gallocyanin, indazin L, indazin M, indazin P, indo-phenol, methylene gray O, methylene gray ND, methylene gray NFD, methylene gray NFSI, methylene blue, metaphenylene blue B, metaphenylene blue BB, metaphenylene blue BBR, metaphenylene RJ, muscarin, naphthazin blue, neutral blue, nitroso blue MR, parma R, safranin, tannin brown B.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in vulcanization of rubber.

**Textile**

—, Printing

Reagent in developing colors on various fibers.

**Paranitrosophenol****Chemical**

Intermediate in—

Organic synthesis.

**Petroleum**

Inhibitor (U. S. 1982277, 1982267, and 1982618) of—

Gum formation in gasoline, particularly in vapour-phase cracked gasoline.

**Paranitrosophenylmorpholin Hydrochloride****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (U. S. 1908099) in making dyestuffs of the naphthophenazin series with the aid of—

Beta-allylnaphthylamine, beta-amyl-naphthylamine,

beta-butylnaphthylamine, beta-ethylnaphthylamine,

beta-methylnaphthylamine, beta-phenylnaphthyl-

amine, beta-propylnaphthylamine.

Various alkylphenyl and alkoxyphenyl derivatives of betanaphthylamine.

**Para-normal-propoxydiphenylamine****Rubber**

Aging retardant (Brit. 424461).

Promoter (Brit. 424461) of—

Resistance to crack formation of flexing.

**Para-o'-chlorbenzylideneaminophenol****Petroleum**

Gum inhibitor (U. S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—

Motor fuels.

**Parapara-diaminodiphenylthiourea Sulphate****Dye**

Diazo component and coupling agent.

**Para-p'-diaminodibenzyl****Rubber**

Preservative (U. S. 2009480, 2009526, and 2009530) for—

Rubber.

**Para-p'-dianilinodibenzyl****Rubber**

Preservative (U. S. 2009480, 2009526, and 2009530) for—

Rubber.

**Para-p'-di-isopropylmesodimethylacridane****Fats and Oils**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Fats, oils.

**Petroleum**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Oils.

**Soap**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Soaps, soapstocks.

**Para-p'-dimethoxy-mesodimethylacridane****Fats and Oils**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Fats, oils.

**Petroleum**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Oils.

**Soap**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Soaps, soapstocks.

**Para-p'-dimethylmesodimethylacridane****Fats and Oils**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Fats, oils.

**Petroleum**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Petroleum derivatives.

**Soap**

Antioxidant (Brit. 405797) for—

Fats, oils, soaps.

**Para-p'-di-tertiary-butylidiphenylamine****Rubber**

Preservative (U. S. 2009480, 2009526, and 2009530) for—

Rubber.

**Paraphenetidin****Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

Starting point in making—

Synthetic pharmaceuticals, such as dulcin, phenacetin, phenosal.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Synthetic dyestuffs.

**Paraphenylenediamine Picrate**

French: Picrate de paraphénylènediamine.

German: Paraphenylenldiaminpikrat, Pikrinsäureparaphenylenediaminester, Pikrinsäuresparaphenylenediamin.

Spanish: Picrato de parafenilenediamine.

Italian: Picrato di parafenilenediamine.

**Explosives**

Ingredient (U. S. 1852054) of—

Percussion cap charge containing diazodinitrophenol.

**Paraphenylenediamine Salt of Meta-4-xyleneol****Fuel**

Agent for (Brit. 398219) resisting discoloration and gum formation in—

Benzene, cracked hydrocarbons, diesel oil, gasoline.

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 398219) for—

Benzene, cracked hydrocarbons, diesel oil, gasoline.

**Paraquinone Chlorimide**

French: Chloroimide de paraquinone.

German: Parachinonchlorimid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Silver polishing and cleansing compositions (U. S. 1795676).

**Pararosolic Acid**

Synonyms: Aurin, Corallin, Coralline yellow.

French: Acide pararosolique. Aurine. Coralline jaune.

German: Aurin, Corallin, Pararosolsäure.

**Analysis**

General indicator in titrimetric analysis.

Indicator in—

Carbon dioxide detection in potable waters.

Caustic alkalies analysis.

Gastric contents analyses.

Mineral acid titrations, including sulphur dioxide, but not including phosphoric acid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, salts, and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Anilin dyestuffs.

**Food**

Coloring for—

Confectionery, food preparations.

**Ink**

Coloring matter in making.

Printing inks.

**Paper**

Coloring matter (in lake form) in making—

Wallpaper.

**Paint and Varnish**

Coloring matter in making—

Lacquers, oil varnishes, spirit varnishes, stains.

**Textile**

Coloring matter in dyeing orange shades on—

Wool and silk yarns and fabrics.

**Pararubber Seed Oil**

Synonyms: Pararubber tree seed oil.

French: Huile des semences d'arbre à caoutchouc, Huile des semences de caoutchouc.

German: Kautschukbaumsamenöl, Kautschuk-samenöl.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Adhesive preparations.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Artificial leather, finishing compositions, impregnating compositions, leather substitutes used in shoe industry.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Compositions used for impregnating and finishing various fibrous and similar products.

Roofing materials, wall coverings.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Ingredient of—

Coating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Paints, priming coaters, varnishes.

Starting point in making—

Boiled oil.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Compositions used in the impregnation and finishing of paper and pasteboard products.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Molding and other compositions.

**Soap**

As a soapstock.

Ingredient of—

Scouring compositions.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of waxed cloth.

Compositions used in impregnating and finishing.

Floor coverings.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Compositions used in impregnating and finishing.

**Parastearamidophenyltrimethyl-Ammonium Methylsulphate****Dry-Cleaning**

Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—

Solvents, such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride and benzene.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Dyeing processes.

**Textile**

Addition agent (Brit. 453523) to—

Solvents, such as trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene.

**Parasulphobenzeneazoisatoic Anhydride**

French: Anhydride de parasulphobenzèneazoisatoïque.

German: Parasulfobenzolaazoisatoinanhydrid.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Reagent for coloring—

Cotton and cellulose derivatives (German 433147).

**1-Parasulphophenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 428535) in making—

Yellow dyestuffs, capable of being chromed, by coupling with a diazotized 3-halogenoanthranilic acid.

**Paratoluenemonosulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Toluenesulphonic acid.

French: Acide de paratoluèmonosulphonique, Acide de toluènesulphonique.

German: Paratoluolmonosulfonsäure, Toluolsulphon-säure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, paracresol, paratoluenesulphonamide, pharmaceuticals.

Synthetic tannins with tann that have been treated with sulphur (Brit. 302938).

**Plastics**

Reagent (French 599561) in making—

Thermoplastic products, resembling balata, from rubber.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Finishing compositions, oiling compositions, softening compositions.

**Paratoluenesulphonamide**

German: Toluolsulfonamid.

**Dye**

Diluent (Brit. 399268 and 399274) of—

Lacquer dyes, such as 1-amino-4-anilinoanthraquinone, auramine, barium salt of Tobias acid, 6:6-dichloro-4:4-dimethylthioindigo, indanthrone-3:3-dicarboxylic acid, paranitropara-amino-azobenzene, safranin.

**Paratoluenesulphonamidobetanaphthol-4-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

In dye syntheses.

Starting point (Brit. 445999) in making—

Chromable orthohydroxy azo dyes by coupling with orthohydroxydiazonium compounds, such as those derived from 6-nitro-2-amino-paracresol or 4-chloro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.

**Paratolylalphanaphthylamine****Dye**

Starting point in making—

Night blue.

**2-Paratolylbenzimidazole****Cosmetic**

Protective (Brit. 435811) in—

Sun-tan lotions (solution or dispersion in a compatible solvent, for example, glycerin or wool-fat, but not water, alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or acetone), said to prevent formation of painful erythemas whilst enabling the skin to grow brown in sunlight, by virtue of high absorption of ultraviolet rays.

**Paratolylbeta-9-carbazoleethyl Sulphide****Chemical**

Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Organic syntheses.

**Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 444262 and 444501) to have—

Value for pharmaceutical purposes.

**Rubber**

Accelerator (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Vulcanizing.

**Paratolylbetaparatoluenesulphonyl ethyl Sulphide****Chemical**

Intermediate (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Organic syntheses.

**Insecticide**

Insecticide (Brit. 444262 and 444501) for—

Animal pests, vegetable pests.

**Textile**

As a dyestuff (when employing suitable initial materials) (Brit. 444262 and 444501).

Assistant (Brit. 444262 and 444501) in—

Textile processing.

**Paratolylmercaptan**

Synonyms: Parathiocresol.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Larvicide for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Paratolylmercapto-1-naphthol****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making synthetic indigo dyestuffs with—

5:7-Dibromoisatin anilide, 5:7-dibromoisatin chloride, 5:7-dichloroisatin anilide, 5:7-dichloroisatin chloride, isatin anilide, isatin chloride, reactive alpha derivatives of isatin.

**Paratolylxyphenylisopropyl nitrosoamine****Chemical**

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—

Unstable organic substances.

**Petroleum**

Antioxidant and stabilizer (Brit. 430335) for—

Petroleum products.

**Rubber**

As an antioxidant (Brit. 430335).

**Paratolylphenylenediamine****Rubber**

Starting point (Brit. 425751) in making—

Antioxidants for rubber by condensation with para-toluene sulphonyl chloride.

**2-Paratolylthiolquinolin Ethiodide****Dye**

Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—

Cyanin dyes.

**2-Paratolylthioquinolin Methiodide****Dye**

Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—

Cyanin dyes.

**Peachkernel Oil**

Synonyms: Peach oil.

French: Huile de pêche, Huile persique.

Spanish: Aceite de aberchigo.

Italian: Olio di mandorle di pesco, Olio di pesco.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Cutting oils.

Substitute for—

Almond oil.

**Food**

As an edible oil.

For packing sardines and other fish.

Ingredient of—

Oleomargarin, pastries and confectionery, salad oils and dressings.

**Leather**

As a dressing and softening oil.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Miscellaneous lubricating compositions for special machinery.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetic creams and pomades, sunburn preparations, various ointments.

**Pharmaceutical**

Base in making—

Ointments and liniments.

Suggested for use as emollient and gentle laxative.

**Soap**

Stock in making soap.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Ingredient of—

Baths for dyeing various textile fabrics and yarns with various colors.

—, Manufacturing

For oiling wool.

—, Printing

Ingredient of—

Color pastes for printing calico.

**Peanut Oil Fatty Acid**

Synonyms: Arachis oil fatty acid, Earthnut oil fatty acid.

French: Acide gras d'huile d'arachide.

German: Erdeicheloelfettsaeure, Erdnussoelfettsaeure,

Grundnussoelfettsaeure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various salts and esters.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Prepared foods, hydrogenated food products.

**Fuel**

Compounds of—

Candles.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions with alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193).

Polishing preparations.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Driers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Raw material in soapmaking.

**Textile**

—, Bleaching

Ingredient of—

Bleaching compositions containing alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193).

**Peanut Oil Fatty Acid (Continued)****—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Finishing compositions.

Washing compositions in conjunction with alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193).

Waterproofing compositions.

**Peat Moss**

Synonyms: Bog moss, Sphagnum.

**Agriculture**

As a disintegrating and humidifying addition to soils.

As a packing and protective material.

**Miscellaneous**

As a bedding for animals.

As a packing material.

**Pharmaceutical**

As a surgical dressing (particularly during wartime).

**Pectin**

French: Pectine.

German: Pektinstoff.

**Adhesive**

As an adhesive (beet pectin) (German 384772, 406539).

**Beverage**

Emulsifying agent for—

Essential oils.

**Chemical**

Dehydrating agent.

Promoter of—

Large crystal growth in saturated solutions of mineral salts.

**Fats and Oils**

Emulsifying agent for—

Essential oils.

**Food**

Gelatinizing agent in—

Food products.

Ingredient of—

Candy jellies for cast or slab work, consisting of various mixtures of sodium acetate, citric acid, glucose, corn sugar or cane sugar, color, and flavor.

Jams.

Mayonnaises; for example, mixtures of whole eggs, egg yolk, mustard powder, sugar, salt, vegetable oil, flavor, tincture of capsicum, lactic acid, vinegar, and water.

Pectin-acid mixture in sugar solution, which, on admixture with sugar, fruit flavor, and water yields a jelly (U. S. 1879697).

Sherbets (water ices).

**Insecticide**

Emulsifying agent for—

Insecticides for delicate foliage.

Insecticides for foliage of citrus fruit trees.

Mineral oils (German 479192).

Pine oils.

**Miscellaneous**

Dehydrating agent in making—

Powdered products.

**Perfume**

Emulsifying agent for—

Essential oils, pine needle-oil bath preparations.

Ingredient of—

Cosmetic preparation (use suggested on the claims that it has beneficial action on the skin; has affinity for the cellular structure of the skin and hair; is readily absorbed by both the skin and hair, not accompanied by any chemical reaction which accompanies the use of alkaline substances; neutralizes any excess alkali that may exist).

Latherless shaving creams.

Promoter of—

Water absorption (up to 50 percent) by petrolatum-base preparations.

Thickener (German 551888, 554084) in—

Dentifrices, shaving creams.

**Petroleum**

Emulsifying agent (German 479192) for—

Light mineral oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

Disintegrating ingredient in—

Pills, tablets.

Emulsifying agent for—

Essential oils.

Excipient in making—

Greaseless ointments.

Gelatinizing agent (French 686154) in making—

Colloidal iodine jelly.

Ingredient of—

Thickening compositions, containing also gum tragacanth, glycerin, and water, for corn removers using as an active agent (1) salicylic acid and glacial acetic acid; (2) glacial acetic, lactic, and salicylic acids; (3) formic acid and phenol.

**Textile**

Ingredient (French 600309) of—

Viscose spinning solutions (added to improve quality of product).

**Penetrating Agents**

See: "Wetting agents."

**Pentachloroanthraquinone-1:2:5:6-diacridone****Dye**

Starting point (U. S. 1972094) in making—

Reddish-grey vat dyes with 1-amino-anthraquinone.

**Pentachloroanthraquinone-1:2:7:8-diacridone****Dye**

Starting point (U. S. 1972094) in making—

Reddish-grey vat dyes with 1-amino-anthraquinone.

**Pentachlorodiphenylmethane****Electrical**

Cooling medium (Brit. 413596, 433070, 433071, and 433072) in—

Electrical apparatus, such as transformers, switches, capacitors, cables, bushings, and junction boxes (may be employed in admixture with trichlorobenzene, chlorinated diphenyl, and the like).

Dielectric (Brit. 413596, 433070, 433071, and 433072) in—

Electrical apparatus, such as transformers, switches, capacitors, cables, bushings, and junction boxes (may be employed in admixture with trichlorobenzene, chlorinated diphenyl, and the like).

**Pentachloroethane**

French: Pentachloréthane.

German: Pentachloräthan.

Spanish: Pentachlorethano.

Italian: Pentachlorethane.

**Analysis**

Solvent for—

Cellulose derivatives, fats, gums, oils, resins.

**Brewing**

Antiseptic for—

Yeast.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose ethers.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose ethers, fats, oils.

Solvent miscible with—

Alcohol, ether.

Substitute for—

Tetrachloroethane (acetylene tetrachloride) (said to be less toxic).

**Cosmetic**

Solvent for—

Essential oils, fixed vegetable oils.

Solvent in—

Nail enamels and lacquers containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers as base material.

**Distilling**

Antiseptic for—

Yeast.

**Dry-Cleaning**

Spotting agent for—

Fats, greasy stains, gums, oils, resins.

**Electrical**

Solvent in—

Insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose

**Pentachloroethane (Continued)**

esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Fats, vegetable oils.

**Food**

Antiseptic for—

Yeast.

Solvent for—

Fats, oils.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Solvent in—

Adhesive compositions containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Gums**

Solvent for—

Gums.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Printing ink removers.

Solvent in—

Inks.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

**Metal Fabrication**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various articles.

Substitute for—

Tetrachloroethane (said to be less toxic).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paint removers.

Solvent for—

Cellulose derivatives, gums, metallic naphthenates, oils, resins.

Solvent in—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Paper**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

**Petroleum**

Solvent for—

Mineral oils, mineral oils used in rust-removing agents.

**Pharmaceutical**

Solvent for—

Essential oils, gums, mineral oils, vegetable oils.

**Photographic**

Solvent in making—

Films from cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Laminated fiber products, molded products.

Plastics from or containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Resins**

Solvent for—

Dammara, elemi, mastic, sandarac.

Solvent in making—

Artificial resins from or containing cellulose acetate or other cellulose esters or ethers.

**Rubber**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Cleaning compositions, special soaps.

Solvent for—

Fats, oils.

**Stone**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

Degreasing and defatting agent for—

Textile fibers.

Retting agent for—

Textile fibers.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Wood**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

**Pentadecanaphthene****Chemical**

General solvent for chemicals and in various chemical processes (Brit. 269960).

**Miscellaneous**

General solvent (Brit. 269960).

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Solvent in making—

Liquors and pastes for dyeing and printing fabrics and yarns (Brit. 269960).

—, Finishing

Solvent in making—

Dye preparation in stenciling fabrics (Brit. 269960).

**Pentadichloropropane**

German: Pentadichlorpropan.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making artificial leather (Brit. 279139).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 279139) of—

Impregnating compositions (Brit. 279139).

Insulating varnishes and lacquers for electrical wiring.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 279139) of—

Paints, varnishes.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—

Moldable compositions (Brit. 279139).

**Textile**

—, Manufacturing

Reagent in making—

Chemical fibers (Brit. 279139).

**Pentadigalloylgucose****Miscellaneous**

Reagent (U. S. 1922464) for—

Removal of emulsoids from water solutions (used in combination with trisodium phosphate).

**Pentaerythrite Tetranitrate**

French: Tétranitrate de pentaérythrite, Tétranitropentaérythrit.

German: Pentaerythrittetranitrat.

**Pentaerythrite Tetranitrate (Continued)****Explosives**

As a booster in—

Making explosive compositions and explosive shells.

**Pentaerythritol****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pentaerythritol tetra-acetate (U. S. 1583658).

**Pentamethylenediphenylphosphonium Bromide**

French: Bromure de pentaméthylènediphénylphosphonium.

German: Brompentamethylendiphenylphosphonium, Pentamethylendiphenylphosphoniumbromid.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Hair, fur, feathers, felt, and the like.

**Textile**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Wool and other products.

**Pentamethylenetriphenylphosphonium Bromide**

French: Bromure de pentaméthylènetriphénylphosphonium.

German: Brompentamethylenetriphenylphosphonium, Pentamethylenetriphenylphosphoniumbromid.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Hair, fur, feathers, felt, and the like.

**Textile**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Wool and other products.

**Pentamethylmonoethylpararosanilin****Ink**

Starting point (U. S. 1899452) in making—

Special ink for protection and authentication of checks and the like; such an ink has the characteristic that the color is a function of hydrogen ion concentration.

**Pentane**

Synonyms: Normal pentane, Amyl hydride, Isopentane.

French: Hydrure d'amyle, Hydrure amylique.

German: Amylhydrid, Isopentan, Pentan.

**Chemical**

As a solvent for various purposes.

Starting point in making—

Amyl acetate, amyl alcohol, amyl chloride and various halogenated derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

As a solvent for various purposes.

Filler for—

Low-temperature thermometers.

Lubricant in operating—

Claude liquid air machine.

Reagent in making—

Standard photometric lamp.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Cellulose ester and ether varnishes, lacquers, and dopes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Cellulose ester and ether compounds.

**Refrigeration**

Active medium in refrigerating systems.

**Rubber**

Starting point in making—

Synthetic rubber.

**Pentatritcontanol****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 343872).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Pentyl Alcohol**

Synonyms: Pentylic alcohol.

French: Alcool de pentyle, Alcool pentylique.

German: Pentylalkohol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters of various acids, and intermediates.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Emulsified lubricants and other compositions (Brit. 277357).

**Fuel**

Ingredient of—

Emulsified mixtures (Brit. 277357).

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Emulsified dressing and finishing compositions (Brit. 277357).

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Motor fuel compositions in emulsified form.

Stable emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates (Brit. 277357).

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions.

Emulsified detergents (Brit. 277357).

**Textile**

—, Finishing

Ingredient of—

Washing and cleansing compositions (Brit. 277357).

**Pentyl Alphacrotonate**

French: Alphacrotonate de pentyle, Alphacrotonate pentylique.

German: Alphacrotonsäurepentylester, Alphacrotonsäurespentyl, Pentylalphacrotonat.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 321258) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, rubber.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Pentylolamine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other derivatives.

**Electrical**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 340294) in—

Special lubricating compositions for use in electric switches.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 340294) in making—

Nonfreezing lubricating compositions, containing animal and vegetable oils and fats, as well as ethylene-glycol, borax, benzyl alcohol, or esters of ethylene-glycol in the place of the latter.

Special lubricating compositions of the above type for use on locomotive axles, railway switches, hydraulic presses, and hydraulic brakes.

Ingredient (Brit. 340294) of—

Compositions, containing vegetable and animal fats and oils and greases, used as rust preventives.

**Petroleum**

Dispersing agent in making—

Lubricating compositions containing various mineral oils and distillates.

Lubricating compositions in dispersed form for various machine shop operations, such as boring, drilling, cutting, planing.

Special lubricating compositions containing mineral oils and greases (Brit. 340294).

**Peppermint**

Synonyms: Brandy mint, Lamb mint.

Latin: Folia menthae peperitae.

French: Menthe, Menthe poivrée.

German: Pfeffermint, Pfefferminzblätter, Pfeffermünze.

Spanish: Menta piperita.

Italian: Menta piperita.

**Chemical**

Starting point in extracting—

Menthol.



**Peppermint (Continued)****Fats and Oils**

Starting point in extracting—  
Peppermint oil.

**Food**

Flavoring for—

Beverages, candies, jellies, pastries, sauces.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Perchloric Acid**

French: Acide perchlorique.

German: Perchlorsäure, Ueberchlorsäure.

Spanish: Acido perchlorico.

Italian: Acido perchlorico.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Assaying various alkaloids, such as morphine, codeine, cocaine.

Carrying out Kjeldahl digestions for the determination of the nitrogen content of various products.

Determining potash in various products by the formation of an insoluble potassium perchlorate.

Effecting electro-analyses (used for the purpose of destroying the organic matter contained in the product that is to be analyzed).

**Chemical**

Oxidizing agent in making—

Inorganic chemicals, intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, synthetic aromatics.

Starting point in making various salts.

**Explosives**

In the manufacture of matches.

Reagent in making—

Explosive compounds, such as the perchlorated esters of monochlorohydrin.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Lead-plating baths (used for the purpose of facilitating the deposition of lead from baths containing lead perchlorate).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Perchloroethylene**

Synonyms: Carbon bichloride, Carbon dichloride.

French: Bichlorure de carbone, Dichlorure de carbone, Tétrachloroéthane, Tétrachloroéthylène.

German: Bichlorkohlenstoff, Dichlorkohlenstoff, Kohlenstoffbichlorid, Kohlenstoffdichlorid, Perchloraethylen, Tetrachloraethan, Tetrachloräthylen.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Solvent for various purposes.

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

**Electrical**

Solvent in making—

Insulating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Glass**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and decorating and protecting glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Solvent in making—

Adhesive preparations containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for decorating and protecting leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting metalware.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting various fibrous products.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent in making—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and enamels containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Paper**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for decorating and protecting paper and pulp products.

**Petroleum**

Solvent in treating—

Crude petroleum to obtain petrolatum oils, petrolatum, and paraffin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Solvent in making—

Films from cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Plastics**

Solvent in making—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Rubber**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber products.

**Soap**

Solvent in making—

Detergent preparations, dry-cleansing soaps, special solvent soaps.

**Stone**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating textile fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting woodwork.

**Perchloromethylmercaptan****Insecticide and Fungicide**

Fumigant and insecticide for—

Granary weevils (*Sitophilus granarius* L.).

Ladybird beetles (*Hippodamia convergens* Guerin) (used in conjunction with hydrocyanic acid gas).

**Perilla Oil**

French: Huile de perilla.

German: Perillaöl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Cobalt driers.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Edible oil compounds.

**Food**

As an edible oil and in oil compounds.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Adhesive preparations.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Lithographic inks, printing inks.

**Perilla Oil (Continued)****Leather****Ingredient of—**

Coating compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers.

Coating compositions containing linoxyn (Brit. 332257).

Leather substitutes for making footwear.

**Reagent for—**

Impregnating and finishing leather.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Ingredient of—**

Coating compositions.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Emulsified cements (Brit. 273290).

Emulsified electrical insulating compositions (Brit. 273290).

Roofing materials (Brit. 332257).

Wall coverings (Brit. 332257).

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Paints and varnishes.

Paints, varnishes, and primers, containing linoxyn (Brit. 332257).

Starting point (Brit. 273290) in making—  
Varnish bases.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Impregnating compositions for treating paper lanterns, paper umbrellas, various other products, etc.

Impregnating and finishing compositions containing linoxyn, used in the treatment of pulp and paper products (Brit. 332257).

**Plastics****Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—**

Compositions containing linoxyn, used in the manufacture of pressed articles.

**Resins and Waxes****Reagent for extracting—**

Residual Japan wax or white wax contained in press cakes.

Starting point in making—

Artificial resins.

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Ingredient of—**

Bath in dyeing textiles red.

**—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of waxed cloth (Brit. 332257).

Compositions for making floor coverings (Brit. 332257).  
Impregnating and finishing compositions used for treating textile fibers and fabrics (Brit. 332257).

Waterproofing compositions.

**Woodworking****Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—**

Impregnating and finishing compositions.

**Perylene-3:9-dicarboxylic Chloride**

French: Chlorure de pérylène-3:9-dicarbonique,

Chlorure de pérylène-3:9-dicarboxylique.

German: Perylen-3:9-dicarbonchlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye****Starting point (Brit. 347099) in making vat dyestuffs**

for cotton, with the aid of—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone.

Beta-aminoanthraquinone.

1-Chloro-2-aminoanthraquinone.

1-Chloro-4-aminoanthraquinone.

1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone.

**Perylenetetracarboxyldi-imide****Ingredient (U. S. 1914509) of—**

Gum inhibitor for motor fuels, containing also phthalide and/or its derivatives and an amylamine.

**Perylenetetracarboxyldi-phenyldi-imide****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 428770) in making—

Scarlet dye of improved vatting properties by trichlorination.

**Petrolatum**

Synonyms: Alboline, Cosmoline, Glycolin, Hard petroleum ointment, Paraffin jelly, Petroleum jelly, Petroleum, Petroleum ointment, Pimeline, Saxoline, Soft paraffin, Soft petroleum ointment, Soft petrolatum, Vaseline.

Latin: Adeps petrolei, Gelatum petroli, Paraffinum molle, Paraffinum spissum, Paraffinum unguinosum, Petrolatum molle, Petrolatum spissum, Petrolinum, Unguentum paraffinum, Unguentum petroleis, Vaselineum.

French: Graisse minérale, Pétroléine.

German: Paraffinsalbe, Vaseline, Weiches paraffin.

Spanish: Petrolato, Vaselina.

Italian: Petrolato, Vaselinea.

**Abrasives****Binder in—**

Abrasive compound (U. S. 1353979).

Abrasive stone (U. S. 1195246).

Abrasive wheel (U. S. 1146884).

Emery pastes, grinding compounds.

**Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Adhesive composition (U. S. 1137043).

Adhesive paste for joining decorative metal leaf to metal bases (U. S. 1906168).

**Building and Construction**

Treating agent (U. S. 1246827) for—

Concrete floors.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent (U. S. 1217027 and 1217028) for—

Cellulose ethers, ethylcellulose.

**Ceramics**

Process material (U. S. 1295466) in making—

Baking dishes.

**Chemical**

Process material in making—

Catalysts for hydrogenation processes (U. S. 1519088).

Nickel catalysts (U. S. 1329322).

**Cosmetic**

Absorbent in extracting—

Perfumes from flowers.

**Base in—**

Cosmetic creams, cuticle salve (U. S. 1513233), ointments, pomades, salves, solid brillianlines.

**Ingredient of—**

Hair dressing (U. S. 1368758).

Hair tonic (U. S. 1368758).

**Dairy Products**

Coating agent (U. S. 1260899) for—

*Bacillus bulgaricus* (lactic acid bacteria).

**Ingredient of—**

Milk powders (U. S. 1202130).

**Dental**

Treating agent (U. S. 1516140) for—

Pyorrhea.

**Disinfectant****Ingredient of—**

Disinfecting tablets (U. S. 1340661).

Germicide (U. S. 1275162).

**Dye**

Alkali-proofing agent (U. S. 1349265) for—

Dyes.

**Electrical**

Acidproofing agent (U. S. 1369783) for—

Battery containers.

**Ingredient of—**

Electrical insulation, said to be suitable for transformers, capacitors, cables (in admixture with scale wax and mineral oil).

Protective coatings for lead coverings for cable (French 716148).

Process material in making—

Electrical insulation (U. S. 1159257).

Storage battery vent plugs (U. S. 1506216).

**Explosives and Matches**

Binder (U. S. 1192678, 1202712, 1276537, 1309014, 1334303, 1335788, 1335789, 1349983, 1411674, and 1509393) in—

Explosive compositions.

Coating agent (U. S. 1360397 and 1360398) for—

Sodium nitrate in explosives.

**Ingredient of—**

Pyrotechnic red fire.

Stabilizing agent (U. S. 1391796) for—

Trinitrotoluene.

**Petrolatum (Continued)****Food**

Preservative (U. S. 1174008, 1177105, and 1245294) for—  
Eggs.

Vehicle (U. S. 1307090) in—  
Cooking peanuts.

**Fuel**

Stabilizer (Brit. 417352) of—  
Liquid state in fuels consisting of a suspension of  
coal in fuel oil.

**Gum**

Ingredient (U. S. 1134073) of—  
Chicle substitute.

**Ink**

Drying-retardant in—  
Inks.

Ingredient of—  
Antismutting composition for printers' inks (U. S.  
1273361).

Ink eradicators for tracing cloth, containing also tur-  
pentine, pumice dust, and paraffin.

Transfer inks.

Typewriter inks.

Reducer of—

Tackiness in inks.

Softener in—

Inks.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal compositions (U. S. 1248977).

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Emulsions with egg (U. S. 1302487).

Dressings and greases.

Finishing compositions (U. S. 1453723).

Oiling agent (U. S. 1847629).

Leather substitute (U. S. 1310624).

Tanning composition (U. S. 1402283).

**Lubricant.**

As a lubricant.

Ingredient of—

Gum lubricant (in admixture with bone oil).

Upper cylinder lubricant.

Raw material in making—

Lubricating greases.

Reviving agent (U. S. 1352502) for—

Lubricating oils.

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant.

Protective coating for—

Metallic parts of machinery.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Metal-coating composition (U. S. 1457169 and 1472239).

Metal polishes.

Protective coatings for iron and steel (U. S. 1410391).

Rust-preventive compositions.

Preventer (U. S. 1395413) of—

Adhering of comminuted metals.

**Mining and Ore Treatment**

Ingredient (U. S. 1448927 and 1448928) of—

Ore concentrating agent.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Animal bait (U. S. 1366509).

Antidimming compositions (U. S. 1201140).

Coating compositions (U. S. 1388518).

Coating composition containing also paraffin and al-  
cohol (U. S. 1292964).

Cleaning cloth composition (U. S. 1143614).

Decorative composition (U. S. 1388518).

Etching reserve composition (U. S. 1407301).

Furniture polish (U. S. 1350537).

Gas-check pad for breech blocks (U. S. 1229662).

Gasket compositions for bottles (U. S. 1322823).

Gasket compositions for cans and fruit jars (U. S.  
1322823).

Gear composition (U. S. 1506230).

Gelatin (technical) substitute (U. S. 1217027).

Impregnating admixture with rosin (U. S. 1386711).

Razor strop compositions (U. S. 1353979 and 1360343).

Shoe filler (U. S. 1136459).

Shoe polishes.

Shoe waterproofings (U. S. 1167328).

Shoe waterproofings (in admixture with paraffin and  
wool-grease).

Sizing composition (U. S. 1299663).

Soldering fluxes (U. S. 1401154, 1444946 and 1472281).

Stencil compositions (U. S. 1168223).

Stove polish (U. S. 1403758).

Tire puncture closing composition (U. S. 1137461).

Waterproofing compositions (U. S. 1307373, 1327239,  
1376553, and 1915301).

Welding composition (U. S. 1472781).

Retainer for—

Leaves and petals in lacquer and dye dipping pro-  
cesses in making artificial flowers.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Antifouling composition (in admixture with heavy  
lubricating oil, rosin, paraffin, and salt).

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Carbon paper coating (in admixture with gutta-percha,  
lampblack, and a wax).

Process material in making—

Translucent paper (U. S. 1345184).

Writing paper (U. S. 1234045).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Antiseptic (U. S. 1275162), emulsions, ointments, ex-  
pectorants, salves.

Suggested for use as—

Emollient.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Photographic film (U. S. 1345184).

Protective compound for inhibiting action (effects) of  
fluorescent substances (U. S. 1511874).

Protective compound for filtering ultraviolet light  
(U. S. 1511874).

Protective compound for inhibiting photochemical ac-  
tion (U. S. 1511874).

Restorative compounds for blemished motion picture  
films (U. S. 1139679, 1139682, 1139683, and 1192424).

**Plastics**

Raw material in making—

Plastic compositions (U. S. 1322823).

Solvent (U. S. 1217027) in making—

Celluloid substitutes.

**Printing**

In making—

Electrotypes (U. S. 1210872).

Halfstones (U. S. 1507049).

**Rayon**

Ingredient of—

Addition agent (emulsion with casein, oleic acid, and  
triethanolamine) for spinning solution in making  
low-luster rayon (U. S. 1984303).

Addition agent (emulsion with casein and turpentine)  
for spinning solution in making low-luster rayon  
either by viscose or cuprammonium process (U. S.  
1967206).

Process material (U. S. 1958238) in making—

Cellulose acetate rayon possessing enhanced toughness,  
pliability, and ready delustering properties.

**Resins**

Starting point (U. S. 1271392 and 1271393) in making—

Resins with phenol-aldehyde condensates.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Coating agent (in admixture with mica) (U. S.  
1455544).

High-grade hose tubing.

Imitation rubber compositions (U. S. 1242886 and  
1363229).

Light-sensitive rubber (U. S. 1309703).

Pencil erasers.

Rubber sheeting compositions for hospitals.

Soft rubber sponge composition.

White tubing compositions.

**Soap**

Raw material in making—

Soap (U. S. 1342783 and 1408650).

Special soaps.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Antisizing dressing for threads (in admixture with  
zinc dust).

Stripping agent for dyed fabrics.

**Petrolatum (Continued)**

Thallium-base composition for rendering tent canvas proof against insects, mildew, and water.  
Thread greases (in admixture with lanolin and camphor).  
Waterproofings for textiles.

**Wood**

Impregnating agent (U. S. 1429288).

**Petroleum**

Synonyms: Crude oil, Hydrocarbon oil, Mineral oil, Naphtha, Rock oil.  
French: Naphte, Petrole brut.  
German: Bergoel, Erdnaphta, Erdoel, Mineraloel, Naphta, Rohoel, Rohpetroleum.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Electrical conducting coatings on porcelains, chinaware, terracotta, stoneware, and other ceramic products for galvanoplastic plating.

Mold lubricants used in the manufacture of electrochemical ceramic products.

**Chemical****Reagent in making—**

Graphite and graphitic products.

**Solvent in making—**

Ammonium oleate, barium cyanide.

**Starting point in making—**

Hexane, isopropyl alcohol, liquefied gases for metal cutting and illuminating, pentane, secondary amyl alcohol, secondary butyl alcohol, secondary hexyl alcohol.

**Explosives and Matches****Reagent in making—**

Chlorate explosives and dynamites, liquid air explosive compositions.

**Fuel****Fuel for—**

Burning, Diesel engines.

**Ingredient of—**

Candles.

**Gas****Reagent in treating—**

Illuminating gas in order to remove sulphur compounds.

**Solvent in liquefying—**

Oil gas.

**Starting point in making—**

Fuel gas.

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in obtaining conducting coatings on glass in galvanoplastic plating.

**Glues and Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Marine glues, rosin cements.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Emulsions, sprays.

**Mechanical****As a lubricant.****Metallurgical****Flotation agent in treating—**

Minerals to separate the gangue.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Metal polishes.

**For laying the dust on roads.****Paint and Varnish****Starting point in making—**

Gas black, lampblack, V. M. & P naphtha.

**Perfumery****Diluent for—**

Bay oil, cajuput oil, lemongrass oil, rue oil, palmarosa oil, ylang-ylang oil.

**Petroleum****Starting point in making—**

Acid coke, aviation gasoline, bakers' machinery oil, benzine, benzol wash oil, binder oils, black oils, blinding naphtha, boiler fuel oil, briquetting asphalts and pitches, candle wax, candymakers' oil, candymakers' wax, carbon brush coke, carbon electrode coke, cardboard wax, chewing gum wax, coach and ship illuminants, coke fuel, cold patch oils, compressor oils, cup grease, cutting oils, cylinder

oils, de-emulsifying agents, detergent wax, Diesel fuel oil, dust-laying oils, dyers' and cleansers' benzine, egg packers' oils, etching wax, flotation oils, fruit packers' oils, gas absorption oils, gas machine gasoline, gas oils, gasoline, gasoline recovery oil, gear grease, grease compounding oils, ice machine oils, illuminating oils, ink oils, iron wax, journal oils, kerosene, lamp oil, lighthouse oils, light spindle oils, match wax, medicinal oil, metallurgical fuels, motor fuels, motor oils, naphtha, natural gasoline, oil gas oil, paper wax, paving felt, saturating asphalts and pitches, plastic composition asphalts and pitches, petrolatum, petroleum ether, petroleum jelly, pitch, railroad oils, residual oils and pitches, rubber-making asphalts and pitches, saponification agents, sealing wax, signal oils, slab oil, spindle oils, steam cylinder oils, still wax, stove oil, switch grease, switch oils, tractor oils, transformer oils, transmission oils, turbine oils, twine oils, valve oils, V. M. & P. naphtha, water-soluble oils, wool oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber****Reagent in—**

Reclaiming rubber.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Special soaps.

**Woodworking****As a preservative.****Ingredient of—**

Impregnating compositions.

**Petroleum Ether**

Synonyms: Benzin, Benzine, Canadol, Light ligroin, Ligroin, Naphtha, Petroleum spirit.

Latin: Aether petrolei, Benzinum petrolei, Benzinum purificatum.

French: Esprit de pétrole, Éther de pétrole, Naphte.

German: Canadoel, Naphta, Petrolaether, Petroleum-

aether, Petroleumbenzin.

Italian: Benzina del petrolio.

**Analysis**

Solvent for analytical purposes.

Reagent for detecting water in organic compounds.

Reagent in forensic analytical work.

**Chemical**

General solvent for chemicals and the like.

Solvent for alkaloids.

**Solvent in—**

Extractions.

Removing phenols and their homologs from various liquids, such as waste waters and the like.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for various vegetable and animal fats and oils.

**Solvent in extracting—**

Vegetable and animal oils and fats from seeds and other natural products.

**Fuel**

As a general illuminant in lamps and the like.

As a fuel for special uses.

**Glues and Adhesives**

For degreasing bones.

**Ingredient of—**

Adhesive compositions.

**Ink****Solvent in making—**

Lithographic inks, printing inks.

**Insecticides**

As an insecticide

**Ingredient of—**

Insecticidal preparations.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of patent leathers.

**Solvent for removing—**

Fats and greases from hides.

**Mechanical**

As a motor fuel.

**Ingredient of—**

Automotive fuels.

**Solvent in removing—**

Grease and oil from various parts of machines.

**Petroleum Ether (Continued)**

*Mining*

Illuminant in miners' lamps.

*Miscellaneous*

As a general solvent.

For various domestic uses.

In the manufacture of brake linings.

Cleansing agent for clothing and gloves.

Carrier of various substances used for impregnating purposes.

*Ingredient of—*

Cleansing compositions, metal polishes, spreader compounds.

Transferring compositions (U. S. 1606662).

Transparentizing compositions (U. S. 1744767).

Wiping compositions, waterproofing compositions used for various purposes.

Saturating solution in impregnating—

Asbestos board, in dry cleansing, in dental technic, in veterinary medicine.

*Oilcloth and Linoleum*

Solvent in making—

Coating compositions.

*Paint and Varnish*

*Ingredient of—*

Turpentine substitutes.

Thinner and solvent in making—

Insulating varnishes, lacquers, paints, varnishes, removers, specialties.

*Paper*

Solvent in making—

Compositions for the treatment of wallboard.

*Pharmaceutical*

For removing fatty constituents prior to extraction of vegetable drugs.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Perfume*

Solvent for perfume materials.

Solvent in extracting—

Perfume bases from natural products.

*Photographic*

Solvent for wax used for treating ferrotype glossing plates.

Solvent in various processes.

*Printing*

As a general solvent and cleanser in the print shop.

Solvent in cleaning—

Plates and rollers.

*Resins and Waxes*

As a solvent.

*Rubber*

Solvent in rubber technology.

Solvent in making—

Rubber cements, rubber shoes.

Solvent in treating—

Waste rubber materials for the purpose of recovering the "gum" from the fabric.

*Soap*

*Ingredient of—*

Detergent preparations, dry-cleansing soaps, spotting fluids.

*Textile*

In the dyeing process.

For cleansing textile fabrics.

**Phellandrene**

*Chemical*

Starting point in synthesis of—

Cymene.

*Perfume*

*Ingredient of—*

Perfumes.

Aromatic in—

Lotions, shampoos.

*Miscellaneous*

Aromatic in—

Dental products.

*Soap*

Aromatic in—

Soaps.

**Phenanthrene**

Synonyms: Ortho diphenylene ethylene, Phenanthrin.

*Chemical*

Starting point in various organic syntheses.

*Dye*

Starting point in various dye syntheses.

*Explosives and Matches*

*Ingredient of—*

Nitroglycerin explosives.

*Stabilizer in—*

Nitrocellulose explosives.

**4-Phenetidid**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 353537) in making acridin dyestuffs with the aid of—

2-Chloro-4-bromobenzoic acid.

2-Chloro-4-iodobenzoic acid.

2:4-Dichlorobenzoic acid.

**Phenol**

Synonyms: Benzenol, Benzophenol, Carboic acid, Hydrated oxide of phenyl, Hydroxybenzene, Phenic acid, Phenic alcohol, Phenyl hydrate, Phenylic acid, Phenylic alcohol.

Latin: Acidum carbolicum, Acidum phenicum,

Acidum phenylicum, Phenolum, Phenylum.

French: Acide carbolique, Acide phénylique, Hydrate de phényle.

German: Karbolsäure, Phenylalkohol, Phenylsäure.

Spanish: Acido fenico, Fenol.

Italian: Acido carbolico, Fenolo.

*Abrasives*

Process material in making—

Binders for abrasives (U. S. 1468960).

Waterproof abrasive belts, discs, papers, wheels (U. S. 1484759).

*Adhesives*

Preservative in—

Mucilages and pastes.

Process material in making—

Adhesives.

*Analytical*

Reagent in—

Processes involving control and research in industry.

*Animal Husbandry*

General disinfectant.

Ingredient (U. S. 1498639) of—

Cattle dips, sheep dips.

*Automotive*

Process material (U. S. 1418607 and 1429267) in making—

Brake linings.

*Aviation*

Fireproofing agent (U. S. 1309581) for—

Airplane dopes.

Ingredient (U. S. 1389084) of—

Airplane fabric mending composition.

*Brewing*

Cleanser and disinfectant for—

Equipment, plant generally.

*Building Construction*

Ingredient (U. S. 1340855) of—

Roofing compositions.

Road-paving compositions.

*Cellulose Products*

*Ingredient of—*

Cellulose acetate solvent mixtures.

Nitrocellulose solvent mixtures.

Waterproofings (with formaldehyde) for rayon.

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose.

Process material (U. S. 1509035) in making—

Colloidal suspensions of cellulose.

Solvent for—

Cellulose butyrate, cellulose esters and ethers, ethyl-cellulose.

*Chemical*

Dispersing agent (U. S. 1395729) for—

Proteins.

Process material in making—

Acetic anhydride (U. S. 1326040).

Acetyl chloride (U. S. 1326040).

Benzene (U. S. 1430585).

Benzoyl chloride (U. S. 1326040).

Betabeta-bis-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethylamine (U. S. 1432291).

2:2-Bis(hydroxyphenyl)propane (U. S. 1225750).

**Phenol (Continued)**

- Butyric anhydride (U. S. 1326040).  
 Cresyl phosphates (U. S. 1425392).  
 Cresyldiphenyl phosphate (U. S. 1462306).  
 Diphenyltolyl phosphate (U. S. 1425392).  
 2-Hydroxy-3-naphthoic acid (U. S. 1470039).  
 Organic anhydrides (U. S. 1326040).  
 Parahydroxybenzyl alcohol (U. S. 1317276).  
 Phenolcholeic acid (U. S. 1252212).  
 Pyrocatechol (U. S. 1488278).  
 Quinazarin (U. S. 1465689).
- Purifying agent for—**  
 Anthracene (U. S. 1326515).  
 Anthraquinone (U. S. 1461745).
- Reagent in making—**  
 Organic and inorganic chemicals.
- Solvent for—**  
 Anthracene, carbazole, other chemicals.
- Solvent-recovering agent** (U. S. 1315700, 1315701, and 1439128) for—  
 Acetone, amyl acetate, amyl alcohol, benzene, carbon bisulphide, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, ether, ethyl acetate, ethyl alcohol, ethylene dichloride, ethylene perchloride, ethylene trichloride, methanol, pentachloroethane, petroleum ether.
- Starting point in making—**  
 Bromophenols, chlorophenols, cyclohexanol.  
 Esters, such as phenyl acetate.  
 Ethers, such as anisole (methyl ether), phenetole (ethylether), diphenyl oxide.  
 Intermediate compounds used in the manufacture of many synthetic chemicals.  
 Iodophenols, nitrophenols, para-aminophenol, phenates (phenoxides), phenolphthalein, phenolsulphonic acids, salicylic acid, thio compounds, triphenyl phosphates.
- Starting point in making synthetic tannins with—**  
 Cresol, oleum, soda, and formaldehyde (Brit. 425527, 416191, and 375160).  
 Formaldehyde, urea compounds, alkylene oxides, alkylene halohydrins, and sulphonating agents (Brit. 447417).  
 Sulphuric acid and formaldehyde.  
 Sulphuric acid and sulphites.
- Cosmetic**  
**Starting point** (Brit. 427147) in making—  
 Disinfectants for cosmetic preparations and skin creams with the aid of the acid chlorides of capric, lauric, myristic, and palmitic acids.
- Dentistry**  
 Antiseptic, bactericide, disinfectant, germicide.
- Disinfectant**  
 Antiseptic, bactericide, disinfectant, germicide.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Germicidal and disinfectant preparations.  
 Standard for comparison of disinfectant power.
- Distilling**  
 Cleanser and disinfectant for—  
 Equipment, plant generally.
- Dye**  
**Starting point in making—**  
 Intermediate chemicals, synthetic dyestuffs.
- Electrical**  
 Agent (Brit. 406586) for—  
 Removing sludge coatings on surfaces in oil-filled electric transformers.
- Explosives and Matches**  
**Starting point in making—**  
 Nitrophenols, such as picric acid (trinitrophenol).  
 Pyrotechnics (U. S. 1500844).
- Fats, Oils, and Waxes**  
 Solvent (U. S. 1277904) for—  
 Ceresin.
- Firefighting**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Carbon tetrachloride fire-extinguisher (U. S. 1243149).  
 Fireproofing paint (U. S. 1269980).
- Food**  
 Cleanser and disinfectant for—  
 Equipment, plant generally.
- Gas**  
 Impregnating agent (U. S. 1398613) for—  
 Gas-purifying sponge.
- Glue and Gelatin**  
 Disinfectant for—  
 Gluestocks.
- Hydrolyzing agent (U. S. 1323951) for—  
 Gelatin, glue.
- Preservative.**
- Gum**  
**Starting point** (U. S. 1448556) in making—  
 Synthetic gums with acetone.
- Ink**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Check-writing inks (U. S. 1514222).  
 Document-printing inks (U. S. 1514222).  
 Lithographic inks (U. S. 1406837).  
 Marking inks (U. S. 1420289).  
 Mimeograph inks.  
 Printing inks (U. S. 1420289).  
 Safety inks (U. S. 1439658).
- Insecticide and Fungicide**  
**Exterminant for—**  
 Ants, moths, termites.
- Fungicide.**
- Insecticide.**
- Leather**  
 Disinfectant for—  
 Hides and skins.
- Mechanical**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Diesel engine fuel (U. S. 1340855).  
 Reagents for removing carbon from internal-combustion engines (U. S. 1368965).
- Metallurgical**  
 Detinning agent (U. S. 1379237).  
 Ingredient of—  
 Electrolytes for tinplating (U. S. 1426678).  
 Pickling solutions for iron and steel (U. S. 1493205).
- Mining**  
 Flotation agent (U. S. 1438436, 1457708, 1317945).
- Miscellaneous**  
 Cleanser, deodorant, disinfectant, germicide for—  
 Factory purposes, household purposes.  
 Desizing agent (U. S. 1421613) for—  
 Chinagrass, ramie.  
 Impregnating agent for—  
 Bags (U. S. 1367177).  
 Barrel linings (U. S. 1323528).  
 Medicating agent (U. S. 1409364) for—  
 Atmospheres.  
 Preservative (U. S. 1421613 and 1460736) for—  
 Enzyme extracts.
- Reagent in—**  
 Solvent-recovery processes.
- Starting point** (Brit. 427147) in making—  
 Disinfectants for floor and other wax polishes with the aid of the acid chlorides of capric, lauric, myristic, and palmitic acids.
- Optical**  
 Process material (U. S. 1386046) in making—  
 Cements for lenses.
- Paint and Varnish**  
 Disinfectant and germicide in—  
 Special paints and varnishes.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Antifouling paints, dopes, lacquers, paints, paint and varnish removers, varnishes, wood-impregnating agents.
- Perfume**  
**Starting point in making—**  
 Aromatic esters and ethers.
- Petroleum**  
 Refining agent in processing of—  
 Lubricating oils.
- Pharmaceutical**  
 In compounding and dispensing practice.  
 Precipitant for—  
 Albumens.  
 Preservative (U. S. 1476233) for—  
 Antitoxins, bacterial extracts, vaccines.  
 Process material in making—  
 Colloidal blood (U. S. 1395729).  
 Blood antitoxins (U. S. 1270270).
- Reagent in making—**  
 Hog-cholera antitoxins.  
 Standard for comparison of disinfectant power.
- Starting point in making—**  
 Chemical drugs, such as phenacetin, phenobarbiturates, phenolphthalein, salol.

**Phenol (Continued)****Suggested for use as—**

Local anesthetic in burns and other painful ulcerations.

**Photographic**

Starting point in making—

Developing agents.

**Plastics**

Solvent for—

Casein.

Starting point in making—

Plastics of various compositions including casein.

**Resins**

Process material in making—

Acetaldehyde condensates, phenol-formaldehyde resins, phenol-furfural resins, urea-formaldehyde resins.

**Rubber**

Ingredient (U. S. 2004156) of—

Preservative for rubber latex, containing also soap, ammonia, and alkali hydroxide.

Starting point in making—

Butadiene.

Rubber latex preservatives (by alkalization) (U. S. 1447930).

**Sanitation**

Bactericide, disinfectant, germicide.

Ingredient of—

Disinfectant and germicidal preparations.

Process material (U. S. 1491277) in—

Aeration of sewage.

**Soap**

Germicide in—

Disinfectant soaps.

Starting point (Brit. 427147) in making—

Disinfectants for soaps and shaving creams with the aid of the acid chlorides of capric, lauric, myristic, and palmitic acids.

**Textile**

Developing agent in—

Dyeing yellow colors on fabrics and yarns.

Process material in—

Degumming silk (U. S. 1421613).

Dyeing processes.

Mercerizing processes (U. S. 1343139).

Printing processes.

Waterproofing silk (U. S. 1377110).

Process material (U. S. 1389274) for—

Treating wool.

Starting point (Brit. 447417) in making—

Dispersing agents with formaldehyde, urea compounds, alkylene oxides, alkylene halohydrins, and sulphonating agents.

**Wine**

Cleanser and disinfectant for—

Equipment, plant generally.

**Phenol-Mercurio Chloride**

French: Chlorure de phénole et mercure.

German: Phenolquecksilberchlorid.

**Sanitation**

Disinfectant for general use.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Phenosafranin**

Synonyms: Safranin B extra.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Alkylated derivatives, indoline blue.

**Photographic**

Desensitizer for—

Films and plates (ordinary, orthochromatic, panchromatic) developed by the light of candles.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Dyestuff for—

Cotton, silk, wool.

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of color paste for—

Cotton fabrics, silk fabrics, wool fabrics.

**Phenothiazin****Insecticide**

Codling moth (claimed to be as effective as lead

arsenate).

**Phenothiozin****Insecticide**

Toxicant (U. S. 2049725) for—

Codling moths (claimed to be more effective than lead arsenate).

Houseflies (applied in kerosene sprays).

Mosquitoes (claimed to be as effective as rotenone).

**Phenoxyethyl Acetate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1804503) for—

Cellulose esters or ethers.

Cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Phenoxyethyl Phthalate**

French: Phthalate de phénoxy-éthyle, Phthalate

phénoxyéthylrique.

German: Phenoxyäthylphthalat, Phthalsäurephenoxyäthylester, Phthalsäurephenoxyäthyl.

**Leather**

Softener (Brit. 306911) in—

Cellulose acetate compositions for making artificial leather.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer and softener (Brit. 306911) in making—

Cellulose acetate paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer and softener (Brit. 306911) in making—

Cellulose acetate compositions.

**Photographic**

Softener (Brit. 306911) in making—

Cellulose acetate films.

**Textile**

Softener (Brit. 306911) in making—

Compositions used for coating fabrics.

**Phenylacetic Acid**

Synonyms: Alphatoluic acid.

French: Acide phénylacétique.

German: Phenyllessigsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Condensation products with aldehydes.

Perfume bases, pharmaceutical chemicals, phenylacetaldehyde, phenylacetamide, phenylacetyl anhydride, phenylacetylazone, phenylacetyl chloride, phenylacetylhydrazide, phenylacetyl methane, phenylacetyluronitrile, phenyldiethylamide, phenyldiphenylamide, phenylethyl alcohol, phenylethylacetoneitrile.

**Perfumery**

Starting point in making—

Synthetic perfumes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Phenylacetimidoparatolyl Hydrochloride-Sulphide**

Synonyms: Phenylacetimido-thio-para-tolylether hydrochloride.

**Insecticide**

Larvicide for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Phenylacetimidophenyl Hydrochloride-Sulphide**

Synonyms: Phenylacetimidothiophenyl hydrochloride.

**Insecticide**

Larvicide for—

Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Phenylacetylhydroquinone****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Phenylacetyl Peroxide**

French: Peroxyde de phénylacétyle, Peroxyde phénique et acétylique.

German: Phenylacetylperoxyd.

**Fats and Oils**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—

Various oils (used along with hydrogen peroxide).

**Food**

Bleaching agent (used with hydrogen peroxide) (Brit.

328544) in treating—

Egg yolk, flour, meal.

**Phenylacetyl Peroxide (Continued)***Resins and Waxes*

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—  
Various waxes (used with hydrogen peroxide).

*Soap*

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—  
Soap (used along with hydrogen peroxide).

**Phenylacetylphloroglucinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Phenylacetylpyrocatechol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Phenylacetylpyrogallol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Phenylacetylresorcinol***Petroleum*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Phenylalphanaphthylamine***Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Azin dyestuffs, benzophenone dyestuffs, black jet R, Fuller's blue, neutral blue, sulphonazurin D, Victoria blue B, Victoria blue R.

**Phenylalphanaphthylamine-8-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: 8-Anilino-1-naphthalene-sulphonic acid, Phenyl-peri-acid.

French: Acide de 8-anilinoalphanaphthalènesulphonique, Acide de phényle-1-naphthylamine-8-sulfonique, Acide de phényle-péri.

German: 8-Anilinoalphanaphthalinsulfonsäure, Phenylalphanaphthylamin-8-sulfonsäure, Phenylperisäure.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Omega chrome black FV, sulphon acid blue R, sulphur black 3B, sulphonycyanin, sulphocyanin black B, tolyl blue SK.

**Phenylalphanaphthyl Ketone***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Aromatics, intermediates, other derivatives.

*Perfume*

Fixative in—  
Cosmetics, perfumes.

*Soap*

Fixative for odor in—  
Toilet soaps.

**4-Phenylamino-6-methyl-1:2-phenylenethiazonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 4-phénylcamino-6-méthyle-1:2-phénylénéthiazoniue.

*Dye*

Starting point (U. S. 1588384) in making vat dyestuffs with—  
Anilin, betahydroxyalphanaphthaquinone, chloranil, chlorobenzoquinone, 2:3-dichloroalphanaphthaquinone, quinone.

**2-Phenylamino-8-naphthol-6-carboxylic Alpha-naphthalide**

French: Alphanaphthalide de 2-phénylcamino-8-naphthole-6-carboxyle, Alphanaphthalide 2-phénylcamino-8-naphthole-6-carboxylique.

German: 2-Phenylamino-8-naphthol-6-carbonyl alphanaphthalid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 302773) in making azo dyestuffs with—  
Ammonium-*paranitril* orthosulphonate, anilin, 3-chloroanilin, 4-chloro-2-nitrilanilin, 4-chloro-2-toluidin, 4:4'-diaminodiphenylamine, dianisidrin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, meta-aminobenzoic acid, 5-nitro-2-toluidin, orthoaminoazotoluene, orthophenetoleazoalphanaphthylamine.

idin, orthoaminoazotoluene, orthophenetoleazoalphanaphthylamine.

**2-Phenylamino-8-naphthol-6-carboxylic Beta-naphthalide**

Synonyms: Betaphenylamino-8-naphthol-6-carboxylic betanaphthalide.

French: Bétanaphthalide de bétaphénylcamino-8-naphthole-6-carboxylique, Bétanaphthalide de 2-phénylcamino-8-naphthole-6-carbonique, Bétanaphthalide de 2-phénylcamino-8-naphthole-6-carboxylique.

German: Betaphenylamino-8-naphthol-6-carbonyl-betanaphthalid, 2-Phenylamino-8-naphthol-6-carbonyl-betanaphthalid.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 302773) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Ammonium-*paranitril* orthosulphonate, anilin, 3-chloroanilin, 4-chloro-2-nitrilanilin, 4-chloro-2-toluidin, 4:4'-diaminodiphenylamine, dianisidrin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, meta-aminobenzoic acid, 5-nitro-2-toluidin, orthoaminoazotoluene, orthophenetoleazoalphanaphthylamine.

**2-Phenylamino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Betaphenylamino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

French: Acide de phénylcamino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonique.

German: 2-Phenylamino-5-naphthol-7-sulfonsäure.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 280320) in making dyestuffs for viscose rayon with the aid of diazotized—  
Anilin, dihydroparatoluidinsulphonic acid, orthoanisidin, paraminoacetanilide.

**2-Phenylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Betaphenylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.

French: Acide de 2-phénylcamino-8-naphthol-6-sulfonique.

German: Betaphenylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulfonsäure, 2-Phenylamino-8-naphthol-6-sulfonsäure.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 281767) in making dyestuffs for viscose with the aid of—  
Alphanaphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.

Aminoazobenzene.

Aminosulphonic acid.

Betanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.

Diazotized alphanaphthylamine.

Diazotized para-aminobenzenesulphonic acid.

Meta-aminoparacresolmethyl ether.

Metaxylidinsulphonic acid.

Para-aminoozobenzene-p'-carboxylic acid.

Starting point in making—

Crumpsall direct fast brown O, diamine brown B, diphenyl fast yellow.

**Phenylbetanaphthylamine***Chemical*

Intermediate in—  
Organic synthesis.

*Dye*

Intermediate in—  
Dye synthesis.

*Rubber*

As an antioxidant.

**Phenyl-3-chloropara-anisidin 6-Sulphonate***Dye*

Coupling agent (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—  
Bordeaux red water-insoluble dyestuffs with 5-methoxy-orthotoluidine.

**Phenylcinchoninic Acid***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Isatophan.

Methylphenylcinchonine acid.

6-Methyl-2-phenylcinchonin-4-carboxylic acid (para-tophan).

Strontium phenylcinchoninate.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.



**Phenylcresol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other processes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Phenyl-2:4-dichloroanilin 5-Sulphonate****Dye**

Coupling agent (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—  
Red, water-insoluble dyestuffs with 4-chloro-2:5-dimethoxyaniline.

**Phenyldiethyl Phosphate**

French: Diéthylphényle phosphate, Phosphate de diéthylphényle.

German: Phenyldiäthylphosphat, Phosphatisches-phenyldiäthyl.

**Photographic**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making film from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Film from cellulose derivatives.

**Plastics**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making plastics from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Plastics from cellulose derivatives.

**Textile**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making fibers from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Fibers form cellulose derivatives.

**Phenyldimethyl Phosphate**

French: Diméthylphényle phosphate, Phosphate de diméthylphényle.

German: Phenyldimethylphosphat, Phosphatisches-phenyldimethyl.

**Photographic**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making film from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Film from cellulose derivatives.

**Plastics**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making plastics from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Plastics from cellulose derivatives.

**Textile**

Reagent (French 606969) for—

Reducing inflammability in making fibers from cellulose derivatives.

Solvent (French 606969) in making—

Fibers form cellulose derivatives.

**1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-thiopyrazolone****Photographic**

Fog inhibitor (U. S. 1954334) in—

Photographic emulsions.

**Phenyl Disulphide**

French: Disulphure de phényle, Disulphure phénylique.

German: Dischwefelphenyl, Phenyldisulfid, Schwefelwasserstoffsäurephenylester, Schwefelwasserstoffsäuresphenyl.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in treating—

Albumenoids, albumens.

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in making adhesive preparations with—

Linseed protein, peanut protein, soybean flour, vegetable proteins of various sorts.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 298511) in making sizes and finishing preparations by treating—

Linseed protein, peanut protein, soybean flour, vegetable proteins of various sorts.

**1:3-Phenylenediamine-5-sulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de 1:3-Phénylènediamine-5-sulphonique.

German: 1:3-Phenylendiaminsulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 310343) in making azo dyestuffs with—

4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.

Picramic acid.

**Phenylethyl Acetate**

Synonyms: Benzylcarbiny acetate, Betaoxyalpha-phenylethane acetate, Ethylphenyl acetate.

French: Acétate de benzylcarbiny, Acétate de bêta-oxylalphaphényléthane, Acétate de phényléthyle, Acétate phénylique-éthylque.

German: Aethansäurephenyläthylester, Aethansäurephenyläthyl, Benzylcarbinyacetat, Benzylcarbinyäzetat, Essigsäurephenyläthylester, Essigsäuresphenyläthyl, Methancarbonsäurephenyläthylester, Methancarbonsäuresphenyläthyl, Phenylessigsäureäthylester, Phenylessigsäuresäthyl.

**Beverages**

Flavoring agent in making—

Soft drinks.

**Food**

Flavoring agent in making—

Food preparations.

Ingredient of—

Fruit essences.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Hedge rose odors, rose odors.

Perfume for producing honey-like odor in—

Cosmetics.

**Resins and Waxes**

Perfume for producing honey-like odor in—

Waxes.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Honey soaps.

**Tobacco**

Perfume for producing honey-like odor in—

Tobacco and tobacco products.

**Phenylethyl Alcohol**

Synonyms: Ethylphenyl alcohol.

French: Alcool d'éthyle et de phényle, Alcool éthylique et phénylique, Alcool de phényle et d'éthyle, Alcool phénylique et éthylique.

German: Aethylphenylalkohol, Phenyläthylalkohol.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, esters, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of various artificial odors, including—

Hyacinth, jasmine, lilac, lily of the valley, narcissus, neroli, rose.

Perfume in reproducing the rose odor in—

Cosmetics, perfumes, toilet waters.

**Soup**

Perfume to reproduce the rose odor in—

Shampoos, soap creams, soap powders, toilet soap.

**Phenylethylbarbituric Acid**

French: Acide de phényle-éthylbarbiturique.

German: Phenylätherbarbiturinsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 301727) in making pharmaceutical chemicals with—

1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-diallylamino-5-pyrazolone.

1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-diamylamino-5-pyrazolone.

Synonyms: Amygdalic acid, Amygdalinic acid, Paramandelic acid.  
French: Acide amygdalique, Acide paramandelique, Acide de phényleglycole, Acide phényleglycolique.  
German: Mandelsäure. Phenylglycolsäure.

**Phenyglycollic Acid (Continued)**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Antipyrine phenylglycolate (tussol).

Insulin preparations (Brit. 310934).

Other derivatives (esters, pharmaceuticals, salts).

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Phenylhydrazin**

*Analysis*

Reagent in sugar laboratories.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Acetylphenylhydrazin, alphanaphthocarbazol, antipyrin,

antipyrin salicylate (salipyrin), azobenzene, migranin,

3:2-naphthocarbazol, paraphenylenehydrazinsulphonic

acid, phenylhydrazinpyrazolon, phenylhydrazon,

phenylpyridazoanthron.

Synthetic sensitizers for brom-gelatin photographic papers.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Dianil yellow R, erichrome red B, guinea fast yellow G,

pigment chrome yellow L, pigment fast yellow G, pigment fast yellow R.

*Electrical*

Dispersive agent in—

Insulating enamels and cements for electrical wiring (Brit. 273290).

*Explosives*

Starting point in making—

Explosive stabilizer (nitron).

*Miscellaneous*

Dispersive agent in—

Cements for laminated mica (Brit. 273290).

*Paint and Varnish*

Dispersive agent in—

Varnish bases (Brit. 273290).

*Plastics*

Dispersive agent in—

Moldable compositions (Brit. 273290).

*Resins and Waxes*

Dispersive agent in—

Artificial resins (Brit. 273290).

*Rubber*

Accelerator in vulcanizing.

Reagent for—

Decreasing rate of vulcanization under certain conditions.

**Phenylhydrazin Hydrochloride**

*Analysis*

Reagent in various processes.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various organic compounds.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Phenylhydrazinparasulphonic Acid**

Synonyms: Parahydrazinobenzene-sulphonic acid.

French: Acide de phénylhydrazineparasulfonique,

Acide de parahydrazinobenzènesulfonique.

German: Parahydrazinobenzolsulfonsäure, Phenylhydrazinparasulfonsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolonesulphonic acid.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Dianil yellow 2R, fast light yellow, fast wool yellow,

flavazin L, flavazin S, tartrazin.

*Textile*

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of—

Printing paste, used as resist, in printing fabrics with naphthol azo colors.

**2-Phenylindole**

*Cosmetic*

Protective (Brit. 435811) in—

Sun-tan lotions (solution or dispersion in a compatible solvent, for example, glycerin or wool-fat, but not water, alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or acetone), said to prevent formation of pain-

ful erythemas whilst enabling the skin to grow brown in sunlight, by virtue of high absorption of ultra-violet rays.

**Phenylionone**

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aromatics and other derivatives.

*Perfume*

Ingredient of various perfumes.

Odoriferous ingredient of—

Cosmetics.

*Soap*

Odoriferous ingredient of—

Toilet soaps, cleansing and detergent preparations.

**Phenyl Isothiocyanate**

*Lubricant*

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by mixing and reacting with organometallic compounds.

**Phenyllauryl-Zinc Telluride**

*Lubricant*

Addition agent (Brit. 440175) for—

Lubricating oils or greases used in high-pressure working conditions.

**Phenyl-Magnesium Chloride**

Catalyst (Brit. 398561) in making—

Betaphenylethyl alcohol from chlorobenzene, magnesium, and ethylene oxide.

**Phenyl Mandelate**

French: Mandélate de phényle, Mandélate phénylique.

German: Mandelsäurephenylester, Mandelsäuresphenyl, Phenylmandelat.

*Paint and Varnish*

Plasticizer (Brit. 270650) in making—

Lacquers, varnishes.

*Plastics*

Plasticizer in making—

Nitrocellulose plastics.

**Phenylmercaptan**

Synonyms: Thiophenol.

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

Fumigant and insecticide for—

Ladybird beetles (*Hippodamia convergens Guerin*)

(alone or in conjunction with hydrocyanic acid gas).

**Phenylmercaptalphanaphthol**

French: Phénylmercaptalphanaphtole.

German: Phenylmerkaptoalphanaphtol.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making indigoid dyestuffs with—

5:7-Dibromoisatin anilide, 5:7-dibromoisatin bromide,

5:7-dibromoisatin chloride, 5:7-dichloroisatin anilide,

5:7-dichloroisatin bromide, 5:7-dichloroisatin chloride.

Isatin anilide, isatin alpha-anil, isatin beta-anil, isatin

bromide, isatin chloride, reactive derivatives of isatin.

**Phenylmercuric Acetate**

Synonyms: Mercury-phenyl acetate.

French: Acétate mercurique-phénylique, Acétate de

mercure et de phényle.

German: Essigsäuremerkurphenylester, Merkurphenylacetat, Merkurphenylazetat.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Insecticide*

Ingredient (Brit. 321396) of—

Compositions for immunizing wheat and other grains.

*Woodworking*

Ingredient (Brit. 321396) of—

Preserving and disinfecting compositions.

**Phenyl-Mercuric Adipate**

*Soap*

Germicide (Brit. 427324) in—

Nontoxic germicidal soaps (stable solutions in standard soaps).

**Phenyl-Mercuric Citrate***Soap*

Germicide (Brit. 427324) in—  
Nontoxic germicidal soaps (stable solutions in standard soaps).

**Phenyl-Mercuric Glycollate***Soap*

Germicide (Brit. 427324) in—  
Nontoxic germicidal soaps (stable solutions in standard soaps).

**Phenylmercuric Hydroxide**

French: Hydroxyde de phényle et de mercure,  
Hydroxye phénylique-mercurique.  
German: Phenylmerkurhydroxyd.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.  
Starting point (Brit. 329987) in making organic mercury derivatives used for the immunization of grain and made with the aid of—  
Alphahydroxynaphthoic acid, alphanaphthol, betahydroxynaphthoic acid, betanaphthol, gallic acid, isothymol, mercaptobenzothiazole, methoxybenzaldehyde, orthochlorophenol, paracresols, parahydroxybenzoic acid, parathiocresol, salicylic acid, thioglycolic acid, thiophenol, thiosalicylic acid.

**Phenyl-Mercuric Salicylate***Soap*

Germicide (Brit. 427324) in—  
Nontoxic germicidal soaps (stable solutions in standard soaps).

**Phenyl-Mercuric Succinate***Soap*

Germicide (Brit. 427324) in—  
Nontoxic germicidal soaps (stable solutions in standard soaps).

**Phenyl-Mercuric Tartrate***Soap*

Germicide (Brit. 427324) in—  
Nontoxic germicidal soaps (stable solutions in standard soaps).

**Phenylmercury Chloride***Agriculture*

For control of—  
Bottom rust of lettuce, covered smut and stripe disease of barley, kernel smut of sorghum, loose and covered smuts of oats, soil-borne parasitic fungi, stinking smut of wheat.

*Insecticide*

Ingredient of—  
Seed, plant, and soil disinfectants.

*Woodworking*

For control of—  
Blue stain and sap stain in sapwood and freshly sawed lumber.

**Phenyl-Mercury Fluoride***Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 2022997) to be—  
Germicide.

**Phenyl-Mercury Gallate***Disinfectant*

Germicide (U. S. 2074040).

**Phenyl-Mercury Nitrate***Germicide*

Germicidal agent.

*Insecticide*

Fungicidal agent.

*Pharmaceutical*

Antiseptic agent.

**Phenyl-Mercury 2-Phenylquinolin-4-carboxylate***Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 2022997) to be—  
Germicide.

**Phenyl-Mercury Protocatechuate***Disinfectant*

Germicide (U. S. 2074040).

**Phenyl-Mercury Quinolate***Disinfectant*

Claimed (U. S. 2022997) to be—  
Germicide.

**Phenyl-Mercury Salicylate***Disinfectant*

Germicide (U. S. 2074040).

**5-Phenyl-3-methylfurodiazole***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 396778) in making—  
Triazoles by condensation with either methylamine or phenylamine.

**2-Phenyl-1-methylindole***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 438278) in making—  
1:2-Dimethylindole-3-aldehyde.  
6-Nitro-2-phenyl-1-methylindole-3-aldehyde.  
2-Phenyl-1-methylindole-3-aldehyde.  
1:3:4-Trimethyl-2-methyleneindoline-2-w-aldehyde.

**1-Phenyl-2-methyl-5-pyrazolone***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making azo colors for wool with—  
4-Aminosalicylic acid, 2-chloro-4-toluidin, meta-aminobenzoic acid, metanilic acid, sulphanilic acid.

**1-Phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone***Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
2-Chloro-1-phenyl-5-methylpyrazole, pharmaceuticals and various synthetic organic chemicals.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Diphenylmethane dyestuffs, dianil yellow 3G, diazo gold yellow, diazo light green BL, diazo bordeaux B, diazo bordeaux G, diazo bordeaux R, diazo bordeaux V, erichrome red B, tetrakosazo dyestuffs (U. S. 1655550-1), trisazo dyestuffs (U. S. 1655550-1).

*Plastics*

Starting point (German 584479) in making—  
Artificial films from a cellulose ester solution.

*Textile*

—, *Dyeing*  
Starting point (Brit. 396893) in—  
Dyeing acetate silk violet bordeaux.

—, *Manufacturing*

Starting point (German 584479) in making—  
Artificial fibers from a cellulose ester solution.

**1-Phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolonesulphonic Acid***Dye*

Intermediate in making various dyestuffs.

*Photographic*

Fog inhibitor (U. S. 1954334) in—  
Photographic emulsions.

**Phenylorthoanisidin 4-Sulphonate***Dye*

Coupling agent (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—  
Water-insoluble red dyestuffs with 5-chlor-2:4-dimethoxyanilide.

**Phenylparadiphenylaminoparaphenylenediamine***Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Rubber*

Reagent for preserving rubber.

**Phenyl Paratoluenesulphonate**

French: Paratoluènesulphonate de phényle, Paratoluènesulphonate phénylique.

German: Phenylparatoluolsulfonat, Paratoluolsulfonsäurephenylester, Paratoluolsulfonsäuresphenyl.

*Cellulose Products*

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 312688) for—  
Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Phenylpropyl Cinnamate**

Synonyms: Hydrocinnamyl cinnamate.

French: Cinnamate de hydrocinnamyle, Cinnamate hydrocinnamylque, Cinnamate de phénylepropyle, Cinnamate phénylique et propylique.

German: Hydrocinnamylcinnamat, Phenylpropylcinnamat, Zimtsäurehydrocinnamylester, Zimtsäureshydrocinnamyl, Zimtsäurephenylpropylester, Zimtsäuresphenylpropyl.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Fancy perfumes, oriental perfumes.

**Phenylresorcinol**

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids or water-insoluble acids, and the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Phenyl Salicylate**

Synonyms: Salol.

Latin: Phenylis salicylas, Phenylum salicylum.

French: Salicylate de phénole, Salicylate de phényle.

German: Phenylsalicylat, Salicylsäurephenylester.

Spanish: Salicilato de fenol.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—

Dentifrices.

**Pharmaceutical**

Enteric coating for—

Pills, tablets.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Resins**

Ingredient (German 364044) of—

Catalyzed condensation product with formaldehyde, useful in lacquers and similar products.

**Phenyl Stearate**

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1901129) for—

Nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Phenylthioglycollic Acid**

Synonyms: Phenylsulphoglycollic acid.

French: Acide de phénylsulfoglycollique, Acide de phénylthioglycollique.

German: Phenylsulfoglykolsäure, Phenylthioglykolsäure.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 284288) in making thioindigoid dycstuffs with—

Acenaphthenequinone, alphasatinanilide, 5:7-dibromoisatin, isatin, isatin homologs and substitution products, orthodiketones.

**4-Phenyl-5-thio keto-2-mercapto-1:3:4-thiodiazole**

**Metallurgical**

Promoter (U. S. 1852108) in—

Recovering mineral from ores by the froth flotation process.

**2-Phenylthiolquinolin Ethiodide**

**Dye**

Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—

Cyanin dyes.

**2-Phenylthiolquinolin Methiodide**

**Dye**

Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—

Cyanin dyes.

**Phloroglucinol**

German: Phloroglucin.

Spanish: Floroglucina.

Italian: Floroglucine.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Color reactions with phosphotungstic acid.

Kreis test.

Testing paper and pulp to determine the presence of pentosans and mechanical wood, as well as straw pulp.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Condensation products with aldehydes and vanillin.

Pharmaceutical chemicals.

Starting point in making—

Ammonia derivatives, diacetyl derivatives.

Organic compounds with formic acid and potassium hydroxide.

Thiocyanic acid ester derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general preservative.

**Phosphoric Acid**

Synonyms: Orthophosphoric acid.

Latin: Acidum phosphoricum, Acidum phosphoricum concentratum.

French: Acide phosphorique.

German: Phosphorsäure.

Spanish: Acido fosforico.

Italian: Acido fosforico.

**Abrasives**

Etching agent (U. S. 1482793) for—

Abrasives, corundum, emery, garnet, quartz, sand, silicon carbide.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Cloth cement (U. S. 1482357).

Paper cement (U. S. 1482357).

**Agricultural**

As a weed-killer (French 770858).

Starting point (Brit. 430417) in making—

Green fodder preservatives for use in silos, by admixture with powdered coal, lignite, or peat.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical methods and processes involving pure science, process control, and research.

**Animal Husbandry**

Ingredient of—

Cattle feeds (U. S. 1515968).

**Beverage**

Ingredient of—

Carbonated beverages, cola beverages, fruit-flavored beverages, phosphate beverages, soft drinks.

Sterilizing agent for—

Beverages.

Substitute for—

Citric acid, tartaric acid.

**Brewing**

Sterilizing agent (U. S. 1140717) for—

Beer.

**Building Materials**

Ingredient of—

Acid-resisting cements (Brit. 416966).

Hydraulic cement mortar (U. S. 1908636 and 1908637).

Process material in making—

Acidproof cement (U. S. 1237078).

Cement (U. S. 1507379).

Waterproof cement (U. S. 1237078).

Retardant of—

Setting of plaster of paris (used in conjunction with citric acid or its salts).

Starting point in making—

Phenol esters useful in making or treating roofing materials (U. S. 1167195).

**Cellulose Products**

Catalyst in making—

Cellulose acetate (U. S. 1296847, 1445382, and 1466329;

Brit. 400249, 405825, and 415052).

Cellulose esters (U. S. 1296847 and 1355415; Brit. 398626

and 415052).

Cellulose formate (U. S. 1296847).

Cellulose propionate (U. S. 1296847).

Hydrolyzing agent for—

Cellulose acetate (Brit. 403554).

Wood (U. S. 1323540).

Ingredient of—

Cellulose hydrate (U. S. 1355415, 1218954, and 1242030).

Rayon (U. S. 1242030 and 1355415).

Solvent for cellulose (U. S. 1296847).

Solvent for cellulose esters (U. S. 1283183).

Parchmentizing agent (U. S. 1430163) for—

Cotton.

Reagent in making—

Artificial wool from proteids and cellulose (U. S.

1400381).

Cellulose acetate (Brit. 407759).

**Phosphoric Acid (Continued)**

- Cellulose formylphosphate (U. S. 1153596).  
 Cellulose nitrate plasticizer (U. S. 1370853).  
 Cellulose nitrate solvent (U. S. 1283183 and 1365052).  
 Cotton solvent (U. S. 1218954 and 1242030).  
 Cellulose hydrate (U. S. 1242030).
- Solvent for—**  
 Cellulose (used in admixture with acetic acid) (U. S. 1296847).
- Ceramics**  
 As a flux.  
 As a vitrifying agent.  
 Increaser of—  
 Color, translucency.
- Chemical**  
**Absorption agent in making—**  
 Aliphatic alcohols and ethers from ethylene (Brit. 397187).  
 Aliphatic alcohols and ethers from propylene (Brit. 397187).  
 Aliphatic alcohols and ethers from other olefins (Brit. 397187).  
 Hydration products of ethylene (Brit. 389133).  
 Hydration products of propylene (Brit. 389133).  
 Hydration products of other olefins (Brit. 389133).  
 Catalyst (U. S. 1429650) in decomposing—  
 Ethylidene diacetate.
- Catalyst in making—**  
 Acetyl chloride from acetic acid and carbonyl chloride (Brit. 402328 and 402335).  
 Alcohols from olefins and water vapor (Brit. 413043).  
 Aliphatic alcohols and organic esters thereof from ethane or propane and organic acids, such as lower aliphatic acids (Brit. 402060).  
 Aliphatic amines (Brit. 399201).  
 Aliphatic anhydrides from the corresponding acids (Brit. 407367).  
 Alkyl halides (U. S. 1937269).  
 Esters (U. S. 1400849 and 1421605).  
 Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins (Brit. 398527).  
 Ethyl alcohol from ethylene and steam (Brit. 368051, 368935, 370136, and 408006).  
 Ethylene (U. S. 1421640, 1372736, 1402329, and 1402336).  
 Halides, such as benzyl, chloride and acetyl chloride, from organic halides and carboxylic acids (U. S. 1921767).  
 Phenol ethers (U. S. 1469709).  
 Wetting agents from ethers of polyalcohols (French 753752).
- Catalyst deterioration inhibitor** (U. S. 1967189) in making—  
 Acetic acid from carbon monoxide and methanol.
- Catalyst revivifier** (U. S. 1967189) in making—  
 Acetic acid from carbon monoxide and methanol.
- Drying agent** (U. S. 1338831) for—  
 Sulphur dioxide, sulphur trioxide.
- Drying agent in making—**  
 Intermediate chemicals.
- Ingredient** (Brit. 392289 and 392685) of—  
 Catalytic mixtures with compounds of uranium, iron, or cobalt used in making ethyl alcohol from ethylene and steam.
- Peptizing agent** (Brit. 409361) in—  
 Stabilizing hydrogen peroxide solutions.
- Polymerizing agent** (Brit. 447973, 450592, and 450668) in making—  
 Liquids of low molecular weight from olefins.
- Process material in making—**  
 Acetaldehyde (U. S. 1213486, 1213487, 1319365, 1384842, 1431301, and 1471058).  
 Acetates (U. S. 1365050 and 1365052).  
 Acetic acid (U. S. 1159376 and 1174250).  
 Acetic acid series (U. S. 1283183).  
 Acetone (U. S. 1497817).  
 Alcohol (U. S. 1218954, 1245818, 1283183, 1438123, and 1517968).  
 Alcohols (secondary) (U. S. 1497817).  
 Alkali-earth peroxides (U. S. 1169703).  
 Alkyl acetates (U. S. 1365050 and 1365052).  
 Aluminum peroxide (U. S. 1169703).  
 Aluminum sulphate (U. S. 1126408).  
 5-(Aminoethyl)-imidazole hydrochloride (U. S. 1178720).  
 Ammonia (U. S. 1221505).  
 Ammonium metaphosphate (U. S. 1514912 and 1194077).  
 Ammonium phosphate (U. S. 1369763, 1142068, 1151074, 1151633, 1167788, 1191615, 1194077, 1208877, 1264513, 264514, 1276870, 1369763, and 1514912).  
 Amyl alcohol (U. S. 1438123).  
 Barium carbonate (U. S. 1235664).  
 Barium peroxide (U. S. 1169703).  
 Barium nitrate (U. S. 1273824).  
 Barium phosphate (U. S. 1213330 and 1273824).  
 Barium sulphate (U. S. 1235664).  
 Boron derivatives (U. S. 1336974).  
 Butyl alcohol (U. S. 1438123).  
 Butyric acid (U. S. 1283183).  
 Butyrene (U. S. 1283183).  
 Calcium acetate (U. S. 1283183).  
 Calcium acid phosphate (U. S. 1413048).  
 Calcium butyrate (U. S. 1283183).  
 Calcium peroxide (U. S. 1169703).  
 Calcium silicate (U. S. 1126408).  
 Caproic acid (U. S. 1283183).  
 Carbon monoxide (U. S. 1514912).  
 Cesium sulphate (U. S. 1126408).  
 Chromopyrophosphoric acid (U. S. 1323878).  
 Decolorizing carbons (U. S. 1308826 and 1438113).  
 Disodium phosphate (U. S. 1351672).  
 Esters (U. S. 1365050, 1365052, and 1400852).  
 Ethyl acetate (U. S. 1400852).  
 Ethyl alcohol (U. S. 1323540 and 1438123).  
 Ethylene (U. S. 1295339, 1438123, and 1372736).  
 Ethyl butyrate (U. S. 1400852).  
 Ethyl propionate (U. S. 1400852).  
 Ethylmethyl ketone (U. S. 1497817).  
 Fatty acids (U. S. 1517968).  
 Glycerol synthesis (U. S. 1466665).  
 Hydrogen (U. S. 1169703).  
 Hydrogen peroxide (U. S. 1139774, 1210651, 1235664, 1271611, 1273824, 1262589, and 1364558).  
 Isoborneol (U. S. 1478690).  
 Isoborneol acetate (U. S. 1420399 and 1478690).  
 Isopropyl alcohol (U. S. 1438123 and 1497817).  
 Ketones (U. S. 1283183 and 1497817).  
 Lactose (U. S. 1500770).  
 Lithium sulphate (U. S. 1126408).  
 Magnesium dioxide (U. S. 1169703).  
 Manganese dioxide (U. S. 1330738).  
 Methyl acetate (U. S. 1400852).  
 Methyl butyrate (U. S. 1400852).  
 Methyl propionate (U. S. 1400852).  
 Organic acids (U. S. 1497817 and 1517968).  
 Oxalic acid (U. S. 1446012).  
 3-Pentanone (U. S. 1497817).  
 Perborates (U. S. 1169703).  
 Phthalic acid (U. S. 1516756).  
 Potassium chloride (U. S. 1317524, 1456831, and 1450850).  
 Potassium phosphate (U. S. 1456831 and 1456850).  
 Potassium compounds (U. S. 1514912).  
 Potassium nitrate (U. S. 1317524).  
 Potassium sulphate (U. S. 1126408 and 1317524).  
 Potassium-aluminum sulphate (U. S. 1126408).  
 Propionic acid (U. S. 1517968).  
 Sodium acid phosphate (U. S. 1150899 and 1150900).  
 Sodium chloride (U. S. 1317524).  
 Sodium nitrate (U. S. 1317524).  
 Sodium perborate (U. S. 1169703).  
 Sodium salt (U. S. 1162617).  
 Sodium sulphate (U. S. 1126408, 1262589, and 1317524).  
 Sodium sulphide (U. S. 1213330).  
 Solvent (U. S. 1283183).  
 Terpineol (U. S. 1408462).  
 Terpinolene (U. S. 1408462).  
 Titanium compounds (U. S. 1504672).  
 Titanium hydroxide (U. S. 1504672).  
 Titanium oxide (U. S. 1504672).  
 Urea (U. S. 1275276).  
 Urea phosphate (U. S. 1275276).
- Purifying agent for—**  
 Catalysts used in decomposing organic substances, such as alcohols, by dehydration processes (U. S. 1913938).  
 Crude borneol (Brit. 394979).  
 Hydroaromatic alcohols (Brit. 394979).  
 Methylcyclohexanone (Brit. 394979).  
 Mixtures of monohydric terpene alcohols and hydroaromatic alcohols (Brit. 394979).  
 Monohydric terpene alcohols (Brit. 394979).  
 Naphthalene (U. S. 1201601).  
 Phenols (U. S. 1201601).
- Reagent** (U. S. 1172062) in making—  
 Nickel catalyst.
- Reagent** (U. S. 1451786) in—  
 Removing fluorine.
- Removing agent for—**  
 Nitrogen from oxygen (U. S. 1166294).  
 Potassium from feldspar (U. S. 1317524).  
 Potassium from fusedust (U. S. 1317524).  
 Potassium from glauconite (U. S. 1317524).  
 Potassium from greensand (U. S. 1317524).

**Phosphoric Acid (Continued)**

- Potassium from leucite (U. S. 1317524).  
 Potassium from mica (U. S. 1317524).  
 Potassium from silicate (U. S. 1317524).  
 Sodium from feldspar (U. S. 1317524).  
 Sodium from fluodust (U. S. 1317524).  
 Sodium from glauconite (U. S. 1317524).  
 Sodium from greensand (U. S. 1317524).  
 Sodium from leucite (U. S. 1317524).  
 Sodium from mica (U. S. 1317524).  
 Sodium from silicate (U. S. 1317524).  
 Separating agent (Brit. 394979) for—  
 Borneol from admixtures with camphene.  
 Borneol from admixtures with fenchyl alcohol.  
 Camphene from the products of the hydration of camphene.  
 Camphor from admixtures with camphene.  
 Crude borneol from other substances.  
 Cyclohexanol from admixtures with cyclohexanone.  
 Hydroaromatic alcohols from other substances.  
 Isoborneol from admixtures with borneol.  
 Methylcyclohexanone from other substances.  
 Mixtures of monohydric terpene alcohols and hydroaromatic alcohols from other substances.  
 Monohydric terpene alcohols from other substances.  
 Terpineol from commercial pine oil.  
 Solvent (U. S. 1399604) for—  
 Silver phosphate.  
 Stabilizing agent (U. S. 1275765) for—  
 Hydrogen peroxide, perborates.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Acid esters used as polymerizing agents for olefins in the production of low boiling point liquids (Brit. 447973, 450592, and 450668).  
 Albumen derivatives (U. S. 1381295).  
 Calcium phosphates.  
 Catalysts for the manufacture of benzaldehyde (U. S. 1487020).  
 Catalysts for the manufacture of acetaldehyde (U. S. 1487020).  
 Catalysts for dehydrogenation processes (U. S. 1215335).  
 Catalysts for the manufacture of ethylene (U. S. 1372736).  
 Catalysts for the manufacture of formaldehyde (U. S. 1487020).  
 Catalysts for hydrogenation processes (U. S. 1172062 and 1215335).  
 Catalysts for the manufacture of nitrogen oxides (U. S. 1207706, 1207707, and 1207708).  
 Catalysts for the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from ethylene (Brit. 396724, and 392289).  
 Catalysts (with oxides of calcium, barium, strontium, or magnesium) for the production of alcohols from olefins and steam (Brit. 415417, and 407722).  
 Catalysts (with strontium carbonate) used in the production of ethyl alcohol from ethylene by hydration (Brit. 407944).  
 Catalysts (with strontium carbonate) used in the production of ethylene from ethyl alcohol by dehydration (Brit. 407944).  
 Catalysts (with zinc oxide) used in the production of synthetic formic acid from carbon monoxide and steam (Brit. 406244, and 406345).  
 Colloidal phosphates (U. S. 1458542).  
 Dispersing agents with sugars and lauryl alcohol (Brit. 404684).  
 Dispersing agents with ricinoleic acid and sugars (Brit. 404684).  
 Emulsifying agents with higher alcohols and boric acid (Brit. 409598).  
 Emulsifying agents with oleyl and cetyl alcohol mixtures and boric acid (Brit. 409598).  
 Emulsifying agents with oleyl alcohol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598).  
 Emulsifying agents with lauryl alcohol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598).  
 Emulsifying agents with octadecanol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598).  
 Esters with aryl chlorides (U. S. 1425392).  
 Ethyl esters (U. S. 1421640).  
 Iron phosphate (U. S. 1428087).  
 Nascent hydrochloric acid from metal chlorides, used in the production of chlorhydrins from dihydric alcohols (Brit. 404938).  
 Nascent hydrochloric acid from metal chlorides, used in the production of chlorhydrins from polyhydric alcohols (Brit. 404938).  
 Polysilicophosphoric acids (U. S. 1408960).  
 Pyrophosphoric acid (U. S. 1323878).  
 Rubidium sulphate (U. S. 1126408).  
 Sodium phosphates.  
 Various phosphates.  
 Wetting agents with sugars and lauryl alcohol (Brit. 404684).  
 Wetting agents with ricinoleic acid and sugars (Brit. 404684).  
 Wetting agents with higher alcohol and boric acid (Brit. 409598).  
 Wetting agents with oleyl and cetyl alcohol mixtures and boric acid (Brit. 409598).  
 Wetting agents with oleyl alcohol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598).  
 Wetting agents with lauryl alcohol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598).  
 Wetting agents with octadecanol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598).  
 Zinc dihydrogen phosphate (U. S. 1926266).
- Clay Products**  
 Cleaning agent (U. S. 1438588) for—  
 Canadian d'Amherst clay, Canadian china clay, Fraddon clay, Wotter clay.
- Coal Processing**  
 Catalyst (Brit. 414445) in making—  
 Oils by hydrogenation of coal.  
 Deterioration inhibitor (Brit. 401131) of—  
 Emulsifying agent in emulsions of tar, pitch, oils.
- Disinfectant**  
 As a bactericide (French 763508).
- Distilling**  
 Treating agent (U. S. 1423042) for—  
 Distillery slop.
- Dye**  
 Drying agent in—  
 Dye syntheses.  
 Process material in making—  
 Anilin black (U. S. 1350600).  
 Titanium compounds suitable as mordants (Brit. 419522).  
 Purifying agent (U. S. 1201601) for—  
 Anthracene.  
 Solubilizing agent (Brit. 396177) for—  
 Basic dyestuffs, methylene blue, salts of basic dyestuffs, victoria blue R.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Catalysts for the manufacture of anthraquinone (U. S. 1487020).
- Electrical**  
 Ingredient (U. S. 1908039) of—  
 Electrolyte for electrolytic rectifier.  
 Process material in making—  
 Arclight electrode (U. S. 1134148).  
 Electric heater (U. S. 1507379).  
 Electric insulation (various patents).  
 Electrical resistance element (U. S. 1349053).  
 Electrolytic condenser (U. S. 1141402).  
 Electrolytic rectifier (U. S. 1141402).  
 Incandescent light filaments.  
 Storage battery electrolyte (U. S. 1433136).
- Explosives and Matches**  
 Process material in making—  
 Match splint (U. S. 1191544 and 1191545).  
 Potassium nitrate (U. S. 1317524).  
 Sodium nitrate (U. S. 1317524).
- Fats and Oils**  
 Extractant (Brit. 410813) for—  
 Piperitone from essential oils.  
 Purifying agent for—  
 Vegetable oils (U. S. 1170868; Brit. 393108 and 377336).  
 Starting point in making—  
 Extractant for fat from fish meal by reacting with a fat solvent and Irish moss (Brit. 405906).
- Fertilizer**  
 Ingredient of—  
 Fertilizer compositions (many patents).  
 Starting point in making—  
 Ammonium metaphosphate (U. S. 1194077).  
 Ammonium phosphate (U. S. 1369763).  
 Ammonium pyrophosphate (U. S. 1194077).  
 Calcium acid phosphate (U. S. 1252318, 1383911, and 1383912).  
 Dicyandiamide (U. S. 1275276).  
 Double phosphate.  
 Fertilizer compositions (many patents).  
 Urea phosphate (U. S. 1440056).  
 Treating agent for—  
 Phosphate rock (U. S. 1313379).

**Phosphoric Acid (Continued)****Fireproofing****Starting point in making—**

Fireproofed fiber board (U. S. 1928805).

Fireproofing solutions (U. S. 1382618).

Phosphate salts, such as ammonium phosphates, sodium phosphates, used as fireproofing agents.

**Food****Acid flavoring agent in—**

Jams, jellies.

**Extractant for—**

Pectin from fruit.

**Ingredient of—**

Bread dough (U. S. 1500545).

Cake flour (U. S. 1266202).

Yeast stimulant (U. S. 1447054).

**Peeling agent (U. S. 1453781) for—**

Fruit.

**Process material in making—**

Artificial milk (U. S. 1200782).

Bran extract (U. S. 1189023).

Dextrose (U. S. 1218954 and 1242030).

Milk serum powder (U. S. 1246858).

**Purifying agent for—**

Glucose (U. S. 1314203).

Lactose (U. S. 1314203).

Maltose (U. S. 1314203).

Sorghum (U. S. 1314203 and 1314204).

**Saccharifying agent (U. S. 1431525) for—**

Cereal germs.

**Sterilizing agent for—**

Cream (U. S. 1140717).

Fruit pulp (U. S. 1140717).

Grape juice (U. S. 1140717).

Milk (U. S. 1140717).

**Stimulant (U. S. 1449127) in—**

Yeast culture.

**Substitute for—**

Citric acid, tartaric acid.

**Treating agent (U. S. 1189023 and 1222830) for—**

Flour, wheat.

**Fuel****Process material in making—**

Fuel briquets (U. S. 1507673, 1507674, 1507675, and 1507676).

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Opaque glass batches, optical glass batches, ornamental glass batches, translucent glass batches.

**Process material in making—**

Crown glass, double objective lenses, glasses transparent to ultraviolet rays.

**Glue and Gelatin****Acidifying agent (U. S. 1289053) in making—**

Gelatin, glue.

**Insecticide and Fungicide****Inhibitor (U. S. 1318174) of—**

Mould growth.

**Parasiticide (French 763508) for treating—**

Mushrooms.

**Process material in making—**

Fungicide (U. S. 1515803).

Insecticide (U. S. 1515803).

**Laundry****Starting point in making—**

Souring compositions (U. S. 1514067).

**Leather****Process material in making—**

Artificial leather (U. S. 1245818, 1245977, 1275324, and 1427645).

Tanning compounds (U. S. 1323878 and 1375975).

Titanium compounds useful in tanning (Brit. 419522).

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Process material in making—**

Linoleum substitute (U. S. 1245978, 1245984, and 1427645).

**Metallurgical****Cleaning agent for—**

Iron and steel (U. S. 1211138, 1221441, 1221442, 1503443, and 1872091; Brit. 403373).

**Ingredient of—**

Bath for zinc-coating iron (U. S. 1221046).

Brass cement (U. S. 1359137).

Electrolyte for nickel-plating iron (U. S. 1397514 and 1211218).

Electrolyte for lead-plating iron (U. S. 1397514).

Electrolyte for tin-plating iron (U. S. 1397514).

Etching solution (U. S. 1362159).

Glacial cement for joining of iron (U. S. 1261750).

Iron-cleaning solutions (U. S. 1268237, 1387645, 1428084, 1387645, and 1398507).

Iron-pickling bath (U. S. 1321182).

Iron and steel cleaning composition containing also ethyl alcohol and a water-soluble oil solvent (U. S. 1897813).

Iron and steel cleaning composition, for use prior to painting, containing also sulphurized pyridin bases, furfural, and organic solvents (Brit. 396053).

Metal-cleaning compositions, for use prior to painting, containing also monobutyl ether or monoethyl ether of ethyleneglycol with or without ethylmethyl ketone, saponin, oleic acid, water, and sugar base (Brit. 404819).

Metallic oxide briquettes (U. S. 1507673 and 1507674).

Parkerizing agent (various patents).

Polish for iron (U. S. 1280939).

Rust-preventing solution containing also glucose (U. S. 1329573).

Rust-preventing compositions (U. S. 1428085, 1291352, 1341100, and 1381112; Brit. 420461).

Rust-preventing and rust-removing compositions containing also tannic or gallic acid, cellulose or other varnish, tin chloride, and inert pigments (Brit. 410323).

Rust-preventing composition containing also linseed oil acids, triethanolamine, mineral spirits, and varnish (Brit. 407008).

Rust-proofing solutions and agents (various patents).

Rust-proofing composition containing also iron sulphide, sodium carbonate, and water (Brit. 419487).

Rust-removing composition containing also ethyleneglycol butylester, oleic acid, saponin, and water (U. S. 1935911).

Rust-resisting coating composition containing also a varnish base, a hydrocarbon solvent, and a saturated aliphatic monohydric alcohol (U. S. 1995954).

Rust-resisting coating composition containing also ethyl alcohol, water, and a propyl derivative (U. S. 1949921).

**Pickling agent for—**

Aluminum and its alloys prior to production of firmly adherent plated coatings of zinc or copper (Brit. 404251 and 385067).

Iron and steel (U. S. 1279101, 1279331, and 1872091).

**Reagent in—**

Detinning process (U. S. 1202149).

**Rustproofing agent for—**

Constructional steel, galvanized iron (U. S. 1273358), iron (many patents), pipes, plates, steel (many patents), tubing, wrought iron.

**Rust-removing agent for—**

Iron and steel.

**Scale-removing agent for—**

Iron and steel.

**Starting point in making—**

Ferrophosphor (U. S. 1265076).

Foundation coatings or coverings of metal before painting.

**Mining****Treating agent (U. S. 1151117) for—**

Hematite ore, lead mineral ores, limonite ore, zinc mineral ores.

**Miscellaneous****As a grease-removing agent (U. S. 1240395).****Ingredient of—**

Dental cements (many patents).

Dentifrice (U. S. 1386252).

Polishes (U. S. 1474133).

Metal polishes (U. S. 1280939).

**Process material in making—**

Crucibles (U. S. 1512801).

Molds (U. S. 1239152).

Ornaments (U. S. 1482357 and 1482358).

Proteid (U. S. 1275324).

Proteid products (U. S. 1245818, 1245976, and 1245981).

Size (U. S. 1289053).

Thermal insulator (U. S. 1435416).

**Recovering agent for—**

Potash from flue dust (U. S. 1317524).

Potash from mica dust (U. S. 1317524).

Soda from flue dust (U. S. 1317524).

Soda from mica dust (U. S. 1317524).

**Treating agent for—**

Asbestos (U. S. 1427911).

Decolorizing carbons (U. S. 1447461).



**Phosphoric Acid (Continued)****Paint and Varnish****Process material in making—**

Turpentine oil substitute (U. S. 1131939).  
 Varnish (U. S. 1245818, 1275324, 1280861, 1427645, and 1482357).

**Reagent (German 609982) for—**

Increasing opacity, whiteness, and light-resistance of lithopone.

**Starting point in making—**

Finish remover (U. S. 1167462).  
 Lacquers (U. S. 1245818, 1245981, 1245982, 1275324, and 1427645).  
 Paint (U. S. 1213330 and 1367597).  
 Pigments (U. S. 1213330 and 1220973).  
 Titanium pigment (U. S. 1410056 and 1412027).

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Ligno-cellulose solvent (U. S. 1218954).  
 Treating composition for unsized paper in making high-grade vulcanized fiber (U. S. 1894907).

**Process material in making—**

Ethyl alcohol from cellulose sulphite liquor (U. S. 1320043).  
 Sulphur dioxide from cellulose sulphite liquor (U. S. 1253854).

**Treating agent for—**

Cellulose sulphite liquor (U. S. 1155256 and 1467321).

**Perfume****Process material in making—**

Toilet preparations (U. S. 1482358).

**Petroleum****Absorbent for—**

Olefins.

**Absorption agent in making—**

Aliphatic alcohols and ethers from ethylene (Brit. 397187).  
 Aliphatic alcohols and ethers from propylene (Brit. 397187).  
 Aliphatic alcohols and ethers from higher olefins (Brit. 397187).  
 Hydration products of ethylene (Brit. 389133).  
 Hydration products of propylene (Brit. 389133).  
 Hydration products of higher olefins (Brit. 389133).

**Catalyst in making—**

Alcohols from olefins and steam (Brit. 413043).  
 Aliphatic alcohols and organic esters thereof from ethane or propane and organic acids, such as lower aliphatic acids (Brit. 402060).

**Ingredient (Brit. 392289 and 392685) of—**

Catalytic mixtures with compounds of uranium, iron, or cobalt, used in making ethyl alcohol from ethylene and steam.

**Polymerizing agent (Brit. 450592 and 450668) in making—**

Liquids of low molecular weight from olefins.

**Process material in—**

Cracking hydrocarbons (U. S. 1362127).

**Process material in making—**

Diolefins (U. S. 1179408).  
 Solid gasoline (U. S. 1262809).

**Purifying agent for—**

Hydrocarbons (U. S. 1201601; Brit. 398794).  
 Mineral oils (U. S. 1170868; Brit. 398794).

**Starting point in making—**

Catalysts, with oxide of calcium, barium, strontium, or magnesium, for the production of alcohols from olefins and steam (Brit. 415417 and 407722).

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Starting point in making—**

Pharmaceutical phosphates, glycerophosphates.

**Photographic****Ingredient of—**

Printing paper coatings in the "anilin process" for the reproduction of line subjects.

**Starting point in making—**

Phosphate salts for various purposes.

**Plastics****Precipitating agent for—**

Casein (U. S. 1341040 and 1360356).

**Process material in making—**

Billiard balls, cigaret holders, door handles and knobs, films, formaldehyde-urea condensates, handles, horn substitutes, imitation ivory, ivory substitutes, phenol-aldehyde condensates, phonograph records, pipe bowls, pipe stems.  
 Plastics (U. S. 1242030, 1245976, 1245981, 1245894, 1360356, 1482357, 1482358, and 1507379).

**Starting point in making—**

Esters useful as plastic softening agents (U. S. 1425392 and 1425393).

**Printing****Process material in making—**

Lithographic plate (U. S. 1162168), process engravings.

**Refractory****Bonding agent for—**

Alumina products (U. S. 1949038).  
 Zircon refractory claimed to be highly resistant to heat and suitable as a cylinder lining for internal-combustion engines and in making moulds for metal die-casting (U. S. 1872876).

**Process material in making—**

Fire brick (U. S. 1512801 and 1491224).  
 Silica brick (U. S. 1420284).

**Resins****Catalyst in making—**

Artificial oleoresins (U. S. 1469709).  
 Resins from hexahydroxycyclohexane and polybasic acids or their anhydrides (Brit. 408597).

Resins from the monomethyl ether of hexahydroxycyclohexane and polybasic acids or their anhydrides (Brit. 408597).

Resins from the dimethyl ether of hexahydroxycyclohexane and polybasic acids or their anhydrides (Brit. 408597).

Resins from quebrachitol and phthalic anhydride, linseed oil fatty acids, cyclohexanol, and tetrahydronaphthalene (Brit. 408597).

Resins from quebrachitol, rosin, and phthalic anhydride (Brit. 408597).

Resins from inositol and phthalic anhydride (Brit. 408597).

Resins from pinitol and phthalic anhydride (Brit. 408597).

Resins from damonite and phthalic anhydride (Brit. 409597).

**Process material in making—**

Formaldehyde-urea condensates (U. S. 1482357 and 1482358).  
 Resins oil (U. S. 1131939 and 1133994).

**Rubber****Coagulant for—**

Latex.

**Process material in making—**

Artificial rubber (U. S. 1245818, 1245976, 1245979, 1245984, 1275324, and 1427645).

**Sugar****Clarifying agent for—**

Beet sugar, cane sugar.

**Defacating agent for—**

Beet juice, cane juice.

**Inverting agent (U. S. 1402615) for—**

Sugar.

**Purifying agent for—**

Beet sugar, cane sugar, decolorizing carbons (U. S. 1269080).

Molasses (U. S. 1314203, 1314204, and 1449134).

Sucrose (U. S. 1314203, 1493967, and 1269080).

**Soap****Starting point in making—**

Cleansing and emulsifying agents from 7:18-stearic-glycol (Brit. 308824, 317039, and 388485).

Cleansing and wetting agents from sperm oil fatty alcohols (Brit. 391610).

Cleansing, wetting, and dispersing agents with sugars and lauryl alcohol (Brit. 404684).

Cleansing, wetting, and dispersing agents with ricinoleic acid and sugars (Brit. 404684).

Emulsifying, cleansing, bleaching, and wetting agents with higher alcohols and boric acid (Brit. 409598).

Emulsifying, cleansing, bleaching, and wetting agents with oleyl and cetyl alcohols mixtures and boric acid (Brit. 409598).

Emulsifying, cleansing, bleaching, and wetting agents with oleyl alcohol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598).

Emulsifying, cleansing, bleaching, and wetting agents with octadecanol, boric acid, and hydrogen peroxide (Brit. 409598).

Washing and foaming agents suitable for soaps by reacting with mono- or di-saccharides and alcohols.

**Phosphoric Acid (Continued)****Textile**

Improver (Brit. 434599) of—

Peroxide bleaching bath (said to give better and clearer whites).

Process material in treating—

Cotton fabric (U. S. 1439513, 1439514, 1439515, 1439516, 1439518, 1439520, and 1439521).

Cotton fabric to produce organdie effects (U. S. 1519376).

Cotton fabric to produce transparent effects (U. S. 1519376).

Cotton fabric to produce wool-like effects (U. S. 1518931 and 1519376).

Process material in—

Vat dyeing, calico printing.

Reagent for—

Brightening the colors of silk.

**Water and Sanitation**

Sterilizing agent for—

Aerated water (U. S. 1140717), water (U. S. 1170868).

**Wood By-Products**

Process material in making—

Acetic acid from woodtar (U. S. 1271071).

Methanol from woodtar (U. S. 1271071).

Turpentine oil.

Wood solvent (U. S. 1218954 and 1242030).

Purifying agent (U. S. 1183749 and 1201601) for—

Tar, tar distillates, tar oil.

**Phosphoric Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Phosphoric Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Phosphorite****Cement**

Ingredient of—

Hydraulic cements (U. S. 1628872).

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—

Fertilizing compositions (Brit. 270957).

**Glass**

Ingredient of batch for special glass.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for use against plant and animal pests (German 438006).

**Phosphorus**

French: Phosphore.

German: Phosphor.

Spanish: Fosforo.

Italian: Fosforo.

Note. Phosphorus appears in commerce as either yellow or red phosphorus; the yellow variety takes fire readily in the air and is poisonous; the red variety is not nearly so inflammable and is nonpoisonous; it is made from yellow phosphorus and has supplanted the latter in its principal industrial use as a component of match-head compositions.

**Analysis**

In gas analysis.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Alcohols.

In organic synthesis.

Process material in making—

Hydrogen (U. S. 1506323).

Starting point in making—

Phosphine (phosphuretted hydrogen), phosphoric acid, phosphoric anhydride, phosphorus pentachloride, phosphorus trichloride.

**Electrical**

Process material (U. S. 1205002) in making—

Tungsten lamp filaments.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Match-head compositions, pyrotechnic compositions.

Process material in making—

Incendiary shells, smoke bombs, tracer bullets.

Starting point in making—

Phosphine (phosphuretted hydrogen).

**Fertilizer**

Starting point in making—

Ammonium metaphosphate (U. S. 1284200).

Ammonium phosphate (U. S. 1510179).

**Lighting**

Process material in making—

Incandescent lights.

**Mining**

In mine lamps.

**Metallurgical**

Alloying agent in making—

Alloy steels, bearing metals, electric welding alloys, ferrophosphorus, phosphor bronze and other bronzes, phosphor copper, phosphor tin.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Chemical heating compositions (U. S. 1506322 and 1506323).

Light-sensitive compositions (U. S. 1430484).

**Pesticide**

Poisoning agent in—

Pesticidal compositions for insects, rodents, and other vermin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

Decorating agent (U. S. 1496743) for—

Chiffon, cloth, felt, silk.

**Phosphorus Sesquisulphide**

Synonyms: Tetraphosphorus trisulphide.

French: Sesquisulfure de phosphore.

German: Phosphorsesquisulfid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making various organic chemicals.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Dyestuffs derived from perylene (U. S. 1615646).

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for making heads of matches.

**Phosphorus Trichloride**

Synonyms: Phosphorus chloride.

French: Chlorure de phosphore, Trichlorure de phosphore.

German: Phosphorchlorid, Phosphortrichlorid, Trichlorphosphor.

**Chemical**

Condensing agent (Brit. 311208) in making—

Aldehydes from N-ethylcarbazol, pyridin, and quinolin.

**Phosphorus Trichloride (Continued)**

Alphachloroanthraquinone-9-aldehyde.  
 Anthracene-9-aldehyde.  
 9-Chloroanthracene-10-aldehyde.  
 3-Chloro-6-ethoxythionaphthene-2-aldehyde.  
 3:10-Dichloroanthracene-9-aldehyde.  
 1:3-Dimethylbenzene-4-aldehyde.  
 2:5-Dimethyl-4-oxybenzaldehyde.  
 1:2-Dimethoxy-10-chloroanthracene-9-aldehyde.  
 2:7-Dioxynaphthalene-1-aldehyde.  
 4:8-Dioxynaphthalene-1-aldehyde.  
 2-Ethoxy-1-naphthaldehyde.  
 6-Ethoxy-3-oxythionaphthene-2-aldehyde.  
 1-Methoxy-5:6:7:8-tetrahydronaphthalene-4-aldehyde.  
 2-Methoxy-5:6:7:8-tetrahydronaphthalene-1-aldehyde.  
 4-Methyl-3:6-dichlorothionaphthene-2-aldehyde.  
 4-Methyl-6-chloro-3-oxythionaphthalene-2-aldehyde.  
 Naphthostyrylaldehyde.  
 2-Oxy-1-naphthaldehyde.  
 4-Oxy-1-naphthaldehyde.  
 2-Oxynaphthalene-1-aldehyde-3-carboxylic acid.  
 Para-anisaldehyde.  
 1:5:10-Trichloroanthracene-9-aldehyde.  
 Vanillin.

**Reagent in making—**  
 Acetyl chloride.  
 Alphabromo-2-naphthylthioglycolic chloride (Brit. 260623).  
 Alphachloro-2-naphthylthioglycolic chloride (Brit. 260623).  
 Alphaiodo-2-naphthylthioglycolic chloride (Brit. 260623).  
 Benzoyl chloride, benzylidene chloride, chlorides of various acids, citronellol, ethylene dichloride.  
 1-Phenyl-3-pyrazolonocarboxylic acid.  
 Pentachloroethane, saccharin, toluene sulphochloride, trimethyl phosphate, general condensing agent, general chlorinating agent, solvent for phosphorus.

**Starting point in making—**  
 Phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus pentachloride.

**Dye**

Condensing agent in making—  
 Crystal violet.  
 2-Hydroxynaphthalene-3-carboxylic acid metanitroaniline (Swiss 111922).  
 Sulphur dyestuffs by condensation from carbazole-2-carboxylic acid.  
 Victoria blue.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in the production of—  
 Iridescent effects in the form of metallic deposits.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—  
 Linseed oil substitutes.

**Phosphorus Trichlorobromide****Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
 Ethylidene bromide.

**Phosphotungstic Acid****Analysis**

Reagent in alkaloidal assays.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—  
 Color lakes made with basic dyestuffs (Brit. 270750).

**Phosphotungstomolybdic Acid****Dye**

Ingredient (Brit. 270750) of—  
 Color lakes with basic dyestuffs.

**Phthalamide****Fats and Oils**

Deterioration retardant (Brit. 423938) for—  
 Vegetable oils.

**Fuel**

Deterioration retardant (Brit. 423938) for—  
 Coal-carbonization spirits.

**Petroleum**

Deterioration retardant (Brit. 423938) for—  
 Cracked petroleum oils, lubricating oils, shale oils, transformer oils.

**Phthalic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Rubber.

**Phthalic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—  
 Rubber.

**Phthalide****Explosives**

Gelatinizing agent (Brit. 252978) in making—  
 Nitrocellulose explosives, nitroglycerin explosives.

**Plastics**

Gelatinizing agent (Brit. 252978) in making—  
 Nitrocellulose plastics, celluloid.

**1:2-Phthaloyl-5:6-benzocarbazole****Textile**

As a vat dye (Brit. 443958 and 443959).

**1:2-Phthaloylcarbazole****Textile**

As a vat dye (Brit. 443958 and 443959).

**1:2-Phthaloyl-6-methylcarbazole****Textile**

As a vat dye (Brit. 443958 and 443959).

**2:3-Phthaloyl-6-methylcarbazole****Textile**

As a vat dye (Brit. 443958 and 443959).

**1:2-Phthaloyl-6-phenylcarbazole****Textile**

As a vat dye (Brit. 443958 and 443959).

**7:8-Phthaloyl-2-quinolone-3-carboxylic Acid****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Dye**

In dye syntheses.  
 Starting point (Brit. 449263) in making—  
 Orange vat dyes with 1-amino-4-benzamidoanthraquinone.  
 Reddish-brown vat dyes with 4:8-diaminoanthraquinone.  
 Yellow vat dyes with 1-aminoanthraquinone.

**7:8-Phthaloyl-2-quinolone-5-carboxylic Chloride****Chemical**

In organic syntheses.

**Dye**

In dye syntheses.  
 Starting point (Brit. 449263) in making—  
 Yellow vat dyes with 1-aminoanthraquinone.

**8:9-Phthaloyl-4:5-trimethinacridin****Textile**

As a vat dye (Brit. 443958 and 443959).

**Phthalyl Peroxide**

French: Peroxyde de phthalyle, Peroxyde phthalique.

German: Phthalylperoxyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 314825) in making xanthene dye-stuffs with the aid of—

Alphachloronaphthalene, betachloronaphthalene, 4-chlorometaxylene, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisole, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluidin, metachloroxylylene, metachloroxylidin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisole, orthochlorobenzylamine, orthochlorocresidin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotoluene, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxylylene, orthochloroxylidin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisole, parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluidin, parachloroxylylene, parachloroxylidin.

Various acetyl-aralkyl, thioether derivatives of aromatic halogen compounds.

**Fats and Oils**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—

Various fats and oils of animal and vegetable origin (used in conjunction with hydrogen peroxide).

**Food**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—

Various food preparations, such as flours, other milled products, egg yolk, meals, and various animal and vegetable foodstuffs (used in conjunction with hydrogen peroxide).

**Soap**

As a bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) (used in conjunction with hydrogen peroxide).

**Waxes and Resins**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) in treating—

Various waxes (used in conjunction with hydrogen peroxide).

3:7-Tetraisopropylidiaminoxanthone.

**Picramic Acid**

French: Acide de picramique.

German: Picraminsäure.

**Abrasive**

Catalyst (Brit. 295335) in making—

Binders from phenolic resins for use in making grinding discs and the like.

**Cement**

Catalyst (Brit. 295335) in making—

Fillers and cements from phenolic-formaldehyde resins.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 295335) in making—

Impregnating solutions of phenolic-formaldehyde resins, used for various chemical purposes.

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Miscellaneous**

Catalyst (Brit. 295335) in making—

Solutions of phenolic-formaldehyde resins used for various impregnating purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Catalyst (Brit. 295335) in making—

Lacquers and varnishes, as well as special dopes, containing phenolic-aldehyde resins.

**Plastics**

Catalyst (Brit. 295335) in making—

Molding mixtures and press mixtures which contain phenolic-formaldehyde resins.

**Pig's-Foot Grease****Lubricant**

Raw material in making—

Gear and other greases.

**Pilchard Oil****Agricultural**

Ingredient of—

Dips for sheep, cattle, and other domestic animals.

Source of vitamin D for—

Animal foods, poultry foods.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—

Asbestos cements, bitumistic compounds, protective coatings, roofing products, waterproofing coatings, weatherproofing coatings.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Fish-oil emulsions, lubricating compositions, pipe-threading dope, wire-rope greases.

Starting point in making—

Hardened oil, stearin, tallow mixtures.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Lard substitutes, oleomargarin.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Lithographic inks, marking inks, printing inks.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal compounds and preparations.

Insecticidal soaps, sprays.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions, finishing compositions.

Reagent in—

Making chamois leather, oil tanning.

Substitute for linseed oil in making—

Patent leather.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Substitute for—

Linseed oil.

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant.

**Metallurgical**

Quenching agent in—

Steel tempering.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Caulking compounds.

Cordage waterproofing compounds and preservatives.

Fish-net preservatives and waterproofing compounds.

Oil-clothing dopes, pipe-thread cements.

Various compositions in which quick drying and binding are advantageous, such as composition flooring and powdered cork products.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a vehicle which will throw tough, flexible film without the necessary addition of driers or hardening substances.

As a waterproof film-forming medium.

Checking oil in—

Enamel liquids, metal paints, spar varnishes, white undercoats.

Heat-resisting vehicle in—

Enamels.

Heat-resisting paints for use on smokestacks, boiler fronts, furnaces, drying cabinets, and other structures which are subjected to high temperatures.

Japans.

Ingredient of—

Exterior coating (to improve wearing and weather-resistance properties of linseed oil).

Putty.

Vehicle in—

Aluminum paints, baking japans, barn paints, canvas paints, enamels, exterior paints, flat wall paints, interior coatings, mill whites, oil tank paints, pigmented lacquers, roof paints and roofing products, shingle stains and other stains, structural iron paints, tank paints, varnishes, waterproof paints, white house paints, white pastes.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Rubber substitutes.

**Soap**

Soapstock for—

Soft soaps.

**Textile**

Dressing for oiled fabrics.

Oiling and softening agent for—

Fibers, prior to spinning and weaving.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Impregnating and waterproofing compounds.

**Pilocarpine**

**Chemical**

Starting point in making the following derivatives: Acetate, arsenate, arsenite, benzoate, bisulphate, bitartrate, borate, carbolate, citrate, dihydrobromide, dihydrochloride, ferrocyanide, formate, glycerophosphate, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, hydriodide, hypophosphite, lactate, phosphate, salicylate, sulphate, sulphocarbonate, tannate, tartrate, valerate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Pimelic Acid**

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent (Brit. 341447) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Pimento**

Synonyms: Allspice, Clove pepper, Jamaica pepper.

Latin: Semen anoni.

French: Piment, Piment de la Jamaïque, Piment couronné, Piment des anglais, Poivre de la Jamaïque, Poivre giroflée, Toutépice.

German: Allerlei wuerze, Allerleigewuerz, Englischer gewürz, Indianische pfeffer, Jamaikapfeffer, Nelkenpfeffer, Neugewürz.

Spanish: Pimentón de la Jamaica.

Italian: Piment.

**Food**

As a general flavoring.

Ingredient of—

Condiments, pickles, sauces.

**Oils and Fats**

Source of the essential oil of pimento.

**Perfumery**

As an aromatic in preparations of various sorts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Pine Oil**

Latin: Oleum pini.

French: Huile de pin.

German: Fichtenöl, Kienöl, Russisches terpentinoel.

**Agricultural**

General disinfectant around the farm and dairy.

Ingredient of—

Cattle washes.

Preparation used for washing barns and dairies.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent for various purposes.

General solvent.

Starting point in making—

Aromatic chemicals, borneol, fencyl alcohol, alpherpineol.

Reagent (Brit. 274611, 311885, 399537) in making—

Wetting agent for textiles.

Starting point (U. S. 1893802) in making—

Paracymene.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for grease.

**Gums**

Solvent for various gums, including most of the fossil gums.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide.

Ingredients of—

Fly-repellants, insecticidal preparations of the kind used for combatting the white fly, purple scale, and aphs.

Mosquito-repellants.

**Metallurgical**

Flotation oil in treating—

Iron sulphides to separate them from molybdenite and graphite.

Ingredient of—

Preparations used for cleaning metals before they are electroplated.

Preparations used for cleaning zinc and copper in preparation for etching with acid.

Ingredient (U. S. 1902317) of—

Mixture with dioxanthogen used in froth flotation of ores.

In the flotation process of separating mineral from gangue.

**Miscellaneous**

Dry-cleaning agent.

General cleansing agent for laundry and household purposes.

Ingredients of—

Cleansing compositions used in the treatment of rugs, upholstery, wood, cement, porcelain, tile, papered and painted walls.

Metal polishes.

Rustproofing compositions for use in the treatment of various metals (U. S. 1592102).

Waterproofing compositions used in the treatment of different fibrous substances, such as paper and pulp (Brit. 251961).

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the treatment of rag stock, to remove the dirt and grease and prepare it for the digestion process.

Compositions used in the treatment of old newsprint and the like for the removal of the ink by the emulsifying action of the oil.

Compositions (also used alone) as foam reducers added to the batch in the paper-coating machine, to prevent foaming and faulty deposition of the coating on the paper web.

**Paint and Varnish**

Deodorant in the manufacture of—

Paints and other products of the paint and varnish industry (added for the purpose of hiding the odor of oils and solvents).

Ingredient of—

Enamels, encaustic preparations, lacquers, shingle stains, ships' bottoms paints, slow-drying paints, nitrocellulose lacquers (U. S. 1746895).

Nondrying oil for coating unfilled wooden floors and the like, containing also mineral oil, fatty acids, and an alkaline solution (U. S. 1860372).

Rubbing compound for painted, varnished, lacquered, or enameled surfaces, containing also an aqueous soap suspension and a finely divided abrasive (U. S. 1927872).

Reagent in the grinding of—

Enamel paints.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Gasoline-resisting cements.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Bath odorants, cosmetics.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing**

As a cleansing agent in the preparation of the metal surface in making line cuts and halftones.

**Rubber**

As a solvent.

Ingredient (U. S. 1875552) of—

Solution for cleaning vulcanizing molds, containing also cresol.

Reagent in—

Reclaiming rubber, rubber technology.

Solvent in making—

Rubber cements.

**Sanitation**

As a deodorant.

As a germicide.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing preparations, detergents of various sorts, disinfectant soaps, scouring soaps.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Assistant and penetrant in—

Dye liquors used in the dyeing of cotton, rayon, wool (added for the purpose of preventing spotty dyeing).

Reagent in adding the solution of dyestuffs in preparing certain dye liquors.

—, **Finishing**

Ingredient of—

Mixture with phenols used to increase the moistening power of mercerising solution (Brit. 385977, 405492).

Proofing solution for textiles, containing also triethanolamine, a diamine, oleic acid, chlorinated naphthalene wax, paraffin, aluminum acetate, and sodium silicate (Brit. 401282).

**Pine Oil (Continued)**

Scouring agent, containing also sulphuric linoleic acid and sodium silicate (Brit. 401282).  
Scouring baths, washing solutions.

**—, Manufacturing****Ingredient of—**

Baths used for the boiling out of cotton yarns and loose cotton.  
Baths used for the degumming of raw silk.  
Baths used for the degreasing of wool.  
Baths used for the softening of rayons.  
Textile oil preparations for use in the spinning, winding, reeling, warping, knitting, and weaving.

**Waxes and Resins**

Solvent for various resins and waxes.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for cleansing wood.

**Pine Oil Foots****Miscellaneous****Ingredient (U. S. 1840989) of—**

Impregnating compound, containing also rubber and rosin.

**Piperidine-1-carbothionalate**

French: Carbothionate de 1-pipéridine.

German: Piperidin-1-carbothionalat.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 340083) in making rubber vulcanization accelerator with the aid of—  
4-Chloro-1:3-dinitrobenzene.

**Piperidine Ethylxanthate****Rubber**

As a vulcanizing accelerator (U. S. 1875943).

**Piperidine Hydrochloride****Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Piperidinomethylcyclohexanone hydrochloride (German 422916).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Piperidine Pentamethylenedithiocarbamate****Rubber****Secondary activator in—**

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**5-Piperidinomethyl-1:3:2-xyleneol****Rubber**

Anti-ager (Brit. 459045) for—

Rubber mixes.

**Plasticizers**

French: Plastifiés.

**Ceramics****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions used for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical****Plasticizer for—**

Cellulose derivatives.

**Cosmetic****Plasticizer in—**

Nail enamels and lacquers.

**Electrical****Plasticizer in—**

Insulating compositions used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Glass****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for protecting and decorating glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives****Plasticizer in—**

Adhesive compositions.

**Leather****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

**Metallurgical****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions used for protecting and decorating various products.

**Paint and Varnish****Plasticizer in—**

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes.

**Paper****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of coated papers and for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp.

**Photographic****Plasticizer in making—**

Films.

**Plastics****Plasticizer in making—**

Laminated fiber products, molded products, plastics.

**Resins****Plasticizer for—**

Resin and/or cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

**Rubber****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions used for decorating and protecting rubber products.

**Stone****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Textile****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Woodworking****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.  
Plastic compositions used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

**Platinum Resinate**

Synonyms: Resinate of platinum.

French: Résinate de platine.

German: Platinresinat.

**Ceramics****Pigment in producing iridescent effects on—**

Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Polychlororetene****Petroleum****Imparter (Brit. 431508) of—**

High-film strength, adhesion power, and abrasion resistance to lubricants for use with extreme pressures (consists of blends with mineral lubricating oil).

**Polyethylstyrene****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient (Brit. 367126) of—**

Compositions used for impregnating and stiffening felt.

**Polyglycol****Chemical****Solvent (Brit. 272908) in making—**

Various chemical products.

**Dye****Solvent (Brit. 272908) in making—**

Soluble metallic compounds of azo dyestuffs.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent in various processes.

**Polymerized Coumarone**

French: Coumarone polymérisée.

German: Polymerisierte cumaron.

**Electrical****Ingredient of—**

Insulating compositions.

**Polymerized Coumarone (Continued)***Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 335247) of—

Waterproofing, weatherproofing and wearproofing compositions.

*Paper*

Ingredient (Brit. 335247) of—

Compositions used for treating paper and pulp products to render them waterproof, wearproof, and weatherproof.

*Textile*

Ingredient (Brit. 335247) of—

Compositions used in treating various textiles to render them waterproof, wearproof and weatherproof.

**Polynitrodiphenyl Sulphide***Lubricant*

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by mixing and reacting with organo-metallic compounds.

**Polyricinoleic Acid**

French: Acide de polyricinoléique.

German: Polyricinoelsäure, Polyricinusoelsäure, Polyricinoelsäure, Polyricinusoelsäure.

*Chemical*

Ingredient of—

Emulsions (Brit. 303379).

Starting point in making—

Salts and esters.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Washing compositions.

*Soap*

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Saponaceous cleansing compositions.

*Textile*

—, Bleaching

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Bleaching preparations.

—, Finishing

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Bowling, oiling, softening, and finishing compositions.

**Polystyrene**

French: Polystyrène.

German: Polystyren.

Spanish: Polisteren.

Italian: Polistirene.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 367126) of—

Compositions for impregnating and stiffening felt.

**Polyvinyl Acetate**

French: Acétate de polyvinyle, Acétate polyvinylique.

German: Essigsäurepolyvinylester, Essigsäurepolyvinyl, Polyvinylacetat, Polyvinylazetat.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Electrical*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used in making telephone receivers, and other electrical apparatus, parts of motors, and so on.

*Mechanical*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used in the manufacture of brake bands, cog wheels, and other mechanical equipment.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in waterproofing, stiffening and making materials, such as felts, felt hats, straw plait, and the like, capable of being shaped and pressed at an elevated temperature.

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Polymerized compositions used in making buttons, umbrella handles, and other devices and equipment.

*Paint and Varnish*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Polymerized compositions used as bases in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, dopes, enamels, lacquers, and the like.

*Paper*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used in the impregnation of paper and pulp and products made therefrom.

*Photographic*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used in making films and plates.

*Plastics*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Polymerized compositions.

*Textile*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in waterproofing and stiffening nitro rayon, viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon, acetate rayon products, and linings, capable of being shaped and pressed at an elevated temperature.

*Woodworking*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used in impregnation of wood and wood products.

**Polyvinyl Alcohol Benzyl Ether**

French: Éther benzylique de polyvinyle alcool.

German: Polyvinylalkohol-benzyläther.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

*Electrical*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Polymerized compositions used in the manufacture of telephone receivers and other electrical apparatus, parts of motors, and so on.

*Mechanical*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used in the manufacture of cog wheels, brake bands, and other mechanical apparatus and equipment.

*Miscellaneous*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used in the manufacture of buttons, umbrella handles, and other articles and equipment.

*Paint and Varnish*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Polymerized compositions used as bases in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers, and dopes.

*Paper*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used in the impregnation and coating of paper and pulp and products made from them.

*Photographic*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used in making films and plates.

*Plastics*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Polymerized compositions.

*Woodworking*

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used for the impregnation of wood and wood products.

**Polyvinyl Butyrate**

French: Butyrate de polyvinyle, Butyrate polyvinylique.

German: Buttersäurepolyvinylester, Buttersäurepolyvinyl, Polyvinylbutyrat.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent in—

Waterproofing, stiffening, and treating various materials that are capable of being shaped and pressed at an elevated temperature.

Reagent in treating—

Felt, felt hats, straw plait.

*Textile*

Reagent in treating—

Lining fabrics, rayon fabrics.

**Polyvinyl Chloroacetate**

French: Chloroacétate de polyvinyle, Chloroacétate polyvinylique.

German: Chloressigsäurepolyvinylester, Chloressigsäurepolyvinyl, Polyvinylchloroacetat, Polyvinylchlorazetat.

**Polyvinyl Chloroacetate (Continued)****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Compositions employed in waterproofing, stiffening, and making such materials as felts, felt hats, straw plait, and the like, capable of being shaped and pressed at an elevated temperature.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

Compositions employed in waterproofing and stiffening nitro rayon, acetate rayon, viscose rayon, cuprammonium rayon, and linings, capable of being shaped and pressed at an elevated temperature.

**Poppyseed**

Synonyms: Mawseed.

French: Graines de pavot, Semences de pavot.

German: Mohnsamen.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—

Poppyseed oil (maw oil).

**Food****Ingredient of—**

Culinary dishes, sweetmeats, bakery products.

**Poppyseed Oil**

Synonyms: Maw oil.

French: Huile de graines de pavots, Huile de pavots,

Huile de semences de pavots.

German: Mohnöl.

**Food**

As a condiment (almond paste).

As a salad oil.

**Ingredient of—**

Olive oil mixtures.

**Substitute for—**

Olive oil.

**Fuel**

As a burning oil.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point (German 576939) in making—

Homogeneous drying extracts readily soluble in drying oils and volatile organic solvents, by mixture with heavy or alkaline earth metal salts of naphthenic acids.

**Vehicle in—**

Artists' oil colors, varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Soapstock in making—

Olive oil soaps, potash soaps.

**Poppyseed Oilcake**

Synonyms: Mawseed oilcake.

French: Tourteau de pavots.

German: Mohnöelkuchen.

**Animal Husbandry**

As a cattlefeed (contains 8 percent oil).

**Porpoise Body Oil**

Synonyms: Dolphin oil, Porpoise blubber oil.

**Fuel**

As an illuminant.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Dressing compositions.

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant.

**Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions.

**Soap**

As a soap stock.

**Porpoise Jaw Oil****Mechanical****Lubricant for—**

Delicate machinery, such as clocks, chronometers, and the like.

**Porpoise Junk Oil**

Synonyms: Porpoise face blubber oil.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Dressing compositions.

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant.

**Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions.

**Potash Alum**

Synonyms: Alum, Alum flour, Alum meal, Aluminite, Aluminium and potassium sulphate, Common alum, Cube alum, Double sulphate of aluminium and potassium, Octohydral alum salt, Potassic-aluminic sulfate, Potassium alum, Potassium-aluminium sulphate, Roman alum, Sulphate of aluminium and potassium. Latin: Alumen, Alumen potassicum, Aluminii et potassi sulphas, Potassa alum, Sulphas aluminicopotassicus.

French: Alun, Alun de potasse, Alun potassique, Alun de potassium, Sulphate d'alumine et de potasse, Sulphate aluminique et potassique, Sulphate d'aluminium et de potassium.

German: Alaun, Aluminiumkaliumsulfat, Kalialaun, Kaliumaluminiumsulfat, Schwefelsäuresaluminiumkalium, Schwefelsäureskaliumaluminium.

Spanish: Alumbre.

Italian: Allume.

**Cement****Hardener for—**

Plaster casts.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of various wares.

**Chemical****Catalyst in—**

Synthesis of ammonia.

**Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—**

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dichlorotoluenes, chlorobromotoluene, chloronitrotoluene, bromonitrotoluene (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and carymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from anthracene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzol, toluol, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

**Starting point in making—**

Aluminum driers, aluminum salts.

**Coaltar**

Catalyst (Brit. 295270) in purifying—

Ammonia, anthracene, coaltar, crude naphthalene.

**Construction****Hardening agent in—**

Plastering.

**Dye****Ingredient of—**

Color lakes.

**Explosives****Ingredient of—**

Matchhead compositions, picric acid explosives.



**Potash Alum (Continued)****Food****Ingredient of—**

Baking powders, candy, margarines.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Writing inks.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Tanning compositions for making white leather.

Tanning compositions along with common salt.

**Miscellaneous****As a general astringent.****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in lining safes, mineral yeasts.

**In taxidermy.****Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Lake pigment compositions, enamels, paints, varnishes.

**Reagent in making—**

Mars yellow.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Sizes.

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Photographic****Ingredient of—**

Fixing baths, hardening baths.

**Printing****In process engraving and lithographic work.****Sanitation****Reagent in treating—**

Sewage, water.

**Sugar****Reagent in refining.****Textile****—, Dyeing****Mordant in dyeing—**

With colors sensitive to iron (alizarin red and the like).

**—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Fireproofing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Fireproofing compositions.

**Potassium Acetate**

Synonyms: Acetate of potash, Diuretic salt.

Latin: Acetas potassicas, Kalium aceticum, Potassii acetas, Sal kalicus, Terra foliata tartari.

French: Acétate de potasse, Acétate potassique, Acétate de potassium, Sel de sylvius, Terre foliée de tartre, Terre foliée végétale.

German: Essigsäureskalium, Essigsäurespotasche, Kaliumacetat, Kaliumazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de potasa, Acetato potasico.

Italian: Acetato di potassio.

**Analysis****Desiccating agent in various operations.****Reagent in—**

Analyzing alcohol and tartaric acid, buffer solutions.

**Chemical****Desiccating reagent in various processes.****Reagent in making—**

Acetic anhydride, acetone, acetyl chloride, aluminum-potassium acetate (alkalsol), benzyl acetate, bismuth acetate.

Cacodylic derivatives, such as cacodylic acid and cacodylates.

Ethylene monoacetate, ethylidene diacetate, isobutyl acetate, methyl acetate, orthonitrobenzyl acetate, para-nitrobenzyl acetate, titanium acetate.

**Starting point in making—**

Methane.

**Dye****Dehydrating agent in making—**

Synthetic dyestuffs.

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Batch used in making crystal glass.

**Metallurgical****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in connection with bronze powder for coloring metals.

**Paint and Varnish****Starting point in making—**

Cobalt yellow (aureolin).

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as diuretic, antiarthritic, alternative, eperient, diaphoretic, antipyretic, and cathartic.

**Potassium Acid Adipinate****Leather****Buffer (Brit. 444184) in—**

Obtaining level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are claimed to have great resistance to soap and alkalis).

**Potassium Acid Diglycolate****Leather****Buffer (Brit. 444184) in—**

Obtaining level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are said to have great resistance to soap and alkalis).

**Potassium Acid Phthalate****Leather****Buffer (Brit. 444184) in obtaining—**

Level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are claimed to have great resistance to soap and alkalis).

**Potassium Acid Saccharate****Leather****Buffer (Brit. 444184) in obtaining—**

Level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are claimed to have great resistance to soap and alkalis).

**Potassium Allylate**

French: Allylate de potasse, Allylate potassique, Allylate de potassium.

German: Kaliumallylat.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making ketonic acid esters with the aid of allyl, amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, and propyl esters of the following acids:—

Acetic, anthranilic, benzoic, butyric, camphoric, caproic, caprylic, chloroacetic, cinnamic, citric, cresylic, gallic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, metanilic, mucic, naphthionic, oxalic, palmitic, phenylacetic, phthalic, picramic, propionic, pyrogallic, salicylic, succinic, sulphaphanilic, tartaric, trichloroacetic, valeric.

**Starting point in making—**

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various salts.

**Dye****Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.****Potassium Alphachloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonate**

French: Alphachloro-2-nitrobenzène-4-sulphonate de potasse, Alphachloro-2-nitrobenzène-4-sulphonate potassique, Alphachloro-2-nitrobenzène-4-sulphonate de potassium.

German: Alphachlor-2-nitrobenzol-4-sulfonsaeureskalium, Alphachlor-2-nitrobenzol-4-sulfonsaeurespotasche, Kaliumalphachlor-2-nitrobenzol-4-sulfonat.

Starting point in making various intermediates.

Dye

**Starting point in making various intermediates.****Chemical****Starting point in making various intermediates.****Dye****Starting point (Brit. 285504) in making nitro dyestuffs with—**

Benzdin, 2:4'-diaminodiphenyl, 4:4'-diamino-2-nitrodiphenyl, orthoanisidin.

**Potassium-Aluminum-Iron Cyanide****Chemical****Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—**

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Potassium Amylate**

French: Amylate de potasse, Amylate potassique, Amylate de potassium.

German: Amylsaeureskalium, Kaliumamylat.

**Chemical****Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making ketonic acid esters with esters of the following acids:—**

Acetic, anthranilic, benzoic, butyric, camphoric, capric, caproic, caprylic, chloroacetic, cinnamic, citric, cresylic, gallic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, metanilic, mucic, naphthionic, oxalic, palmitic, phenylacetic, phthalic,

**Potassium Amylate (Continued)**

picramic, picric, propionic, pyrogallic, salicylic, succinic, sulphuric, tartaric, trichloroacetic, valeric.

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various salts.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Potassium Amylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Amylenaphthalènesulphonate de potasse,

Amylenaphthalènesulphonate potassique, Amylenaphthalènesulphonate de potassium.

German: Amylnaphtalinsulfonsäureskalium, Amylnaphtalinsulfonsäurespotasche, Kaliumamylnaphtalinsulfonat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

Starting point (Brit. 298823) in making—

Synthetic drugs.

**Dye**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Color lakes.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Potassium-Anthraquinone Betasulphonate**

French: Bétasulphonate de potasse et anthraquinone.

German: Betasulfonsäuresanthrachinonkalium, Kaliumanthrachinonbetasulfonat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Betachloroanthraquinone.

**Potassium Auribromide**

French: Auribromure de potasse.

German: Auribromkalium, Kaliumauribromid.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 265777) in making organic auromercapto

acids and salts with—

4-Amino-2-mercaptobenzene-1-carboxylic acid.

Sodium-gammamercaptoglycerin alphasulphonate.

Sodium-paramercaptobenzene sulphonate.

**Potassium Betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Bétatétrahydronaphthalènesulphonate de potasse, Bétatétrahydronaphthalènesulphonate potassique, Bétatétrahydronaphthalènesulphonate de potassium.

German: Betatetrahydronaphtalinsulfonsäureskalium, Betatetrahydronaphtalinsulfonsäurespotasche, Kaliumbetatetrahydronaphtalinsulfonat.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 371293).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Potassium Bichromate**

Synonyms: Bichromate of potash, Bichromate of potassa, Potassium dichromate, Red chromate of potash, Red chromate of potassa.

Latin: Kali bichromicum, Kali chromicum rubrum, Kalium dichromicum, Potassii bichromas, Potassii dichromas.

French: Bichromate de potasse, Chromate(Bi) de potasse.

German: Doppeltchromsäureskali, Kaliumdichromat, Zweifachchromsäureskali.

Spanish: Bicromato potasico.

Italian: Bicromato di potassio.

**Analysis**

As a reagent in various processes.

**Ceramics**

Starting point in making—

Chromium stannate pigment for various uses in ceramic manufacturing operations.

**Chemical**

Oxidizing agent in various chemical processes.

Reagent in—

Purification of pyroligneous acid.

Starting point in making—

Chromates, such as lead, zinc, barium.

Chromic oxide, chrome alum (chromium-potassium sulphate).

**Construction**

Controlling agent (Brit. 405508) for—

Setting of mortars, cements, concretes, betons. and the like.

**Dye**

Oxidizing agent in making—

Alizarin from anthracene, dyestuffs, intermediates.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Battery electrolytes.

Reagent for—

Various electrotechnical purposes.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Composition for producing yellow smoke (U. S. 1920254).

Dynamites, matchhead compositions, pyrotechnic compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Bleaching agent (in conjunction with sulphuric acid)

for—

Animal oils, fats, fatty substances, fish oils, vegetable oils.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Certain glass batches.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Adhesive composition containing soybean flour, caustic soda, and water (U. S. 1897469).

Chrome adhesives, chrome glues.

Glue having a moderate alkali content and a thinning or cutting agent prepared from a non-protein polysaccharide carbohydrate having the characteristics of starch (e.g., tapioca flour), calcium oxide, caustic soda, and water (U. S. 1904619).

Waterproof adhesives.

**Ink**

Ingredient of various inks.

**Jewelry**

Coloring agent in making—

Artificial rubies by the Verneuil process.

**Leather**

Oxidizing agent in—

Chrome tanning.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Brass-pickling solutions, electrolytes in electroplating.

**Miscellaneous**

Bleaching agent in many processes.

Hardening and preservative agent for—

Anatomical specimens.

Hardening agent for—

Moulds in galvanoplastic work.

Ingredient of—

Poisonous compositions used on flypaper.

Oxidizing agent in many processes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Arnaudon's green.

Chromates used as yellow pigments and known under various names, such as lead chromate, barium chromate, zinc chromate, Leipsig yellow, Cologne yellow, Paris yellow, primrose chrome, pale chrome, middle chrome, deep chrome, citron yellow, lemon chrome, lemon yellow, baryta yellow, permanent yellow, yellow ultramarine, Steinbiller yellow, jaune d'outremer. Chromaventurine, chromic oxide green, emerald green, Guignet's green, lead chromate orange.

Lead chromate red, known under various names, such as chrome red, Chinese red, American vermilion, Austrian cinnabar, Derby red, Persian red, Victoria red.

Leaf green, Plessy's green, Schnitzer's green, Turkish green.

**Paper**

As a bleaching agent.

**Perfume**

Reagent in making—

Synthetic perfumes.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in—

Testing oil-field water for iron (according to Macfadyen method).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for external use in treatment of—

Syphilis, rodent ulcer.

Suggested for use as—

Irritant caustic.

**Potassium Bichromate (Continued)****Photographic**

Anticlouding agent in—

Gelatin-bromide emulsions.

Ingredient of—

Reducers.

Reagent in—

Bichromate gum process, carbon process.

**Printing**

Reagent in—

Lithographic work, process engraving.

**Resins and Waxes**

Bleaching agent (in conjunction with sulphuric acid)

for—

Waxes.

Reagent (Brit. 397096) in making—

Synthetic resins from aromatic hydrocarbons and polyvalent alcohols.

**Stone**

Reagent in—

Producing colored effects in alabaster to give it the appearance of onyx and agate.

**Textile**

Discharge for—

Turkey red.

Reagent in—

Dyeing processes, especially dyeing woolen goods with alizarin dyestuffs or with logwood black.

Printing processes.

Preparation of ammonium-copper chromate solution used in dyeing cotton and woolen fabrics olive colors with logwood and in combination with fustic as well as with buckthorn.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in staining wood and wood products.

**Potassium Biformate**

Synonyms: Potassium acid formate, Potassium diformate, Potassium hydrogen formate.

French: Biformate de potasse, Biformiate de potasse, Biformiate de potassium.

German: Ameisensaureessäurekalium, Kaliumbifor-miat.

**Chemical**

Reagent (German 439289) in making—

Ethyl formate, geranyl formate, glycol formate, mixed anhydrides of formic and acetic acids plus nitric acid, phenyl formate.

**Potassium Bromate**

French: Bromate de potasse, Bromate de potassium.

German: Kaliumbromat.

Spanish: Bromato de potasa.

Italian: Bromato di potassio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical work.

**Chemical**

Purifying agent in making—

Bromine.

**Food**

Leavening agent in—

Baking.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Electrolyte, containing also magnesium sulphate and hydroxide, for producing green patina on copper.

**Potassium Bromide**

Synonyms: Bromide of potash.

Latin: Bromuretum potassicum, Kalium bromatum, Potassii bromidum.

French: Bromure de potasse, Bromure de potassium, Potasse bromique.

German: Bromkalium, Kaliumbromid.

Spanish: Bromuro potasico.

Italian: Bromuro di potassio.

**Electrical**

Ingredient (French 682814) of—

Battery electrolytes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Nerve sedative.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Photographic developing fixer, containing also metol, hydroquinone, sodium sulphite, sodium carbonate, caustic soda, sodium hyposulphite, and ammonium picrate.

Reagent in making—

Bromide papers, bromide plates.

Photographic emulsions.

**Printing**

Bromide in—

Process engraving, lithography.

**Resins**

Catalyst (French 707433) in making—

Phenol-formaldehyde resins.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Special soaps.

**Potassium Butylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Butylnaphthalènesulphonate de potasse, Butylnaphthalènesulphonate potassique, Butylnaphthalènesulphonate de potassium.

German: Butylnaphthalinsulfonsäureskalium, Butylnaphthalinsulfonsäurespotasche, Kaliumbutylnaphthalinsulfonat.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 330896).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Potassium Butyrate**

French: Butyrate de potasse, Butyrate potassique,

Butyrate de potassium.

German: Kaliumbutyrat.

Spanish: Butirato potasico.

Italian: Butirato di potassio.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 388043) in making—

Indanthrene dyes.

**Rubber**

Accelerator (French 629661) in—

Vulcanizing processes.

**Potassium-Cadmium Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—

Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Potassium Carbonate**

Synonyms: Carbonate of potash, Salt of tartar.

Latin: Carbonas kalicus, Carbonas potassicus, Kali carbonicum, Kalicum carbonicum, Potassii carbonas, Sal tartari.

French: Carbonate de potasse, Sel de tartre.

German: Kaliumcarbonat, Kohlensäureskali.

Spanish: Carbonato potasico.

Italian: Carbonato di potassio.

**Beverage**

Ingredient of—

Artificial Vichy waters, effervescent beverages.

**Brewing**

Alkali for process work.

**Ceramics**

In the process.

**Chemical**

Alkali for various processes.

Dehydrating agent.

Neutralizing agent for acids.

Starting point, either directly or indirectly, in making—

Potassium acetate, potassium alginate, potassium allylate.

Potassium alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.

Potassium alphachloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.

Potassium alphanaphtholate, potassium amylate, potas-

sium amylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium anthra-

quinonate, potassium anthraquinonebetasulphonate,

potassium apocholate, potassium auribromide, potas-

sium benzylthioglycolate, potassium betanaphthalate,

potassium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium bicarbonate, potassium bichromate, potas-

sium biformate, potassium binoxalate, potassium bi-

sulphate, potassium bisulphite, potassium bromate,

potassium bromide, potassium butylnaphthalenesul-

phonate, potassium carbazolate, potassium catecholate,

potassium cholate.

**Potassium Carbonate (Continued)**

Potassium 1-chloro-2,6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.  
 Potassium 1:5-chloronaphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium 1:6-chloronaphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium chloroplatinate, potassium chloroplatinite, potassium chlorostannate, potassium chromate, potassium chromitesilicate, potassium citrate, potassium cresolate, potassium cresylthioglycollate, potassium cyanide, potassium cyclohexylxanthate.  
 Potassium desoxycholate, potassium dichromoparaphenolsulphonate, potassium difluorodisulphonate, potassium ethylxanthate, potassium ferricyanide, potassium ferri-tartrate, potassium ferrocyanide, potassium fluoride, potassium fluorostannate, potassium fluorotantalate, potassium fluorozirconate, potassium fluor-titanate, potassium glycerophosphate.  
 Potassium glycocholate, potassium guaiacolsulphonate.  
 Potassium heptylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium hex-ylate, potassium hexylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium hydrogenphthalate, potassium hydroxide, potassium hypochlorite, potassium hypophosphite, potassium iodide, potassium isatin-5-sulphonate.  
 Potassium isocallynaphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium isoamyl-naphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium isobutyl-naphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium isopropylchloronaphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium isopropyl-naphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium lactate, potassium naphthalenetrisulphonate, potassium naphthionate, potassium naphthylthioglycollate, potassium nitrate, potassium oxalate, potassium oxide, potassium pentyl-naphthalenesulphonate, potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate, potassium peroxide, potassium persulphate, potassium phenate, potassium phenylthioglycollate, potassium phosphates, potassium phosphotungstate, potassium phosphotungstomolybdate, potassium polysulphide.  
 Potassium propyl-naphthalenesulphonate, potassium resorcinat, potassium selenate, potassium silicofluoride, potassium silicotomolybdate, potassium silicotungstate, potassium soziodolate, potassium sulphate, potassium sulphide, potassium sulphite, potassium sulphocyanate, potassium sulphuricinate.  
 Potassium taurocholate, potassium telluride, potassium thioglycollate, potassium vanadate, potassium vanadite, potassium xylonate, potassium uranate, potassium-silver cyanide, potassium-sodium tartrate.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—  
 Compounded fertilizers.  
 Source of potash.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
 Confectionery.

**Glass**

Ingredient of batch in making—  
 Bohemian glass, hard-to-fuse glass.

**Leather**

Alkali in—  
 Finishing processes, tanning processes.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—  
 Electroplating baths.

**Miscellaneous**

As a detergent.  
 Reagent in—  
 Treating permanent wave papers.

**Paper**

Reagent (U. S. 1900967) in—  
 Treating paper coated with potassium ferricyanide to prevent discoloration on exposure to light and air, without impairing the ink-setting properties of the paper.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
 Shellac-drying oil combination.  
 Titanium pigments (U. S. 1892693).

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
 Non-greasy creams, shampoo preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

Antiacid in compounding and dispensing.

**Ingredient of—**

Alkaline sulphur ointment, N.F.  
 Carminative mixture, N.F.  
 Effervescent salts.

Suggested for use in treatment of—

Cutaneous affections, dropsy, dyspepsia, uric acid gravel.

**Photographic**

Reagent (Brit. 384770) in—  
 Developing bichromate prints.

**Printing**

Alkali in—  
 Lithographic work, process engraving.

**Soap**

Saponification agent in—  
 Liquid soaps, shaving creams, shaving soaps, soft soaps, toilet soaps.

**Rubber**

Reagent (Brit. 397136) in—  
 Lightening the color of drying oils produced by the catalytic hydrogenation of natural or synthetic rubber in the presence of solvents, such as petroleum derivatives.

**Textile**

Alkali in—  
 Dyeing fabrics.  
 Antichlor.  
 Cleansing agent in—  
 Washing woollens and silks.  
 Saponifying agent in—  
 Washing woollens and silks.

**Potassium Chlorate**

Synonyms: Chlorate of potash, Potash oxymuriate, Potassium oxymuriat..  
 Latin: Kalium chloratum.  
 French: Chlorate de potasse, Chlorate potassique, Chlorate de potassium, Oxymuriate de potasse, Oxymuriate potassique, Oxymuriate de potassium.  
 German: Chlorsäureskalium, Chlorsäurespotasche, Kaliumchlorat, Kaliumoxymuriat.

**Analysis**

Oxidizing agent in—  
 Forensic and ultimate analysis.

**Reagent in analyzing—**

Alkaloids, aspidospermine, atropine, cocaine, phenols, tyrosine.

**Reagent in determining—**

Histidine bases, indican, purine bases.  
 Sulphur by means of the Parr calorimeter.

**Automotive**

Ingredient of—  
 Compositions for removing and preventing carbon deposits in internal combustion engines.

**Chemical**

As a general oxidizing agent.

**Reagent in making—**

Barium peroxide, boron carbide, dry colors, naphthalene tetrachloride, phosphorus oxychloride, trichloroacetic acid.  
 Various intermediates and other organic and inorganic chemicals.

**Reagent (U. S. 1733776) in making—**

Di-iodofluorescein and other dihalogenated fluoresceins.

Source of oxygen for laboratory and other purposes.

**Dye**

Oxidizing agent in making—  
 Alizarin, anilin black, bengal rose B.  
 Various other synthetic dyestuffs.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—  
 Explosive compositions of various sorts, including dynamites and military explosives.  
 Fulminating compositions, fuses, match-head compositions, percussion cap compositions, pyrotechnical compositions, safety match compositions.

**Ink**

Reagent in making—  
 Printing inks.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 335203) of weed-killing compositions in admixture with—

Acids, such as hydrochloric, sulphuric, nitric, boric, oxalic, tartaric.

Acid salts, such as sodium acid sulphate, sodium bitartrate, calcium hydrogen-phosphate.

Acid-reacting salts.

Chlorides, such as ammonium chloride, aluminum chloride, iron chloride, copper chloride, zinc chloride, and mercuric chloride.

Sodium bichromate, sodium fluosilicate.

**Miscellaneous**

Oxidizing agent for various purposes.

**Potassium Chlorate (Continued)****Paint and Varnish**

Oxidizing agent in making Mars yellow.

**Paper**

Reagent in the manufacture of paper.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Reagent in—**

Dyeing cotton and wool in black shades and in other processes.

**—, Printing****Ingredient of—**

Printing pastes.

**Sanitation**

As a disinfectant in sanitary work.

**Potassium Chloride**

Synonyms: Chloride of potash, Muriate of potash.

Latin: Kali chloratum, Kalium chloratum, Potasii chloridum, Sal digestivum, Seyvii.

French: Chlorure de potasse, Sel digestif.

German: Chlorkalium, Kaliumchlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro potasico.

Italian: Chloruro di potassio.

**Analysis****Reagent.****Beverage****Ingredient of—**

Mineral waters.

**Chemical**

Starting point, either directly or indirectly, in making—  
Potassium acetate, potassium alginate, potassium allylate.

Potassium alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.

Potassium alphachloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.

Potassium alphanaphtholate, potassium amylate, potassium amylnaphthalene sulphonate, potassium anthraquinonate, potassium anthraquinonebetasulphonate,

potassium apocholate, potassium auribromide, potassium, benzylthioglycolate, potassium betanaphthalate.

Potassium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium bicarbonate, potassium bichromate, potassium biformate, potassium binoxalate, potassium bisulphate, potassium bisulphite, potassium bromate,

potassium bromide.

Potassium butylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium carbazolate, potassium catecholate, potassium celenate, potassium cholate, potassium chlorate.

Potassium 1-chlor-2:6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.

Potassium 1:5-chloronaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium 1:6-chloronaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium chloroplatinate, potassium chloroplatinite, potassium chlorostannate, potassium chromate, potassium chromitesilicate, potassium citrate, potassium cresolate, potassium cresylthioglycolate, potassium cyanide, potassium cyclohexylxanthate.

Potassium desoxycholate, potassium dibromoparaphenolsulphonate, potassium difluorodisulphonate, potassium ethylxanthate, potassium ferricyanide, potassium ferri-tartrate, potassium ferrocyanide, potassium fluoride, potassium fluorostannate, potassium fluo-tantalate, potassium fluozirconate, potassium fluo-titanate, potassium glycerophosphate.

Potassium glycocholate, potassium gualacolsulphonate, potassium heptylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium hexylate, potassium hexylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium hydrogenphthalate, potassium hydroxide, potassium hypochlorite, potassium hypophosphite.

Potassium iodide, potassium isatin-5-sulphonate.

Potassium isocallynaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium isocamlynaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium isobutylnaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium isopropylchloronaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium isopropylnaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium lactate, potassium naphthalenetrisulphonate, potassium naphthionate, potassium naphthylthioglycolate, potassium nitrate, potassium oxalate, potassium oxide, potassium pentylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate.

Potassium peroxide, potassium persulphate, potassium phenate, potassium phenylthioglycolate, potassium phosphates, potassium phosphotungstate, potassium phosphotungstomolybdate, potassium polysulphide.

Potassium propylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium resorcinatate, potassium silicofluoride, potassium silicomolybdate, potassium silicotungstate, potassium soziodolate, potassium sulphate, potassium sulphide, potassium sulphite, potassium sulphocyanate.

Potassium sulphorincolate, potassium taurocholate, potassium telluride, potassium thioglycolate, potassium vanadate, potassium vanadite.

Potassium xylenolate, potassium uranate, potassium-silver cyanide, potassium-sodium tartrate.

**Electrical****Ingredient (Brit. 395456) of—**

Battery electrode coating (added for the purpose of increasing the porosity of the dried coating).

**Explosives and Matches****Ingredient (Brit. 315232) of—**

Fuel-igniting compositions.

**Fertilizer****Ingredient of—**

Fertilizer mixtures.

Source of potash.

**Metallurgical****Ingredient of—**

Coating compositions for welding rods used in the autogenous welding of aluminum and the like (U. S. 1844969).

Saltbath for heat-treating metals (4 parts potassium chloride and 1 part anhydrous sodium borate) (U. S. 1724551).

Reagent (Brit. 403469) in making—

Finely divided metals by precipitation of their salts by means of metals in powdered form.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient (Brit. 278785) of—**

Compositions for coating ornaments to prevent them from slipping.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Ingredient of—**

Artificial Kissingen salt.

**Photographic****Reagent in—**

Various processes.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Liquid soaps, potash soaps, shaving creams, soft soaps, toilet soaps.

**Textile****Ingredient (Brit. 278785) of—**

Composition for coating rugs and mats to prevent them from slipping.

**Potassium 1:5-Chloronaphthalenesulphonate**

French: 1:5-Chloronaphthalènesulfonate de potasse.

German: 1:5-Chloronaphthalinsulfonsäureskalium,

Kalium-1:5-chloronaphthalinsulfonat.

**Chemical****Starting point (Brit. 263873) in making—**

Emulsifying agents for terpenes and aromatic hydrocarbons.

**Fats and Oils****Starting point (Brit. 263873) in making—**

Emulsifying agents.

**Leather****Starting point (Brit. 263873) in making—**

Emulsified tanning compositions.

**Miscellaneous****Starting point (Brit. 263873) in making—**

Emulsifying agents for washing and cleansing compositions.

**Paper****Starting point (Brit. 263873) in making—**

Reagents for increasing the absorbing and wetting qualities of paper and cardboard.

**Petroleum****Starting point (Brit. 263873) in making—**

Emulsifying agents for mineral oils.

**Resins and Waxes****Starting point (Brit. 263873) in making—**

Emulsifying agents.

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Starting point (Brit. 263873) in making—**

Dye liquor emulsifiers.

**Potassium 1:5-Chloronaphthalenesulphonate (Cont'd)****—, Finishing**

Starting point (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsified washing and cleansing compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

Starting point (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsifying agents for wool carbonizing liquors.

**Potassium 1:6-Chloronaphthalenesulphonate**

French: 1:5-Chloronaphthalènesulfonate de potasse,  
1:6-Chloronaphthalènesulfonate potassique.  
German: Kalium-1:6-chloronaphthalinsulfonat.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Aromatic hydrocarbon emulsions, terpene emulsions.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions.

**Leather**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsified tanning compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsified washing and cleansing compositions.

**Paper**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Compositions that are used for increasing the absorb-  
ing and wetting capacities of cardboard, paper, and  
paper products.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions of petroleum or its products.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**  
Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Dye liquors for yarns and fabrics.

**—, Finishing**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Washing and cleansing compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Wool-carbonizing baths.

**Potassium Chloroplatinite**

French: Chloroplatinite de potasse, Chloroplatinite  
potassique, Chloroplatinite de potassium.  
German: Kaliumplatinchlorur, Platinkaliumchlorur.  
Spanish: Cloruro de platina y de potasa.  
Italian: Chloroplatinito di potassio.

**Photographic**

As a toning agent in printing processes.

**Potassium Chlorostannate**

French: Chlorostannate de potasse.  
German: Chlorzinnsäureskalium, Kaliumchlorstannat.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 250897) in making—  
Amines, nitriles, substituted amines.

**Potassium Cholate**

French: Cholate de potasse, Cholate potassique.  
German: Cholinäureskalium, Cholinäurespotasche,  
Kaliumcholat.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 282356) in making parasiticides with—  
Dihydrocupreine-ethyl ether.  
Dihydrocupreineethyl ether hydrochloride.  
Dihydrocupreineisoamyl ether.  
Dihydrocupreineisoamyl ether hydrochloride.  
Dihydrocupreine normal octyl ether.  
Dihydrocupreine normal octyl ether hydrochloride.  
Dihydroquinone.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Potassium Chromitesilicate**

French: Chromitesilicate de potasse, Chromitesilicate  
potassique, Chromitesilicate de potassium.  
German: Kaliumchromitsilikat.

**Chemical**

Catalytic reagent in making—  
Acetic acid from aldehyde.

Aldehyde from alcohol.

Benzoic acid from benzaldehyde.

Sodium chloride from sodium hypochlorite.

Sodium bisulphate from sodium bisulphite.

Reagent in converting—

Manganese protoxide into permanganic acid.

Reagent in oxidizing—

Iron and manganese compounds with the aid of at-  
mospheric oxygen.

**Dye**

Reagent in converting—

Leuco-malachite hydrochloride into malachite.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in recovering—

Gold from seawater, metal from liquids.

Radium from wells containing radio-active water.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in sterilizing—

Liquids by means of ozone, chlorine, hydrogen perox-  
ide, or potassium permanganate.

**Sugar**

Reagent in recovering—

Potash and other bases from sugar juices and molasses.

**Water**

Purifying reagent.

Reagent in removing—

Iron and manganese compounds from mineral waters  
containing carbon dioxide by oxidizing the iron and  
manganese by means of atmospheric oxygen.

Oxygen from water by the addition of sodium sulphite,  
which is converted into sodium sulphate.

Softening reagent.

**Potassium Cresolate**

French: Crésolate de potasse, Crésolate potassique.  
German: Cresolsäureskalium, Kaliumcresolat.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 388043) in making—  
Indanthrene dyes.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Dyeing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Dye liquors used on hair, feathers, and the like.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing and Printing**

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Liquors and pastes containing vat dyestuffs and used  
in dyeing or printing fabrics and yarns containing  
acetate rayon, viscose, cuprammonium rayon, and  
nitro rayon, as well as wool-rayon and silk-rayon  
mixtures.

**Potassium-Cupro Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—

Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating un-  
saturated hydrocarbons.

**Potassium Cyclohexylxanthate****Metallurgical**

Flotation agent (U. S. 1823316) in separating—

Minerals from ores (added to aid in the froth flotation  
process).

**Potassium Dibromoparaphenolsulphonate**

French: Dibromoparaphénolsulphonate de potasse.  
German: Dibromparaphenolsulfonsäureskalium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various pharmaceutical  
chemicals.

**Potassium Dicrosyldithiophosphate****Mining**

Flotation agent (Brit. 455224) in—

Froth flotation of minerals.

**Potassium Eleostearicsulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 361732).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying  
agents."

**Potassium Ethylxanthate**

French: Xanthate de potasse-éthyle.

German: Kaliumäthylxanthogenat, Xanthogensäureskaliumäthyl.

**Analysis**

Reagent in determining carbon disulphide.

**Chemical**

Reducing agent in various processes.

Starting point in making—

Rubber vulcanization accelerator with sulphur monochloride (Brit. 265169).

Thiophenols from diazonium compounds.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal compositions.

**Potassium Ferritartrate**

Synonyms: Ferric-potassium tartrate.

Latin: Kalium ferrotartaricum.

French: Ferritartrate de potasse, Tartrate de fer et de potasse, Tartrate ferricopotassique, Tartre chalybé, Tartre martial.

German: Eisenweinstein, Kalium ferritartrat.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent in making—

Blueprint papers in combination with potassium ferricyanide.

**Textile**—, **Dyeing**

Mordant in dyeing yarns and fabrics.

—, **Printing**

Mordant in printing fabrics.

**Potassium Fluorostannate**

Synonyms: Potassium stannifluoride.

French: Fluorostannate de potasse, Fluorostannate potassique, Fluorostannate de potassium.

German: Fluorzinnsäureskalium, Fluorzinnsäurespottasche, Stannifluorwasserstoffsäureskalium, Stannifluorwasserstoffsäurespottasche.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Acidproof cement containing water glass (Brit. 283471).

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Liquors, containing dyewoods, used in dyeing leather with the aid of alum or tannin mordant.

**Potassium Fluorotantalate**

French: Fluorotantalate de potasse, Fluorotantalate potassique, Fluorotantalate de potassium.

German: Fluortantalsäureskalium, Fluortantalsäurespottasche, Kaliumfluortantalat.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 283471) of—

Acidproof cements made with the addition of sodium silicate.

**Potassium Fluotitanate**

French: Fluotitanate de potasse.

German: Kaliumfluotitanat, Titanfluorwasserstoff-säureskalium.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dyeing liquor in admixture with tinctorial woods.

**Potassium Guaiacolsulphonate****Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Potassium Heptylnaphthalenesulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Potassium Hexylate**

French: Hexylate de potasse, Hexylate potassique.

German: Kaliumhexylat.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making ketonic acid esters with the aid of allyl, amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, and propyl esters of the following acids—

Acetic, anthranilic, benzoic, butyric, camphoric, caproic, caprylic, chloroacetic, cinnamic, citric, cresylic,

gallic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, metanilic, mucic, naphthalenic, oxalic, palmitic, phenylacetic, phthalic, picramic, propionic, pyrogallie, salicylic, succinic, sulphuric, tartaric, trichloroacetic, valeric.

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Potassium Hexylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Hexylnaphthalènesulphonate de potasse, Hexylnaphthalènesulphonate potassique, Hexylnaphthalènesulphonate de potassium.

German: Hexylnaphthalinsulfonsäureskalium, Hexylnaphthalinsulfonsäurespottasche, Kaliumhexylnaphthalinsulfonat.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Pharmaceuticals.

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Potassium Hydroxide**

Synonyms: Caustic potash, Caustic potassa, Hydrate of potassa.

Latin: Kali causticum fusum, Kali hydricum fusum, Kali purum, Lapis causticus chirurgorum, Potassae hydras, Potassii hydras, Potassii hydroxidum.

French: Pierre à cautère, Potasse caustique, Potasse fondue.

German: Aetzkali, Kaliumhydrat, Kaliumhydroxyd, Kaustischeskali.

Spanish: Hidrato potásico.

Italian: Potassa caustica.

**Analysis**

Neutralizing agent for acids.

Reagent.

Source of potash.

**Chemical**

Alkali for various processes.

Neutralizing agent for acids.

Reagent in making—

4-Aminopyridin from pyridin, thionyl bromide, and calcium oxide (Brit. 382327).

Salts of adenylypyrophosphoric acids (Brit. 396647).

Salts of aliphatic acids (Brit. 405846).

Reagent (Brit. 398807) in—

Recovering alcohols from sperm oil and spermaceti.

Saponifying agent (U. S. 1912440) in making—

Sterol from yeast.

Starting point, either directly or indirectly, in making—

Potassium acetate, potassium alginate, potassium allylate.

Potassium alphachloro-2:4-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.

Potassium alphachloro-2-nitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.

Potassium alphanaphtholate, potassium amylate, potassium amylalcohol, potassium auribromide, potassium anthraquinone, potassium anthraquinonebetasulphonate.

Potassium apocholate, potassium auribromide, potassium benzylthioglycollate, potassium betanaphthalate.

Potassium betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium bicarbonate, potassium bichromate, potassium biformate, potassium binoxalate, potassium bisulphate, potassium bisulphite, potassium bromate, potassium bromide.

Potassium butylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium carbazolate, potassium catecholate, potassium cholate.

Potassium 1-chloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene-4-sulphonate.

Potassium 1:5-chloronaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium 1:6-chloronaphthalenesulphonate.

Potassium chloroplatinate, potassium chloroplatinite, potassium chlorostannate, potassium chromate, potassium chromitesilicate, potassium citrate, potassium cresolate, potassium cresylthioglycollate, potassium cyanide, potassium cyclohexylxanthate.

Potassium desoxycholate, potassium dibromoparaphenolsulphonate, potassium difluorodisulphonate, potassium ethylxanthate, potassium ferricyanide, potassium ferritartrate, potassium ferrocyanide, potassium fluoride, potassium fluorostannate, potassium fluorotantalate.

Potassium fluorozirconate, potassium fluotitanate, potassium glycerophosphate, potassium glycocholate,

**Potassium Hydroxide (Continued)**

potassium guaiacolsulphonate, potassium heptylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium hexylate.  
 Potassium hexylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium hydrogenphthalate, potassium hypochlorite, potassium hypophosphite, potassium iodide, potassium isatin-5-sulphonate.  
 Potassium isocallynaphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium isoamyl-naphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium isobutylnaphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium isopropylchloronaphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium isopropyl-naphthalenesulphonate.  
 Potassium lactate, potassium naphthalenetrisulphonate, potassium naphthionate, potassium naphthylthioglycollate, potassium nitrate, potassium oxalate, potassium oxide, potassium pentylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate.  
 Potassium peroxide, potassium persulphate, potassium phenate, potassium phenylthioglycollate, potassium phosphates, potassium phosphotungstate, potassium phosphotungstomolybdate, potassium polysulphide.  
 Potassium propylnaphthalenesulphonate, potassium resorcinate, potassium selenate, potassium silicofluoride, potassium silicomolybdate, potassium silicotungstate, potassium sozoiodolate, potassium sulphate.  
 Potassium sulphide, potassium sulphite, potassium sulphocyanate, potassium sulphuricinate, potassium taurocholate, potassium telluride, potassium thioglycollate, potassium vanadate.  
 Potassium vanadate, potassium xlenolate, potassium uranate, potassium-silver cyanide, potassium-sodium tartrate.

**Construction**

Ingredient (Brit. 387825) of—  
 Emulsifying composition for bitumen employed in road construction (used to produce an emulsion in wet weather).

**Dye**

Component of—  
 Dyes for various uses.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Sulphonic acids of terphenyls and their conversion products for use as dye intermediates (Brit. 404381).  
 Vat dyes of the anthraquinone series (Brit. 399724).

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—  
 Matchhead compositions.

**Fertiliser**

Source of potash.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 381290) of—  
 Water-soluble insecticide prepared from nicotine, lauric acid, caprylic acid, and sodium carbonate.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent (U. S. 1908473) in—  
 Separating tantalum from columbium.

**Perfume**

Ingredient (Brit. 394949) of—  
 Cuticle-removing preparation.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (U. S. 1905383) in making—  
 Chromic oxide gel used as catalyst in hydrocarbon dehydrogenation and hydrogenation processes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
 Ingredient of several official preparations.  
 Suggested as—  
 Caustic, escharotic.

**Printing**

Alkali in—  
 Lithography, process engraving.

**Rubber**

Coagulation restrainer (Brit. 397997) in making—  
 Rubber-coated fabrics.

**Sanitation**

As a bactericide.

**Soap**

Saponifying agent (Brit. 398807) for—  
 Sperm oil.  
 Saponification agent in making—  
 Liquid soaps, shaving creams of brushing type, shaving creams of brushless type, shaving soaps, soft soaps, toilet soaps.

**Textile**

Mercerizing agent for—  
 Cotton.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (U. S. 1909241) of—  
 Non-bleaching, fireproofing compositions for wood.

**Potassium 2-Hydroxydiphenyldisulphonate****Cosmetic**

Protectant (U. S. 2015005) in—  
 Oils, creams, and lotions against harmful effects of light of short wave length (sunburn).

**Potassium 4-Hydroxydiphenyldisulphonate****Cosmetic**

Protectant (U. S. 2015005) in—  
 Oils, creams, and lotions against harmful effects of light of short wave length (sunburn).

**Potassium 2-Hydroxydiphenylmonosulphonate****Cosmetic**

Protectant (U. S. 2015005) in—  
 Oils, creams, and lotions against harmful effects of light of short wave length (sunburn).

**Potassium 4-Hydroxydiphenylmonosulphonate****Cosmetic**

Protectant (U. S. 2015005) in—  
 Oils, creams, and lotions against harmful effects of light of short wave length (sunburn).

**Potassium Hypochlorite**

French: Hypochlorite de potassium.  
 German: Kaliumhypochlorit, Unterchlorsäureskalium.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
 Orthoaminocinnamic acid from orthocyanocinnamic acid (German 440052).

**Miscellaneous**

Bleaching agent in the treatment of—  
 Bone, feathers, fur, horn, straw.

**Textile**

—, Bleaching  
 Reagent in bleaching fabrics and yarns.

**Potassium Iodide**

Synonyms: Iodide of potash.  
 Latin: Ioduretum potassicum, Ioduretum kalicum, Kali hydriodicum, Kalium iodatum, Potassii hydriodas, Potassii iodidum.  
 French: Iodure de potasse, Iodure de potassium.  
 German: Jodkalium, Kaliumjodid.  
 Spanish: Yoduro potasio.  
 Italian: Joduro di potassio.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Dry Cleaning**

Reagent for removing—  
 Argylol stains (used in solution, followed with solution of sodium thiosulphate).  
 Copper stains.  
 Iodine stains (10 percent solution, followed with 10 percent sodium thiosulphate solution, followed with water).  
 Lead compounds (stain with tincture of iodine; remove with solution of potassium iodide).  
 Photographic developer stains (in combination treatment with (1) iodine and (2) sodium thiosulphate).

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 399725) of—  
 Ammoniacal solution used for processing cellulosic material in the production of translucent, moldable, and highly absorptive products useful as leather-like paper materials.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
 Cattlefeeds.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 399725) of—  
 Ammoniacal solution used for processing cellulosic material in the production of translucent and highly absorptive products which, on grinding, give material suitable for the production of sanitary pads or filter paper.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

As a reagent.



**Potassium Iodide (Continued)****Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 399725) of—

Ammoniacal solution used for processing cellulose material in the production of translucent, moldable, and highly absorptive products used as cellulose plastics.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 400180) of—

Spinning solution in manufacture of rayon threads, yarns, and the like.

**Potassium Isoallylnaphthalenesulphonate**

Synonyms: Isoallylnaphthalenesulphonate of potash.

French: Isoallylnaphthalènesulphonate de potasse, Isoallylnaphthalènesulphonate potassique, Isoallylnaphthalènesulphonate de potassium.

German: Isoallylnaphthalinsulfonsäureskali, Isoallylnaphthalinsulfonsäurespotasche, Kaliumisovallylnaphthalinsulfonat.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Color lakes.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Lubricating and greasing compositions.

Solvents for fats.

**Ink**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Printing inks.

**Insecticide**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Insecticidal and germicidal compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Washing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Paints, varnishes.

**Perfumery**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Plastics**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Compounds of cellulose esters and ethers.

**Resins and Waxes**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Artificial resin compositions, natural resin compositions.

**Rubber**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making various compositions.

**Textile**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Dye liquors containing dyestuffs, indigos, and anthraquinone vat dyestuffs.

Dye liquors for rayon, wool, cotton, and silk.

**Potassium Isoamyl-naphthalenesulphonate**

French: Isoamyl-naphthalènesulphonate de potasse, Isoamyl-naphthalènesulphonate potassique, Isoamyl-naphthalènesulphonate de potassium.

German: Kaliumisomyl-naphthalinsulfonat, Isoamyl-naphthalinsulfonsäureskali, Isoamyl-naphthalinsulfonsäurespotasche.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Color lakes.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Lubricating and greasing compositions.

Solvents for fats.

**Ink**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Printing inks.

**Insecticide**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Insecticidal and germicidal compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Washing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Perfume**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Plastics**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Compounds of cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate, and other esters and ethers of cellulose.

**Resins and Waxes**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Artificial resin preparations, natural resin preparations.

**Rubber**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Rubber compositions.

**Textile**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Liquors containing sulphur dyestuffs, indigos, and anthraquinone vat dyestuffs.

Liquors for dyeing rayon, wool, cotton, and silk.

**Potassium Isobutylnaphthalenesulphonate****Insecticide**

As an insecticide (Brit. 425192).

Ingredient (Brit. 425192) of—

Insecticidal compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Flotation agent (Brit. 425192) in—

Mining.

**Rubber**

Accelerator (Brit. 425192) in—

Vulcanizing processes.

**Potassium Isobutylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Isobutylnaphthalènesulphonate de potasse,

Isobutylnaphthalènesulphonate potassique, Isobutylnaphthalènesulphonate de potassium.

German: Isobutylnaphthalinsulfonsäureskali, Isobutylnaphthalinsulfonsäurespotasche, Kaliumisobutylnaphthalinsulfonat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

Starting point (Brit. 298823) in making—

Synthetic drugs.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Potassium Isopropylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Isopropylnaphthalènesulphonate de potasse,

Isopropylnaphthalènesulphonate potassique, Isopropylnaphthalènesulphonate de potassium.

German: Kaliumisopropylnaphthalinsulfonat, Isopropylnaphthalinsulfonsäureskali, Isopropylnaphthalinsulfonsäurespotasche.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Color lakes.

**Fats and Oils**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Lubricating and greasing compositions.

Solvents for fats.

**Ink**

Dispersive (Brit. 264860) in making—

Printing inks.

**Insecticide**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Insecticidal and germicidal compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Washing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Perfume**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Potassium Isopropyl-naphthalenesulphonate (Cont'd)****Plastics**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 298823) in making—  
Compounds of cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate, and other cellulose esters and ethers.

**Resins and Waxes**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 264860) in making—  
Artificial resin preparations, natural resin preparations.

**Rubber**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 264860) in making—  
Rubber compositions.

**Textile**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—  
Liquors containing sulphur dyestuffs, indigos, and anthraquinone vat dyestuffs.  
Liquors for rayon, wool, cotton, and silk.

**Potassium Naphthalenetrisulphonate**

French: Naphthalenetrisulfonate de potasse, Naphthalenetrisulfonate potassique.

German: Kaliumnaphthalintrisulfonat, Naphthalintrisulfonsäureskali.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 280945) in making derivatives with diazotized—

Anilin, azoxyanilin, benzidin, 2:5-chlorotoluidines, 4-chloro-2-toluidin, 5-chloro-2-toluidin, dianisidin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, meta-anisidin, metachloroanilin, metanitrilanin, metanitroparatoluidin, metatoluidin, 4-nitro-2-anisidin, 5-nitro-2-anisidin, orthoanisidin, orthochloroanilin, orthonitrilanin, orthotoluidin, para-anisidin, parachloroanilin, paranitrilanin, paranitro-orthotoluidin, paratoluidin.

**Potassium Naphthionate**

French: Naphthionate de potasse.  
German: Kaliumnaphthionat.

**Miscellaneous**

Dust-laying substance for treating roads (French 599497).

**Potassium Naphthylthioglycolate****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 284288) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with the aid of—  
Acenaphthenequinone, alphasatinanilide, 5:7-dibromoisatin.  
Isatin, its homologs, substitution products, and alpha derivatives.  
Orthodiketones.

**Potassium-Nickel Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—  
Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.  
Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—  
Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Potassium 3-Nitrophthalimide****Analysis**

Reagent for—  
Reacting with organic halides to form crystalline compounds with definite melting points, by means of which organic halogen derivatives may be identified.

**Potassium Pentamethylenedithiocarbamate****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (claimed effective against aphids) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Potassium Pentynaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Pentylnaphthalènesulphonate de potasse, Pentylnaphthalènesulphonate potassique, Pentylnaphthalènesulphonate de potassium.

German: Kaliumpentylnaphthalinsulfonat, Pentylnaphthalinsulfonsäureskali, Pentylnaphthalinsulfonsäurespotasche.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 264860).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Potassium Permanganate**

Synonyms: Permanganate of potash.

Latin: Hypermanganas kalicus, Hypermanganas potassicus, Kali hypermanganicum, Kalium permanganicum, Potassae permanganas, Potassii permanganas.

French: Permanganate de potasse.

German: Chamaeleon, Kaliumpermanganat, Übermangansäureskali.

Spanish: Permanganato potasico.

Italian: Permanganato di potassio.

**Agriculture**

Soil disinfectant.

**Analysis**

Oxidizing agent, reagent.

**Beverage**

Purifying agent for—  
Carbon dioxide used in the manufacture of effervescent drinks.

**Chemical**

General oxidizing agent in many processes.

Oxidizing agent in—

Making saccharin, making synthetic pharmaceuticals, purifying synthetic methanol (U. S. 1744180), purifying vanillin (Brit. 319747).

Purifying agent (Brit. 398136) in making—  
Aromatic alcohols, such as phenylethyl alcohol.

**Construction**

Setting-control agent (Brit. 405508) in making—  
Bets, cements, concretes, mortars.

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient (Brit. 319776) of—  
Disinfecting, deodorizing, and antiseptic compound.

**Dye**

Oxidizing agent in making—  
Dyestuffs, intermediates.

**Fats and Oils**

Bleaching agent, decolorizing agent, deodorant, disinfectant, oxidizing agent.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (U. S. 1833527) of—  
Adhesive composition.

**Leather**

Bleaching agent, decolorizing agent, deodorant, disinfectant, oxidizing agent.

**Metallurgical**

Addition agent (U. S. 1878837) for—  
Limestone and water used as a scouring composition for surfaces of metals to be electroplated.

Reagent in—

Producing gray colors on copper.

**Miscellaneous**

Absorbent in—

Military gas masks.

Bleaching agent, decolorizing agent, deodorant, disinfectant, germicide.

**Paint and Varnish**

Addition agent to—  
Lithopone (to increase the whiteness of the pigment).

**Paper**

Oxidizing agent (Brit. 398730) in making—  
Cottonlike fabric from sulphite cellulose.

**Perfume**

Oxidizing agent in making—  
Synthetic perfumes.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in—  
Testing oil-field water for lime (according to Macfadyen method).

**Pharmaceutical**

Caustic, deodorant, disinfectant, germicide, oxidizing agent.

Suggested in treatment of—

Alkaloid poisonings, bacterial affections, insect stings, snake bites.

**Photographic**

Oxidizing agent in various processes.

**Resins and Waxes**

Bleaching agent, decolorizing agent, oxidizing agent.

**Soap**

Activating agent (Brit. 395570) for—  
Silver in disinfecting soaps.

**Potassium Permanganate (Continued)**

*Textile*

**Bleaching agent for—**

Cotton, flax, linen, silk.  
Textile fabrics (in conjunction with sodium nitrite).

**Bleaching agent (U. S. 1915952) in—**

Finishing viscose rayon.

**Reagent in—**

Obtaining brown shades in dyeing and printing.

**Reagent (U. S. 1903828) in making—**

Artificial wool from jute.

*Water and Sanitation*

**Bactericide, decolorizing agent, deodorant, disinfectant, germicide, oxidizing agent.**

**Oxidizing agent (U. S. 1915240) in—**

Sewage treatment process.

**Purifying agent.**

*Woodworking*

**As a preservative.**

**Reagent in—**

Coloring wood brown shades.

**Potassium Persulphate**

French: Persulfate de potasse, Persulfate potassique.

German: Kaliumpersulfat, Perschwefelsaureskalium.

*Chemical*

**Oxidizing agent in making—**

Aldehydes from alcohols, alizarin from hydroxyanthraquinone, dihydroxybenzoic acid from salicylic acid, ferric salts from ferrous salts, nitrohydroquinone from orthonitrophenol, pharmaceutical chemicals, purpurin from alizarin.

**Starting point in making—**

Oxysulphuric acid.

*Dye*

**Oxidizing agent in making various dyestuffs.**

*Fats and Oils*

**As a bleaching agent.**

*Food*

**Bleaching agent in treating—**

Flour.

*Glue and Gelatin*

**As a bleaching agent.**

*Miscellaneous*

**As a bleaching agent.**

**As an oxidizing agent.**

**As a disinfectant for the hands and other sanitary purposes.**

*Perfumery*

**Ingredient of—**

Hair dyes.

*Pharmaceutical*

**In compounding and dispensing practice.**

*Photographic*

**As a hypo eliminator and reducer.**

*Soap*

**Bleaching agent in making—**

Soft soaps.

*Starch*

**Bleaching agent in treating—**

Dextrins, starches.

*Textile*

**Bleaching agent in treating—**

Cottons and other textiles.

**Potassium Phenate**

Synonyms: Potassium phenolate, Potassium phenoxide.

French: Phénate de potasse, Phénate potassique, Phénolate de potasse, Phénolate potassique, Phénolate de potassium, Phénoxyde de potasse, Phénoxyde potassique, Phénoxyde de potassium.

German: Kaliumphenat, Kaliumphenolat, Phenolkalium, Phenolsaureskalium.

*Dye*

**Reagent (Brit. 388043) in making—**

Indanthrene dyes.

*Leather*

**Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—**

Liquors for dyeing.

*Miscellaneous*

**Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—**

Liquors for dyeing hair and feathers.

*Pharmaceutical*

**In compounding and dispensing practice.**

*Textile*

**Dyeing and Printing**

**Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—**

Liquors and pastes containing vat dyestuffs which are used in dyeing and printing acetate and other rayons in fabric or yarn form, and also mixtures of rayon with wool and silk.

**Potassium Phosphate, Dibasic**

Synonyms: Dipotassium orthophosphate, Potassium acid phosphate, Potassium hydrogen phosphate, Potassium monophosphate.

German: Dikaliumphosphat.

*Construction*

**Ingredient of—**

Mortars used for ornamental purposes.

*Food*

**Ingredient of—**

Baking powders.

*Pharmaceutical*

**In compounding and dispensing practice.**

**Potassium Phosphotungstate**

French: Phosphotungstate de potasse, Phosphotungstate potassique, Tungstophosphate de potasse, Tungstophosphate potassique.

German: Kaliumphosphowolframat, Kaliumwolframposphat, Phosphowolframsaureskalium, Wolframposphorsaureskalium.

*Chemical*

**Reagent (Brit. 275943) in making lakes with—**

Para-aminobenzaldehyde.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane.

*Paint and Varnish*

**Ingredient (Brit. 275969) of—**

Cellulose ester or ether, oil or spirit lacquers colored with basic dyestuffs.

**Potassium Polysulphide**

Synonyms: Liver of sulphur, Polysulphide of potash.

Latin: Hepar sulfuris, Kali sulfuratum, Potassi sulphuretum, Potassium sulphuret, Trisulfuretum potassicum.

French: Foie de soufre, Polysulfure de potasse, Polysulfure potassique, Polysulfure de potassium.

German: Kaliumpolysulfid, Kaliumsulfuret, Schwefeleber.

Spanish: Higado de azufre, Polisulfurato de potasa, Polisulfurato potasico.

Italian: Polisulfurato di potassio.

*Chemical*

**Reducing agent in various processes.**

*Dye*

**Reducing agent in making various dyestuffs.**

*Fats and Oils*

**Reagent (Brit. 271553) in making—**

Vulcanized oils.

*Insecticide*

**As an insecticide and fungicide.**

**Ingredient of—**

Insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.

*Leather*

**Reagent in—**

Dehairing hides.

*Paper*

**Ingredient (Brit. 271553) of—**

Compositions, containing rubber latex, used for treating paper and pulp.

*Pharmaceutical*

**Ingredient of—**

Parasitic pomades, sulphur baths, sulphurized lotions.

*Rubber*

**Reagent (Brit. 271553) in treating—**

Rubber latex.

*Textile*

**Reagent in—**

Denitrating nitro rayons, removing sulphur from viscose rayon filament.

**Potassium Resinate**

*Miscellaneous*

**As a wetting agent (Brit. 411908).**

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Potassium Resorcinate**

French: Résorcinate de potasse, Résorcinate de potassium.

German: Kaliumresorcinat, Resorcinsäureskalium.

**Leather**

Ingredient of vat liquors for dyeing various leathers (Brit. 263473).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of vat liquors for dyeing and stenciling furs and hair (Brit. 263473).

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Ingredient of (Brit. 263473) vat liquors for—

Cellulose acetate fabrics and yarns, cuprammonium rayon yarns and fabrics, nitro rayon yarns and fabrics, silk rayon yarns and fabrics, viscose rayon yarns and fabrics, wool rayon yarns and fabrics.

**Potassium Ricinoleic sulphate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 361732).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Potassium Salt of Cholesteryl Sulphoacetate****Metallurgical**

Frothing agent in—

Flotation concentration of minerals said to closely approach the ideal properties of a reagent for these purposes; namely:—(1) the formation of an abundant froth, but one not too persistent, at low concentrations; (2) as effective in acid mediums as in alkaline mediums; (3) insensitive to salts, even in high concentrations; (4) absolutely inert as a collector in regard to both sulphurized and nonsulphurized minerals; (5) its froth-forming properties should not be affected by the collecting agents, including the soap; (6) it should emulsify rapidly and have a dispersive action on all collecting reagents that are usually employed; by the use of this reagent the employment of new collectors, such as the insoluble paraffin oils and butyl sulpholeate, is practicable).

**Potassium Selenate****Miscellaneous**

Reagent in

Mothproofing feathers, furs, hair, and other articles.

**Textile**

Reagent in—

Mothproofing woollens, felts, carpets, rugs, and other textiles.

**Potassium Silicofluoride**

Synonyms: Potassium fluosilicate.

French: Fluosilicate de potassium, Silicofluorure de potassium.

German: Fluorsiliciumstoffsäureskalium, Kaliumfluorsilicat, Kaliumsilicofluorid, Silicofluorstoffsäureskalium, Silicofluorwasserstoffsäureskalium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Sodium fluoride (U. S. 158189).

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in the treatment of—

Difficultly decomposable minerals, especially rare earth minerals, titanium minerals, zirconium minerals, and monazite sand (German 440274).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Potassium Silicomolybdate**

Synonyms: Potassium molybdosilicate.

French: Molybdosilicate de potasse, Molybdosilicate potassique, Silicomolybdate de potasse, Silicomolybdate potassique.

German: Molybdokieselsäureskalium, Siliciummolybdänsäureskalium.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 275943) in making color lakes with—

Para-aminobenzaldehyde.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane.

**Metallurgical**

Starting point in making—

Metallic silicon.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Cellulose ester or ether oil or spirit lacquers containing basic dyestuffs (Brit. 275969).

**Potassium-Silver Cyanide**

French: Cyanure de potasse-argent.

German: Kaliumsilbercyanid, Hydrocyansäureskalium-silber.

**Sanitation**

Disinfectant and ingredient of disinfecting compositions (U. S. 1606359).

**Potassium Sulphate**

Synonyms: Sulphate of potash, Salt of lemer, Vitriolated tartar.

Latin: Arcanum duplicatum, Kalium sulfuricum, Potasii sulphas, Sulfas potassicus, Sal kalicus, Tartarum vitrolatum, Sal duobus, Sal polychrestum glaseri.

French: Potasse vitrolée, Sulphate de potasse.

German: Kaliumsulfat, Schwefelsäureskali.

Spanish: Sulfato potasico.

Italian: Solfato di potassio.

**Analysis**

Reagent.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Potash alum, potassium salts of acids and halogens.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer mixtures.

Source of potash.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Baths used in making frosted glass, flint optical glass.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1844969) of—

Coating compositions for welding rods used in the autogenous welding of aluminum and the like.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Artificial Carlsbad salts.

Suggested for use as—

Agent for drying up the milk, aperient.

**Potassium-Sulphoricinoleate**

Synonyms: Potassium sulphoricinate, Potassium thioricinate, Potassium thioricinate.

French: Sulforicinolate de potasse, Sulforicinolate potassique, Thioricinate de potasse.

German: Kaliumsulforicinat, Kaliumsulforicinoleat, Kaliumsulfurizinat, Kaliumthioricinat, Sulforicinole-säureskalium, Sulforicinusoelsäureskalium, Sulfurizinusoelsäureskalium, Thioricinusölsäureskalium, Thiorizinölsäureskalium.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

General assistant in dyeing and printing yarns and fabrics.

Ingredient of—

Liquor or paste for dyeing, printing, or stenciling acetate rayon threads and films and fabrics containing

acetate rayon with the aid of—

4-Chloro-2-nitrophenylbenzylamine.

3:3'-Dinitrobenzidin.

3:3'-Dinitro-4:4'-diaminodiphenylmethane.

2:2'-Dinitro-4:4'-di(dimethylamine)-6:6'-ditorylmethane.

3:3'-Dinitro-4:4'-di(dimethylamine) diphenyl ketone.

3:3'-Dinitro-orthotolidin.

2:4'-Dinitrophenylbenzylamine.

3-Nitro-4-aminodiphenyl ether.

3-Nitrobenzidin.

2-Nitrophenylbenzylamine.

4-Nitrophenylbenzylamine.

Various nitroindiphenyls, nitrobenzidines, nitrotolidines, nitrophenylbenzylamines, nitrophenylethers, nitroindiphenylmethanes, nitrobenzophenones.

**Potassium Thioglycollate****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 284288) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with the aid of—

Acenaphthaquinone, alphasatinanilide, 5:7-dibromo-isatin, isatin, isatin homologs, substitution products, orthodiketones.

**Potassium Xanthate**

French: Xanthate de potasse, Xanthate potassique.  
 German: Kaliumxanthogenat, Xanthogensäureskalium.

**Metallurgical**

Flotation agent in—  
 Ore concentration processes.

**Textile**

Reagent in—  
 Indigo printing.

**Potassium-Zinc Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—  
 Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.  
 Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—  
 Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Potato Starch**

French: Fécule de pommes de terre.  
 German: Kartoffelstarke.

**Agriculture**

Ingredient of—  
 Cattle foods.

**Analysis**

Reagent in testing for—  
 Chlorine, copper, iodine, nitrous acid.

**Brewing**

Starting point in making—  
 Beer, fermented liquors.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—  
 Colloidal preparations (added for the purpose of preventing precipitation).  
 Starting point in making—  
 Acetone by bacterial fermentation, acetylmethylcarbinol by fermentation (U. S. 1899094), alcohylated products (French 640174), dextrin and dextrin products, fusel oil by fermentation, lactic acid, levulinic acid, starch glycolate, starch iodide, solubilized starch.  
 Tanning agent by sulphonation with sulphuric acid (French 544253).

**Construction**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 387657) in making—  
 Bituminous emulsions of coal, coaltar, water gas tar, tar oils or their distillates, and like substances, and water, used in the production of coating compositions, road-making compositions, and compositions mixable with fibrous materials to form pressed goods.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions containing pitch, rosin soap (such as potassium resinate), oil, flour, used for road-surfacing purposes.

**Dye**

Ingredient (U. S. 1889491) of—  
 Household dye compositions for silk.

**Distilling**

Starting point in making various types of distilled liquors.

**Electrical**

Carrier and filler (Brit. 398638) for—  
 Exciting salts used in the manufacture of electrolytes used for rechargeable dry cells.  
 Ingredient (U. S. 1911400) of—  
 Coating compositions, containing ammonium and zinc chlorides, for paper used for lining electrical dry cells.

**Explosives**

Crystallizing and binding promoter (U. S. 1913344) in—  
 Moulded black powder explosive.

**Ingredient of—**

Gelatin dynamites, igniting composition for matches and other purposes (U. S. 1831760), permissible for coal mining, regular nitroglycerin dynamites.  
 Starting point (U. S. 1908857) in making—  
 Nitrostarch dynamites, nitrostarch explosives.

**Food**

Absorbent carrier (U. S. 1913776) for—  
 Mixtures of organic peroxides used in flour bleaching.  
 As a foodstuff.  
 Filler (U. S. 1913044) in—  
 Bread-dough improving and bleaching agent.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Baking powders, candies, cocoa powders, cake powders, custard preparations, chocolate preparations, ice

cream preparations and powders, sauces of various sorts (to make them thick), various culinary preparations, vegetarian foods.

**Raw material in—**

Biscuit, pastry, baking, and confectionery industries.

**Fuel**

Addition agent for—  
 Slurry from coal washing (to increase settling rate).  
 Binder in making—  
 Fuel briquets.  
 Reagent (German 389401) for—  
 Treating non-floatable constituents of coal (in combination with hydrochloric acid).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
 Cold-water glues, various adhesive pastes, wallpaper pastes, xanthate adhesives.  
 Starting point (French 648019) in making—  
 Glues in bead form.

**Insecticide**

Carrier for various vermin-killing substances.  
 Ingredient (U. S. 1891750) of—  
 Seed-treating insecticide.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
 Cleansing compositions.  
 Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leather (French 558630).  
 Compositions, containing lime, calcium phenolate, and sodium hydroxide, used for softening and dehairing hides and skins (French 612409).  
 Vehicle for—  
 Holding tanning extract in the drum-tanning process.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1720565) of—  
 Compositions used for the purpose of preventing incrustation of scale in boilers.

**Miscellaneous**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 387657) in making—  
 Bituminous emulsions of coal, coaltar, water gas tar, tar oils or their distillates, and like substances, and water, used in the production of coating compositions and compositions mixable with fibrous materials to form pressed goods.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in laundries for the dressing and sizing of fabrics after washing.  
 Compositions used for coating purposes prepared by the action of calcium chloride, calcium nitrate, zinc chloride, and magnesium chloride on the starch (French 557085).  
 Compositions in emulsified form (French 599908).  
 Compositions used for stiffening fabrics.  
 Compositions containing coloring matter, such as azo dyestuffs.  
 Compositions colored black and containing naphthalene and its derivatives (French 641442).  
 Dental impression material (U. S. 1897034).  
 Starch glazes.

Starting point in making—  
 Starch tablets.

**Paint and Varnish**

Fixative (French 616204) in making—  
 Whitewashes and starch coating compositions with the addition of sodium carbonate and nitrobenzene.  
 Starting material (U. S. 1835526) in making—  
 Nitrostarch lacquer compositions.  
 Reagent (Brit. 385139) in making—  
 Condensation products used as softening agents in cellulose lacquers.

**Paper**

Dispersing agent (U. S. 1903787) in making—  
 Waxed paper.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Compositions used for sizing different types of paper, particularly writing paper.  
 Compositions used in the manufacture of surface-coated paper.  
 Compositions used in the manufacture of pasteboard.  
 Neutralizing agent (U. S. 1903236) for—  
 Paper pulp while on the Fourdrinier wire.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
 Massaging compositions (French 616204).  
 Perfumes, pomades, sachets, toilet powders.

**Potato Starch (Continued)****Pharmaceutical**

Binder in tablet mixtures.  
Diluent, dusting powder.  
In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Starting material (U. S. 1908485) in making—  
Glycerin-carbohydrate plastic.

**Printing**

In bookbinding practice.

**Rubber**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 397270 and 397997) for—  
Rubber, in coating articles with a smooth matt finish.  
Ingredient (Brit. 397279) of—  
Compositions for coating surface of rubber articles to produce a smooth matt finish.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions containing carbon tetrachloride, glycerin, and the like, used for the dry cleaning of hands which have become stained with crankcase oil, tar, grease, paints (French 611895).  
Detergent preparations containing potassium silicate.  
Soapstock for special grades of soap.  
Soft soaps (used as a filler).

**Sugar**

Starting point in making—  
Burnt sugar or caramel, malt sugar, various syrups and mixtures, white glucose.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Ingredient of—  
Dye bath for various yarns and fabrics.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used for sizing cotton fabrics.  
Compositions containing glucose, sodium silicate, glycerin, olive oil, and borax, used for starching knitted articles (French 649899).  
Fireproofing compositions containing ammonium sulphate, sodium carbonate, boric acid, sodium borate, used for treating rayons (French 595286).  
Sizing compositions containing sodium resinate (French 523282).  
Weighting compositions for treating calicoes, lace curtains, and other textiles.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient of—  
Spinning bath in making viscose rayon.  
Size for—  
Cotton yarns before weaving.

**—, Printing**

Ingredient of—  
Printing pastes (added to thicken them).

**6-Propaminobetanaphthol-4-sulphonic Acid****Dye**

In dye syntheses.  
Starting point (Brit. 445999) in making—  
Chromable orthohydroxy azo dyes by coupling with orthohydroxydiazonium compounds, such as those derived from 6-nitro-2-aminoparacresol or 4-chlor-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.

**Propandione-1:3-dioxime****Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—  
Diesel engine fuel oils produced by the hydrogenation of coal.

**Petroleum**

Primer (Brit. 429763) for—  
Diesel oils containing a high proportion of aromatic bodies.

**Propane**

Note: Propane, according to the purpose, may be used either alone or in admixture with butane or air.

**Agriculture**

Fuel for—  
Farming machinery, gas refrigerators, heating and cooking equipment.  
Orchard heating equipment used to prevent damage by frosting of citrous fruits and other crops.  
Poultry equipment, such as incubators, brooders, disinfecting burners.  
Stationary engines running pumps, lighting units, power units.

**Analysis**

As an extractant.

As a solvent.

**Fuel for—**

Burners, hot-plates, water stills, flashpoint testers, sterilizers, ovens, and other heating and heated equipment in laboratories.

**Animal Products****Fuel for—**

Cooking equipment in packing plants.

**Automotive**

Internal combustion fuel for—

Automobile engines in block testing and running-in operations.

**Aviation**

Ingredient of—

Zeppelin engine fuels, in admixture with hydrogen (U. S. 1936155).

Zeppelin engine fuels, in admixture with hydrogen or natural gas.

**Bituminous Products**

Precipitating agent (Brit. 409278) for—

Asphalts in hydrogenation residues obtained from coal, tars, and other materials.

**Brewing****Fuel for—**

De-pitching burners, keg-branding irons.

**Ceramics****Fuel for—**

China kilns, testing furnaces.

**Chemical**

As a low-boiling extracting solvent.

Starting point in making—

Aliphatic alcohols or organic esters thereof by subjecting to thermal decomposition in the presence of the vapor of an organic acid, preferably a lower aliphatic acid, such as acetic or propionic acid, and in the presence or absence of steam (Brit. 402060).  
Organic chemicals.

**Construction**

Internal-combustion fuel for—

Ditch-diggers, excavating machinery, hauling equipment, hoisting equipment, power shovels, road-graders, trucks.

**Fats and Oils**

Extracting agent for—

Vegetable oils (claim is made that high yields of good quality, pale oils are obtained and the meal is easily freed from solvent).

**Food****Fuel in—**

Bakery plant equipment, canning plant equipment, coffee roasters, confectionery apparatus.  
Cooking equipment in homes, hotels, restaurants, road-stands.  
Dairy equipment, peanut roasters, ripening heaters for bananas and other fruits.

**Fuel****Fuel for—**

Battery and radiator torches, bench furnaces.  
Burners of various types, such as ring burners, bar burners, jet burners, ribbon burners, cluster burners, furnace burners, furnace kindlers.  
Industrial or domestic heating where artificial or natural gas is not available or where the supply is limited or of high cost, or not used for various reasons; can also be used as standby fuel or temporary substitute because the same burners or burning equipment is adaptable to all these fuels.  
Industrial or domestic heating where dust and dirt incidental to the use of coal is not desirable.  
Industrial or domestic heating where adequate coal-storage space is not available or must be avoided for various reasons.  
Internal-combustion engines.  
Internal-combustion power equipment operating mostly on full throttle.  
Water-heaters of various kinds.

**Glass****Fuel for—**

Burners, glass furnaces, glassworking machinery.

**Hospitals****Fuel for—**

Bandage incinerators, coffee urns, constant burning devices, diet kitchen equipment, hot-plates, main kitchen equipment, steam-tables, sterilizers, stoves.

**Propane (Continued)****Laundrying****Fuel for—**

Dryers, irons, mangles, pressing machines, small steam boilers.

**Mechanical****Fuel for—**

Stationary engines connected direct to generators as sources of regular power, boosters, or standby units.  
Stationary engines running compressors, lighting units, pumps.

**Metallurgical****Fuel for—**

Blow torches, brazing torches, crucible furnaces, cutting torches, enameling ovens, japanning ovens, lead-melting pots, preheating torches, welding torches.

**Gaseous fuel in—**

Annealing processes, carburizing processes, heat-treating processes.

**Substitute for—**

Acetylene in steel industry.

**Miscellaneous****Fuel for—**

Barber shop equipment, beauty-shop equipment.  
Cleaning, pressing, and tailoring equipment.  
Dental equipment, doctors' office equipment, household incinerators.  
Illuminating equipment, such as household lights, portable lanterns, gas floodlights.

**Motor Transportation****Combination internal-combustion fuel and refrigerant for—**

Refrigerated trucks.

**Internal combustion fuel for—**

Buses, industrial plant jitneys, trackless vehicles, trucks.

**Paint and Varnish****Fuel for—**

Varnish kettles.

**Solvent in—**

Lacquer formulation.

**Starting point in making—**

Black pigment by incomplete combustion.

**Petroleum****Fuel for—**

Internal-combustion engines running pumps on pipelines.

Stationary engines connected direct to generators as sources of regular power, boosters, or standby units.  
Stationary engines running compressors or lighting units.

**Precipitating agent for—**

Asphalts in crude petroleum, or distillation, cracking, or destructive hydrogenation residues obtained from tars or mineral oils (Brit. 409278, U. S. 1948163 and 1948164).

**Solvent for—**

High molecular weight constituents in making high-quality lubricating oils (Brit. 422471).

Paraffinic fractions in refining mineral oils and making lubricating oils (Brit. 421123).

Paraffin in refining mineral oils (Brit. 390222, 408947, 408948, and 423303; U. S. 1977054, 1977055, 1948346, and 1943236).

**Standby gas for—**

Fuel purposes (in admixture with air).

**Printing****Fuel for—**

Glue pots, linotype burners, intertype burners, monotype burners, typemetal melting pots.

**Railroading****Fuel for—**

Brazing torches, buffet stoves, building heating, cooking and dining-car equipment, cutting equipment, engine-driven lighting and power generators, gas-fired switch heaters, gas refrigerators, gas service in restaurants and lunchrooms, heating passenger sections in cold weather, prime-movers, soldering torches.

Stationary engines operating electric generators, air compressors, water pumps, shop shafting.

Stationary power units on switching locomotives, construction locomotives, rail cars, trains, and locomotives (propane is especially suitable and is used as refrigerant in air-conditioning trains).

Steaming-up locomotives in terminals and stations where use of oil burners for this purpose is objectionable or impracticable and where high-pressure steam is not available around the yard or powerhouse.

Thawing torches, water heaters.

**Refractories****Fuel for—**

Furnaces.

**Refrigeration****As a refrigerant.****Fuel in—**

Gas refrigerators.

**Rubber****Fuel for—**

Burners for cleaning tire molds, vulcanizing equipment.

**Textile****Fuel in—**

Calendering processes, drying processes, singeing processes.

**Utilities****—, Gasmaking****Enricher for—**

Manufactured gas in recarburation of domestic and industrial gases.

**Heating agent for—**

Underfired cokeovens (to reduce coke production).

**Increaser of—**

Gas production in coalgas, watergas, or oilgas plants.

**Substitute for—**

Gas oil for the carburetion of watergas.

**Standby gas (in admixture with air) for—**

Peak loads, utilities supplying natural gas.

**—, Power****Fuel for—**

Stationary engines connected direct to generators.  
Stationary engines running compressors, lighting units.  
Stationary engines as sources of regular power, boosters, or standby units.

**Propanone Oxime**

German: Propanonoxim.

**Chemical****Starting point (Brit. 282083) in making—**

2-Aminopropane, secondary amines.

**Propenylguaethol****Chemical****Antioxidant for—**

Sulphonated oils.

**Fats and Oils****Antioxidant for—**

Animal oils, fats, fatty substances, fish oils, vegetable oils.

**Insecticides****Suggested as oxidation-retarding agent for—**

Insecticidal oils and compositions containing oils.

**Leather****Antioxidant for—**

Dressing oils, sulphonated oils.

**Mechanical****Antioxidant for—**

Lubricants of all types.

**Metallurgical****Suggested as antioxidant for—**

Quenching oils.

**Miscellaneous****Antioxidant for—**

Sulphonated oils used in fur-dyeing.

**Perfume****Antioxidant for—**

Oils and fats used in cosmetic creams, pomades, lotions, and the like.

**Petroleum****Antioxidant for—**

Lubricating compositions, lubricating greases, lubricating oils of various kinds.

**Soap****Antioxidant for—**

Fats, fatty substances, fish oils, vegetable oils.

**Textile****Antioxidant for—**

Sulphonated oils.

**1-Propionamido-4-aminoanthraquinone****Miscellaneous****Dyestuff (U. S. 1989133) for—**

Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red).

**Textile****Dyestuff (U. S. 1989133) for—**

Cellulose acetate products (imparts shades of red).

**Propionyl Carbamide**

French: Carbamide de propionyle, Carbamide propionylque.

German: Propionylcarbamid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins with—

Acetylsalicylic acid, aliphatic dibasic acids, ammonium salicylate, anthranilic acid, benzoic acid, gallic acid, hydronaphthoic acid, magnesium salicylate, oxalic acid, phenolic dibasic acids, phthalic acid, salicylamide, salicylic acid, strontium salicylate, succinic acid.

**Propionylhydroquinone****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Propionylphloroglucinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Propionylpyrocatechol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Propionylpyrogallol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Propionylresorcinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Propyl Acetate, Normal****Food**

Ingredient of—

Fruit essences.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics and pomades, perfume preparations.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Propyl Aldehyde**

Synonyms: Propionic aldehyde, Propylic aldehyde.

French: Aldéhyde propionique.

German: Propionaldehyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 263853) in making aldehyde-amine condensation products (vulcanization accelerators) with—

Anilin, ethylamine, ethylanilin, ethylenediamine, nornalbutylamine, orthotolyldiguanide.

Starting point in making—

Methylcinnamic aldehyde.

**Miscellaneous**

Antiseptic and preservative.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Propyl Alphacetonate**

Synonyms: Alphacetonate propyl ester.

French: Alphacetonate de propyle, Alphacetonate propylique, Éther d'alphacetoniquepropylique.

German: Alphacetonpropyläther, Alphacetonensäurepropylester, Alphacetonensäurespropyl, Propylalphacetonat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Plasticizer and solvent (Brit. 321258) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate, rubber.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Propylbenzene**

Synonyms: Propylbenzol.

German: Propylbenzol.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Solvent in making—

Color compositions used in the dyeing, printing and stenciling of materials composed of, or containing, cellulose acetate (Brit. 269960).

**Propyl Chloroacetate**

French: Chloroacétate de propyle.

German: Chloressigsäurepropylester, Chloressigsäurespropyl, Propylchloracetat.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Stable, water-soluble vat dyestuffs derivatives (Brit. 263898).

**Propyl Chlorosulphonate****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Sodium compound of glutacetaldehyde (German 438009).

**Propyl Dimethylaminoisovaleryloxyisobutyrate****Hydrobromide**

French: Bromhydrate de diméthylamino-isovaléryloxyisobutyrate de propyle.

German: Bromwasserstoffsäuresdimethylaminoisovaleryloxyisobuttersäurespropyl.

Spanish: Bromhidrate de dimetilamino-isovalerioloxiisobutirato de propil.

Italian: Bromidrato di dimetilamino-isovalerilisobutirato di propile.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Sedative.

**Propylenechlorohydrin****Cellulose Products**

Ingredient of—

Solvent mixtures for cellulose acetate.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Propylene oxide.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 263178) in making dyestuffs for acetate rayon, which are sodium salts of—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

Alpha-amino-4-paratoluidioanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

2:6-Diaminoanthraquinone-1:5-dimercaptan.

2:7-Diaminoanthraquinone-1:8-dimercaptan.

1:5-Diaminoanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

1:8-Diaminoanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

1:4-Diamino-3-chloroanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

1:4:5:8-Tetraminoanthraquinone-2-mercaptan.

**Propylene Dibromide**

French: Dibromure de propylène.

German: Propylendibromid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Propylenediamine, propyleneglycol, propaldehyde.

**Propylene Dichloride**

Synonyms: 1:2-Dichloropropane, Dichloropropylene.

French: Dichloropropylène.

German: Dichlorpropylen.

Spanish: Dicloropropilano.

Italian: Dichloropropilene.

**Chemical**

As a solvent.

Intermediate in—

Organic synthesis.

Reagent in making—

Acids, alcohols, amines, nitriles.

Starting point in making—

Propyleneglycol.

**Dry Cleaning**

As a spot-removing agent.

As a solvent.

Ingredient of—

Cleaning compounds, dry-cleaning soaps, scouring compounds, spot-removing agents.

**Fats, Oils, Waxes**

Solvent for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Solvent for—

Gums.



**Propylene Dichloride (Continued)****Mechanical****Ingredient of—**

Carbon remover, containing also isopropyl ether, ethylene dichloride, and chloronaphthalene, for treating internal combustion engines.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general solvent.

**Ingredient of—**

Fumigants.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent in—**

Paint and varnish removers.

**Resins****Solvent for—**

Resins.

**Rubber**

As a solvent.

**Soap****Solvent in—**

Cleaning compounds, scouring compounds, special soaps.

**Textile****Solvent for—**

Brand marks on woollens and other textiles.  
Fats, greases, gums, oils, paint, resins, waxes.

**Propyleneglycol Monoformate**

French: Monoformiate de propyléneglycole, Monoformiate propyléneglycolique.

German: Monoameisensäurepropylen glykolester, Monoameisensäurepropylen glykol, Propylen glykolformiat.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 311795) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Ingredient (Brit. 311795) of—

Dye pastes.

**Ink**

Ingredient (Brit. 311795) of—

Printing inks.

**1-Propylenedioxy-4-aminoanthraquinone**

Synonyms: Alphapropylenedioxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.

French: Alphapropylénedioxy-4-aminoanthraquinone.

German: Alphapropylenedioxy-4-aminoanthrachinon.

Alphapropylenoxy-4-aminoanthrachinon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285096) in making dyestuffs in the presence of dimethylanilin, nitrobenzene, orthodichlorobenzene, naphthalene, and the like, with the aid of—

Acetylparaphenylenediamine, 5-amino-2-methylbenzimidazole, benzidin and its derivatives and homologs, dimethylparaphenylenediamine, metanaphthylenediamine, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylidenediamine, orthonaphthylenediamine, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylidenediamine, paranaphthylenediamine, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidenediamine.

**Propylenethiourea**

French: Thiourée de propylène, Thiourée propylénique.

German: Propylenethioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—

Alkoxyalphanaphthalenesulphonic acid.  
Alpha-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.  
Alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.  
Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

**Propylether Ethyleneglycol****Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Preparations for removing lacquers and lacquer-enamels (U. S. 1618482).

**Propylfurool**

French: Furole de propyle, Furole propylique.

**Cellulose Products****Solvent for—**

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

General solvent.

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Gums, Resins, Waxes**

Solvent for various varnish gums and artificial and natural resins.

**Propylidene Iodide****Chemical**

Starting point in making intermediates.

Starting point (Brit. 353477) in making contrast mediums

for x-ray photography with the aid of—

Ammonium sulphite, magnesium sulphite, monomethylamine sulphite, piperidin sulphite, piperazin sulphite, sodium sulphite.

**Propyl Mandelate**

French: Mandélate de propyle, Mandélate propylique.

German: Mandelsäurepropylester, Mandelsäurespropyl, Propylmandelat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizing agent (Brit. 270650) in making—

Cellulose ester and other lacquers and varnishes.

**Plastics**

Plasticizing agent (Brit. 270650) in making—

Nitrocellulose plastics.

**Propylmercaptan, Normal**

Synonyms: Propanthiol-1, Primary propylmercaptan.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Fumigant and insecticide for—

Rice weevils (*Sitophilus oryza* L.).

**Propylmercaptoalphanaphthol****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 291825) in making indigoid dyestuffs with the aid of—

5:7-Dibromoisatin anilide, 5:7-dibromoisatin bromide,

5:7-dibromoisatin chloride, 5:7-dichloroisatin anilide,

5:7-dichloroisatin bromide, 5:7-dichloroisatin chloride,

isatin anilide, isatin alpha-anil, isatin beta-anil,

isatin bromide, isatin chloride, reactive derivatives of isatin.

**Propyl Naphthenate, Normal****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 359116).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Propyl Nitrate****Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic syntheses.

**Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 404682) in—

Diesel engine fuels (used in conjunction with other primers consisting of organic bromides or organic compounds whose function is that of reducing the spontaneous ignition temperature).

Reducer (Brit. 404682) of—

Delay period in diesel engine fuels.

**Propylolamine**

German: Propylolamin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 340294) in making—

Nonfreezing lubricating compositions, containing animal or vegetable oils and fats, as well as ethyleneglycol or its esters, borax, benzyl alcohol.

Special lubricating compositions of the above type for use on locomotive axles, railway switches, hydraulic presses, and hydraulic brakes.

**Propylolamine (Continued)****Electrical**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 340294) in making—  
Special lubricating compositions for use in electric switches.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 340294) of—  
Compositions, containing vegetable, animal or mineral oils and greases, used as rust preventives.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 340294) of—  
Special lubricating compositions containing mineral oils and greases.

**Propyl Parahydroxybenzoate**

Synonyms: Propyl paraoxybenzoate.

French: Parahydroxybenzoate de propyle, Parahydroxybenzoate propylique, Paraoxybenzoate de propyle, Paraoxybenzoate propylique.

German: Parahydroxybenzoesäurepropylester, Parahydroxybenzoesäurespropyl, Paraoxybenzoesäurepropylester, Paraoxybenzoesäurespropyl.

**Food**

Preservative for various preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

Antiseptic and disinfectant for various purposes.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Antiseptic and disinfectant soaps.

**Propylphenyl Acetate**

Synonyms: Hydroxycinnamyl acetate.

French: Acétate de hydrocinnamyle, Acétate hydrocinnamylque, Acétate de propyle et de phényle, Acétate propylique-phénylique.

German: Essigsäurehydroxycinnamylester, Essigsäurephenylpropylester, Essigsäurehydroxycinnamyl, Essigsäuresphenylpropyl, Hydroxycinnamylacetat, Hydroxycinnamylazetat, Phenyllessigsäurepropylester, Phenyllessigsäurespropyl, Phenylpropylacetat, Phenylpropylazetat, Propylphenylacetat.

Spanish: Acetato de propil y phenil.

Italian: Acetato di propile ed phenile.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of the following odors—  
Hyacinth, lily of the valley, mignonette, rose.

**Perfume in—**

Various cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—  
Toilet soaps.

**Propylresorcinol****Textile**

Inhibitor (Brit. 446404) of—  
Acidity and mould development in textile lubricants during storage of the lubricant or fabric.

**Propylsulphuric Acid Chloride**

French: Chlorure d'acide propylesulphurique.

German: Propylschwefelsäureschlorid.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 271533) in making vat dyestuffs with—  
Anthraquinone-1:2, flavanthrone, indanthrone, naphthacridin, thioindigo.

**Propyltetrahydronaphthalenecarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de propyltetrahydronaphthalénecarboxylique, Acide de propyltetrahydronaphthalénecarboxylique.

German: Propyltetrahydronaphthalincarbonsäure.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—  
Emulsifying and dissolving mediums used in various chemical processes (German 432942).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Emulsifying and dissolving mediums used in various processes (German 432942).

**Propyl Thiosalicylate**

Synonyms: Propyl sulphasalicylate.

French: Sulfoalicylate de propyle, Sulfoalicylate propylique, Thiosalicylate propylique.

German: Propylsulfosalicylat, Propylthiosalicylat, Sulfoalicylsaurespropyl, Thiosalicylsaurepropylester, Thiosalicylsaurespropyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282427) in making synthetic drugs with—  
Oxides and other salts of gold, silver, arsenic, bismuth, and antimony.

**Protocatechuic Aldehyde-3-ethyl Ether**

French: Éther de protocatéchuïque-aldéhyde-3-éthyle.

German: Protokatechualdehyd-3-äthyläther.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Aromatics.

**Food**

Used in the place of vanillin for flavoring foods and in making flavoring compositions.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfumes.

Perfume for—

Cosmetics.

**Prussian Blue**

Synonyms: Berlin blue, Ferric ferrocyanide, Insoluble iron cyanide, Iron blue, Iron ferrocyanide.

French: Bleu de Berlin, Bleu de Prusse, Ferrocyanure de fer insoluble, Ferrocyanure ferrique.

German: Berlinerblau, Eisenferrocyanid, Eisenferrozyanid, Unlöslichesisenferrocyanid, Unlöslichesferri-ferrocyanid, Unlöslichespreussischblau.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Pigments.

**Explosives**

Blue pigment for—  
Match heads.

**Ink**

Blue pigment in making—  
Blue inks (in oxalic acid solution).

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—  
Fertilizing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Pigment in making—  
Laundry blue (used in oxalic acid solution).

**Paint and Varnish**

As a dry color.  
Ingredient of—  
Oil colors, water colors.

**Paper**

Pigment in making—  
Colored paper.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Pigment for—  
Coloring and mottling soaps.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing  
Pigment for—  
Yarns and fabrics.

**—, Printing**

Printing pigment for—  
Cottons.

**Pseudocumenedisulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de pseudocumènedisulphonique.

German: Pseudocumendisulfonsäure.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions with aromatic hydrocarbons.  
Fat-solvents in emulsified form.  
Terpene emulsions.  
Starting point in making—  
Esters and salts.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions.

**Leather**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsified impregnating compositions.  
Emulsified tanning preparations.

**Pseudocumenedisulphonic Acid (Continued)***Miscellaneous*

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsified washing and cleansing compositions.

*Paper*

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsified preparations for treating paper and cardboard.

*Petroleum*

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions of petroleum or its distillates.

*Resins and Waxes*

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions containing natural and synthetic resins.

*Textile*

—, *Dyeing*  
Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Acid dye baths.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Finishing and wetting compositions.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Wool-carbonizing liquors.

**Pumice**

Synonyms: Obsidian, Pumice stone.

Latin: Lapis pumicis, Pumex.

French: Pierre-ponce, Ponce.

German: Bimstein.

Spanish: Piumis, Pumis.

Italian: Tomice.

*Abrasives*

Abrasive in—  
Wheels, discs, stones, buffers, and the like.

Ingredient of—  
Abrasive powders, knife-polishing compounds, knife sharpeners, razor hones.

*Analysis*

Dehydrating agent for—  
Viscous organic liquids.

*Automotive*

Smoothing agent in—  
Automobile coachwork painting and decorating.

*Building Construction*

Filler for—  
Walls and partitions.

Ingredient of—  
Artificial granite, artificial stone, bricks, building blocks, heat insulations, resilient floorings, roofing compositions, sound insulations, special cements and concretes, stone floorings, stuccos, tiles, wood-finishing compositions.

Polishing agent for—  
Marble, stone, wood.

Preventer of—  
Dust formation by concrete and cement.

*Cellulose Products*

Catalyst carrier in making—  
Solvents for celluloid, solvents for cellulose esters, nitrocellulose.

*Chemical*

Carrier for—

Catalysts.

Catalyst carrier in making—

Acetaldehyde, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, acetone oils, alcohols, aldehydes, ammonia, ammonia oxidation products, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, aromatic hydrocarbons, anilin, anthraquinone, benzene, butylmethyl ketone, chlorhydrins, chlorinated hydrocarbons, ethane, ethylene, ethylmethyl ketone, formaldehyde.

Hydrogenation products of acetylene, olefins, linoleic acid, linolein.

Ketones, maleic acid, maleic anhydride, methane, methyl ketone, methylpropyl ketone, naphthalene, nitric acid, nitrogen, nitrogen oxides, nitrous acid, olefins, oleic acid, olein, phthalaldehyde, phthaldehydic acid, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phthalimide, propylene, succinic acid, sulphur trioxide.

Decolorizing agent for—  
Sulphur dichloride, sulphur monochloride.

Purifying agent for—  
Sulphur dioxide.

*Coal Processing*

Remover of—

Hydrogen sulphide from coke-oven gas.

Hydrogen sulphide from illuminating gas.

Hydrogen sulphide from producer gas.

*Electrical*

Process material in making—  
Wet batteries.

*Explosives*

Absorbent for—  
Explosive materials.

*Fats and Oils*

Catalyst carrier in hydrogenation processes for—

Fats of fish, animal, or vegetable origin.

Fatty acids.

Oils of fish, animal, or vegetable origin.

Olein.

Process material in removing—

Arsenic compounds from marine animal oils.

Catalyst poisons from fats and oils.

Chlorine compounds from marine animal oils.

Cyanide compounds from marine animal oils.

Sulphur compounds from marine animal oils.

*Firefighting*

Ingredient of—  
Fireproofing preparations and insulations.

*Food*

Catalyst carrier in making—  
Synthetic flavoring extracts.

*Glass*

Ingredient of—  
Cheap glassware batches.  
Polishing agent for—  
Glassware.

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

Ingredient of repellents for—  
Croton bugs, flies, insects, roaches.

*Leather*

Process material in making—  
Patent leather.

*Linoleum and Oilcloth*

Smoothing agent for—  
Linoleum, oilcloth.

*Mechanical*

Ingredient of—  
Nonconducting packings.

*Military*

Absorbent in—  
Gas masks.

*Miscellaneous*

Absorbent for—

Gases.

General inert filler.

Ingredient of—  
Metal polishes, polishing pastes, repellents for rodents, smoothing pastes.

Preservative for—  
Graphite crucibles.

*Oral Hygiene*

Ingredient of—  
Dentifrices.

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient of—  
Enamels, paints, varnishes.  
Catalyst carrier in making—  
Turpentine substitutes.

*Paper*

Process material in making—  
Abrasive paper, glass paper.

*Petroleum*

Catalyst carrier in hydrogenation of—  
Olefins, petroleum.

Remover of—

Hydrogen sulphide from natural gas, hydrogen sulphide from oil gas.

*Plastics*

Filler in—  
Plastic masses.

*Printing*

Process material in making—  
Lithographic stones.  
Smoothing agent in—  
Engraving processes, plating work.

**Pumice (Continued)****Soap**

Catalyst carrier in hydrogenation processes for—  
Fats of fish, animal, or vegetable origin.  
Fatty acids.  
Oils of fish, animal, or vegetable origin.  
Olein.

**Ingredient of—**

Hand soaps, scouring compositions, soap powders.

**Process material in removing—**

Arsenic compounds from marine animal oils.  
Catalyst poisons from fats and oils.  
Chlorine compounds from marine animal oils.  
Cyanide compounds from marine animal oils.  
Sulphur compounds from marine animal oils.

**Wood****Ingredient of—**

Wood finishing and polishing compositions.

**Polishing abrasive in—**

Wood finishing.

**Purple of Cassius**

Synonyms: Gold tin precipitate, Gold tin purple.

**Ceramics**

Coloring agent for—

Porcelain and chinaware.

**Ingredient of—**

Enamels.

**Glass**

As a coloring agent.

**Ink**

As a pigment.

Paint and Varnish

As a pigment.

**Pyrazolanthrone****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Various other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 282375) in making alkylpyrazoleanthrones with—

Dibutyl sulphate, diethyl sulphate, diheptyl sulphate, dihexyl sulphate, dimethyl sulphate, dipropyl sulphate, ethyl bromide.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 345728) in making dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone.  
Alpha-amino-4-benzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
Alpha-amino-5-benzoylaminoanthraquinone.  
Alpha-aminoanthraquinone-2-aldehyde.  
Benzyl-1-aminobenzanthrone.  
Beta-aminoanthraquinone.  
Carbazole.

1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.

1:2-Diaminoanthraquinone.

Starting point (Brit. 263494) in making pyrazoleanthrone red vat dyestuffs by heating with the following compounds of paratoluene sulphonate—

Acetyl, allyl, anthranil, benzoyl, benzyl, butyl, ethyl, heptyl, hexyl, lactyl, methyl, naphthyl, nonyl, octyl, phenyl, phthalyl, propionyl, propyl, salicyl, succinyl, sulphonyl, toluyl, valeryl, xylol.

**Pyrazolanthrone-2-carboxylic Bromide**

French: Bromure de pyrazolanthrone-2-carbonique,

Bromure de pyrazolanthrone-2-carboxylique.

German: Pyrazolanthron-2-carbonsäurebromid.

Spanish: Bromuro de pirazolantrone-2-carbonico, Bromuro de pirazolantrone-2-carboxilico.

Italian: Bromuro di pirazolantrone-2-carbossilico.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 340334) in making vat dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alphamonoaminoanthraquinone.  
Aminoanthrones.  
Aminoanthrimides and their carboxylic derivatives.  
Aminodibenzanthrones.  
Aminodibenzopyrenequinones.  
Aminopyranthrones.  
Diaminoanthraquinone.

**Pyrazolanthrone-2-carboxylic Chloride**

French: Chlorure pyrazolanthrone-2-carbonique, Chlorure pyrazolanthrone-2-carboxylique.

German: Pyrazolanthron-2-carbonsäurechlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 340334) in making vat dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alphamonoaminoanthraquinone.  
Aminoanthranthones.  
Aminoanthrimides.  
Aminodibenzanthrones.  
Aminodibenzopyrenequinones.  
Aminopyranthrones.  
Diaminoanthraquinones.  
Carbazolic derivatives of the above compounds.

**5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylic Allylester**

French: Allyle-5-pyrazolone-3-carboxylate, Éther de 5-pyrazolone-3-carbonyleallylique, Éther de 5-pyrazolone-3-carboxyleallylique, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylate allylique, 5-pyrazolone-3-carboxylate d'allyle.

German: Allyl-5-pyrazolin-3-carboxylat, 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäureallylester, 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäures-allyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 294583) in making dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
Aminoazobenzenesulphonic acid.  
Aminoazotoluenesulphonic acid.  
1:2-Aminonaphthol-4-sulphonic acid.  
Anilin, anilinsulphonic acid, anthranilic acid.  
Benzidin, diazotized.  
Betanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
4-Chloro-2-aminonaphthol-5-sulphonic acid.  
4-Chloro-2-aminophenol.  
4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-5-carboxylic acid.  
4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
4:4'-Diaminodiphenylureasulphonic acid.  
Diaminodiphenylureas, tetrazotized.  
Dianisidin, tetrazotized.  
Dihydrotoluidin-2-sulphonic acid.  
Metachloroanilin, diazotized.  
Metadichloroanilin, diazotized.  
Metanitranilin, diazotized.  
Metanitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
Metaxylidin, diazotized.  
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.  
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-5-sulphonic acid.  
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
6-Nitro-2-aminophenol-4-sulphonic acid.  
Orthoanilin, diazotized.  
Orthochloroanilin, diazotized.  
Orthonitranilin, diazotized.  
Orthonitranilinparasulphamide, diazotized.  
Orthonitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
Orthotoluidin, diazotized.  
Orthoxylidin, diazotized.  
Parachloroanilin, diazotized.  
Parachloro-orthonitranilin, diazotized.  
Paradichloroanilin, diazotized.  
Paranitranilin, diazotized.  
Paratoluidin, diazotized.  
Paraxylidin, diazotized.  
Picramic acid.  
3-Sulpho-2-aminophenol-6-carboxylic acid.

**5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylic Amylester**

Synonyms: Amyl 5-pyrazolone-3-carboxylate.

French: Éther de 5-pyrazolone-3-carbonyleamylique, Éther de 5-pyrazolone-3-carboxyleamylique, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylate d'amyne, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylate amylique.

German: Amyl-5-pyrazolon-3-carboxylat, 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäureamylester, 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäures-amy.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 294583) in making dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
Aminoazobenzenesulphonic acid.  
Aminoazotoluenesulphonic acid.  
1:2-Aminonaphthol-4-sulphonic acid.  
Anilin, anilinsulphonic acid, anthranilic acid.  
Benzidin, diazotized.  
Betanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
4-Chloro-2-aminonaphthol-5-sulphonic acid.

**5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylic Amylester (Continued)**

4-Chloro-2-aminophenol.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-5-carboxylic acid.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
 4:4'-Diaminodiphenylureadisulphonic acid.  
 Diaminodiphenylureas, tetrazotized.  
 Dianisidin, tetrazotized.  
 Dihydrotoluidin-2-sulphonic acid.  
 Metachloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Metadichloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Metanitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Metanitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
 Metaxylinin, diazotized.  
 2-Naphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
 6-Nitro-2-aminophenol-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Orthochloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitrilaninparasulphamide, diazotized.  
 Orthonitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
 Orthotoluidin, diazotized.  
 Orthoxylinin, diazotized.  
 Parachloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Parachloro-orthonitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Paradichloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Paranitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Paratoluidin, diazotized.  
 Paraxylinin, diazotized.  
 Picramic acid.  
 3-Sulpho-2-aminophenol-6-carboxylic acid.

**5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylic Ethylester**

Synonyms: Ethyl 5-pyrazolone-3-carboxylate.  
 French: Éther de 5-pyrazolone-3-carbonique-éthylque,  
 Éther de 5-pyrazolone-3-carboxylique-éthylque, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carbonate d'éthyle, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylate d'éthyle, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylate éthylque.  
 German: Aethyl-5-pyrazolon-3-carboxylat, 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäureäthylester, 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäureäthyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 294583) in making dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
 Aminoazobenzenesulphonic acid.  
 Anilin, anilinsulphonic acid, anthranilic acid.  
 Benzidin, diazotized.  
 Betanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-5-carboxylic acid.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
 4:4'-Diaminodiphenylureadisulphonic acid.  
 Diaminodiphenylureas, tetrazotized.  
 Dianisidin, tetrazotized.  
 Dihydrothotoluidin-2-sulphonic acid.  
 Metachloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Metadichloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Metanitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Metanitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
 Metaxylinin, diazotized.  
 2-Naphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
 6-Nitro-2-aminophenol-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Orthochloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitrilaninparasulphamide, diazotized.  
 Orthonitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
 Orthotoluidin, diazotized.  
 Orthoxylinin, diazotized.  
 Parachloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Parachloro-orthonitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Paradichloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Paranitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Paratoluidin, diazotized.  
 Paraxylinin, diazotized.  
 Picramic acid.  
 3-Sulpho-2-aminophenol-6-carboxylic acid.

**5-Pyrazolone-3-Carboxylic Heptylester**

Synonyms: Heptyl-5-pyrazolone-3-carboxylate.  
 French: Éther de 5-pyrazolone-3-carboxyliqueheptylque,  
 5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylate de heptyle, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylateheptylique.

German: Heptyl-5-pyrazolon-3-carboxylat, 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäureheptylester, 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäureheptyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 294583) in making dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
 Aminoazobenzenesulphonic acid.  
 Aminoazotoluenesulphonic acid.  
 1:2-Aminonaphthol-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Anilin, anilinsulphonic acid, anthranilic acid.  
 Benzidin, diazotized.  
 Betanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminonaphthol-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-5-carboxylic acid.  
 4:4'-Diaminodiphenylureadisulphonic acid.  
 Diaminodiphenylureas, tetrazotized.  
 Dianisidin, tetrazotized.  
 Dihydrotoluidin-2-sulphonic acid.  
 Metachloronitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Metadichloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Metanitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Metanitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
 Metaxylinin, diazotized.  
 2-Naphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
 6-Nitro-2-aminophenol-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Orthochloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitrilaninparasulphamide, diazotized.  
 Orthonitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
 Orthotoluidin, diazotized.  
 Orthoxylinin, diazotized.  
 Parachloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Parachloro-orthonitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Paradichloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Paranitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Paratoluidin, diazotized.  
 Paraxylinin, diazotized.  
 Picramic acid.  
 3-Sulpho-2-aminophenol-6-carboxylic acid.

**5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylic Hexylester**

Synonyms: Hexyl-5-pyrazolone-3-carboxylate.

French: Éther de 5-pyrazolone-3-carboxyliquehexylique,  
 5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylate d'hexyle, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylatehexylique.  
 German: Hexyl-5-pyrazolon-3-carboxylat, 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäurehexylester, 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäurehexyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 294583) in making dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
 Aminoazobenzenesulphonic acid.  
 Aminoazotoluenesulphonic acid.  
 1:2-Aminonaphthol-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Anilin, anilinsulphonic acid, anthranilic acid.  
 Benzidin, diazotized.  
 Betanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminonaphthol-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-5-carboxylic acid.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
 4:4'-Diaminodiphenylureadisulphonic acid.  
 Diaminodiphenylureas, tetrazotized.  
 Dianisidin, tetrazotized.  
 Dihydrotoluidin-2-sulphonic acid.  
 Metachloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Metadichloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Metanitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Metanitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
 Metaxylinin, diazotized.  
 2-Naphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
 6-Nitro-2-aminophenol-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Orthochloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitrilaninparasulphamide, diazotized.  
 Orthonitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
 Orthotoluidin, diazotized.  
 Orthoxylinin, diazotized.  
 Parachloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Parachloro-orthonitrilanin, diazotized.

**5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylic Hexylester (Continued)**

Paradichloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Paranitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Paratoluidin, diazotized.  
 Paraxylidin, diazotized.  
 Picramic acid.  
 3-Sulpho-2-aminophenol-6-carboxylic acid.

**5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylic Isoallyl Ester****Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 294583) in making dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
 Aminoazobenzene-sulphonic acid.  
 Anilin, anilinsulphonic acid, anthranilic acid.  
 Benzidin, diazotized.  
 Betanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-5-carboxylic acid.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
 4:4'-Diaminodiphenylureadisulphonic acid.  
 Diaminodiphenylureas, tetrazotized.  
 Dianisidin, tetrazotized.  
 Dihydrothiolumidin-2-sulphonic acid.  
 Metachloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Metadichloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Metanitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Metanitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
 Metaxylidin, diazotized.  
 2-Naphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
 6-Nitro-2-aminophenol-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Orthochloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitroanilin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitrilaninparasulphamide, diazotized.  
 Orthonitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
 Orthotoluidin, diazotized.  
 Orthoxylidin, diazotized.  
 Parachloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Parachloro-orthonitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Paradichloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Paranitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Paratoluidin, diazotized.  
 Paraxylidin, diazotized.  
 Picramic acid.  
 3-Sulpho-2-aminophenol-6-carboxylic acid.

**5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylicmethylester**

Synonyms: Methyl 5-pyrazolon-3-carboxylate.

French: Éther de 5-pyrazolone-3-carboniqueméthyllique,  
 Éther de 5-pyrazolone-3-carboxyleméthyllique, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carbonate de méthyle, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carbonate méthyllique, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylate de méthyle, 5-Pyrazolone-3-carboxylate méthyllique.

German: 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäuremethylester,  
 5-Pyrazolon-3-carbonsäuremethyl.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 294583) in making dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
 Aminoazobenzene-sulphonic acid.  
 Aminoazotoluene-sulphonic acid.  
 Anilin, anilinsulphonic acid, anthranilic acid.  
 Benzidin, diazotized.  
 Betanaphthylamine, diazotized.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminonaphthol-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-5-carboxylic acid.  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
 4:4'-Diaminodiphenylureadisulphonic acid.  
 Diaminodiphenylureas, tetrazotized.  
 Dianisidin, tetrazotized.  
 Dihydrothiolumidin-2-sulphonic acid.  
 Metachloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Metadichloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Metanitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Metanitroparatoluidin, diazotized.  
 Metaxylidin, diazotized.  
 2-Naphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-5-sulphonic acid.  
 4-Nitro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.  
 6-Nitro-2-aminophenol-4-sulphonic acid.  
 Orthochloroanilin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitrilanin, diazotized.  
 Orthonitrilaninparasulphamide, diazotized.

Orthonitroparatoluidin, diazotized.

Orthotoluidin, diazotized.

Orthoxylidin, diazotized.

Parachloroanilin, diazotized.

Parachloro-orthonitrilanin, diazotized.

Paradichloroanilin, diazotized.

Paranitrilanin, diazotized.

Paratoluidin, diazotized.

Paraxylidin, diazotized.

Picramic acid.

3-Sulpho-2-aminophenol-6-carboxylic acid.

**Pyrethrum Flowers**

Synonyms: Chrysanthrene insecticide, Insect flowers,

Persian insect flowers, Persian pellitory.

French: Fleurs de pyréthre insecticide, Pyréthre insecticide.

German: Insektpulverbluethen.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Alcoholic insecticidal tinctures.

Insecticidal emulsions.

Insecticidal compositions with copper salts and sulphur

for killing vermin in houses and on animals.

Insecticidal preparations for use against bedbugs, ants,

flies.

Viticultural and horticultural insecticidal preparations.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient in making—

Hygienic lotions.

**Soap**

Starting point in making—

Special soap.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point in extracting—

Pyrethrum oleoresin.

**Pyrethrum Oleoresin**

French: Oléorésine pyréthre.

German: Bertramöelharz, Speichelwurzölharz, Zahnwurzölharz.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal compositions for domestic and animal industry use.

**Pyridin**

Synonyms: Pyridine, Pyridine base.

**Analysis**

As a reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Acetyl compounds of phenolic groups, quinolinic anhydride from quinolinic acid, salicylosalicylic acid (disposal).

Denaturant for—

Industrial alcohol.

Reagent in making—

Carbonyl derivative of orthoaminophenol, guaiacol methylglycolate (monotal), lead chloride derivatives, picryl chloride.

Solvent in making—

Anhydrous metallic salts, beryllium chloride, diazonium derivatives, fluorene, quinine ethylcarbonate.

Solvent in purifying—

Anthracene.

Solvent in separating—

Anthracene from phenanthrene and carbazol.

1:5-Dinitronaphthalene from 1:8-dinitronaphthalene.

Starting point in making—

Addition products with carbonyl chloride-organic acid derivatives, piperidine.

**Dye**

Catalyst in making—

Leuco compounds of vat dyestuffs.

Solubilized products from vat dyestuffs by means of chlorosulphonic acid (Brit. 251491).

Reagent in making—

Purified indigo.

**Glass**

Solvent for—

Silver nitrate reagent in producing pictures, marks, and the like on glass (U. S. 1592429).

**Illumination**

Reagent in—

Denitration of mantles for incandescent gas lamps.

**Pyridin (Continued)***Insecticide*

Ingredient of various insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.

*Leather*

Depilating agent for preparing hides for tanning.

*Metallurgical**Ingredient of—*

Electrolytic bath for the deposition of platinum-nickel alloys.

*Paint and Varnish**Ingredient of—*

Paint and varnish removers.

*Solvent in making—*

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

*Plastics**Solvent in making—*

Cellulose acetate by the interaction of cellulose and acetyl chloride.

*Rubber*

Accelerator of vulcanization.

*Solvent in making—*

Rubber cements, rubber solutions.

*Sanitation*

Ingredient of antiseptic and germicidal compositions.

*Soap*

Ingredient of special soaps, solvent in general processes.

*Textile**—, Dyeing**Assist in—*

Coloring of various materials.

Vat liquor to increase the dispersion of the dyestuff and to produce greater depth of color and greater fastness.

*—, Finishing**Solvent in—*

Producing pattern effects in woven goods by removing the rayon threads from rayon-cotton union fabrics (Brit. 237909).

**Pyridin Oleate, Chlorinated***Lubricant*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 451412 and 453017) for—

Lubricating oils subjected to high pressures.

Top cylinder lubricating compositions.

**Pyridin Stearate, Chlorinated***Lubricant*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 451412 and 453047) for—

Lubricating oils subjected to high pressures.

Top cylinder lubricating compositions.

**3-Pyridylhydrazin***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 259982) in making—

Benzaldehyde derivatives.

**Pyrites Cinder**

(Residues from the burning of pyrites).

*Metallurgical**Source of—*

Metals, such as copper, iron, zinc, silver.

*Miscellaneous*

As a weed-killer, spread about railway platforms and tracks to inhibit weed growth and so minimize danger of fire.

**Pyrocatechinsulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de pyrocatechinsulphonique.

German: Brenzcatechinsulfonsäure.

*Chemical**Starting point in making—*

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

Starting point (Brit. 295734) in making synthetic pharmaceuticals with oxides, hydroxides, or carbonates of—

Aluminum, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, tin, vanadium, zinc.

**Pyrogallie Acid**

Synonyms: Trihydroxybenzene, Pyrogallol.

Latin: Acidum pyrogallicum, Pyrogallolum.

French: Acide pyrogallique.

German: Brenzgallussäure, Pyrogallussäure.

Spanish: Acido pirogalico, Trioxibenzene.

Italian: Acido pirogalico, Triossibenzana.

*Analysis**Absorbent for—*

Oxygen in the analysis of flue gas, illuminating gas, coal gas, water gas, coke-oven gas, and other gases.

Active reducing agent in treating—

Salts of silver, gold, and mercury, even in the cold.

*Reagent in—*

Analyzing and detecting carbon monoxide (in blood), chloral hydrate, copper, diastase, lignin, lignified cell membrane, nitric acid, nitrous acid, oxygen, propylene, sesame oil, sulphonal.

Determining nitric acid and nitrous acid.

*Chemical*

Protective colloid in making—

Colloidal solutions of metals.

Reagent (German 202561) in making—

Colloidal arsenic.

Reducing agent in—

Processes involving the reduction of silver and mercury salts.

*Starting point in making—*

Haemogallol (plus haemoglobin), pyrogallol monoacetate (eugallol) (German 104663), pyrogallol salicylate, pyrogallol triacetate, pyrogallolsulphonic acid, pyrophosphan, saligallol.

Sodium pyrogallolsulphonate.

Various intermediate chemicals, pharmaceutical chemicals and other salts and esters.

*Dye**Starting point in making—*

Alizarin yellow A, alizarin yellow C, anthracene yellow, anthraquinone dyestuffs.

Azo dyestuffs for use on yarns and fabrics mordanted with chromium salts.

Azochromin, azogallein, chrome brown RR, coerulein S, gallein (plus phthalic anhydride), monoazo dyestuffs, xanthone dyestuffs.

*Electrical**Developing agent in—*

Galvano-technology.

*Leather**Mordant in—*

Dyeing various types of leather.

*Linoleum and Oilcloth*

Ingredient (Brit. 321690) of—

Compositions containing hardened fatty oils, resins, naphthenic acids, or fats, used for coating purposes.

*Metallurgical**Reagent in making—*

Colloidal solutions of metals.

*Miscellaneous*

Coloring matter for—

Dyeing hair brown.

*Ingredient of—*

Compositions containing hardened fatty oils, resins, naphthenic acid, or fats, used as substitute for wax records (Brit. 321690).

Wax baths used for impregnating various products and compositions (added to prolong the life of the bath) (U. S. 1752933).

*Reagent in—*

Dyeing furs and skins to produce yellow shades.

Hair in black shades (used in conjunction with silver nitrate in alkaline solutions).

*Paint and Varnish*

Ingredient (Brit. 321690) of—

Compositions containing hardened fatty oil, resins, naphthenic acids, or fats, used in the manufacture of varnishes.

*Perfume**Ingredient of—*

Bath salts containing saffrafrs oil and dilute alcohol.

Hair-dyeing compositions.

Hair color restorers (used in connection with an alkaline solution of silver nitrate).

*Petroleum*

Reagent (Brit. 312774) in—

Treating petroleum distillates, such as kerosene and gasoline, for the purpose of preventing and removing discoloration.

*Pharmaceutical*

Suggested for use as antiseptic, for use in various skin diseases and as an ingredient of salves.

*Photographic**Developer for—*

Negatives, positives, and certain prints.

**Pyrogallol Acid (Continued)****Printing**

In process engraving and the litho trades.

**Textile****Reagent in—**

Producing indigo shades with the aid of ferrous sulphate.

**Woodworking****Mordant in—**

Dyeing wood.

**Pyrogallol Acetate****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Pyrogallol Ethylether****Photographic**

Starting point (U. S. 2017295) in making—

Developers having no tendency to become oxidized.

**Pyrogallol Methylether****Photographic**

Starting point (U. S. 2017295) in making—

Developers having no tendency to become oxidized.

**Pyroligneous Acid**

Synonyms: Pyroligneous vinegar, Wood vinegar.

French: Acide pyroligneux, Vinaigre de bois.

German: Brenzessigsäure, Holzessig.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Acetic acid, calcium acetate, derivatives of acetic acid and methanol, methanol, potassium acetate, pyrolignite.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Food**

Starting point in making—

Vinegar.

**Metallurgical**

Starting point in making—

Iron liquor.

**Miscellaneous**

In veterinary practice.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Pyrrrole Oleate, Chlorinated****Lubricant**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 451412 and 453047) for—

Lubricating oils subjected to high pressures.

Top cylinder lubricating compositions.

**Pyrrrole Stearate, Chlorinated****Lubricant**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 451412 and 453047) for—

Lubricating oils subjected to high pressures.

Top cylinder lubricating compositions.

**Quartz**

Synonyms: Quarz, Silix, Silica, Silicic oxide, Silicon dioxide.

**Abrasive**

Component of—

Finishing powders, flint paper, grinding pastes, grindstones, millstones, oilstones, polishing powders, sandpaper, scythestones, whetstones.

**Cement**

Raw material in making—

Magnesia or oxychloride cements.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Ceramic ware in general, added for the purpose of reducing the shrinkage in firing.

Enamels, glazes.

Raw material in making—

Art potteries, chemical porcelain, electrical porcelain, pottery bodies, sanitary ware, silica brick and similar brick, tableware in general, tiles, whiteware in general.

**Chemical**

Absorbent in making—

Compositions containing phenol and other coaltar products.

Absorbent for various chemical purposes.

Catalyst in making—

Alcohol from ethylene.

Clarifying agent in treating—

Various chemical products and waste water from chemical plants.

Deodorizing agent in treating—

Chemical effluents, various chemical solutions, and products and waste waters from chemical plants.

Filtering medium for treating—

Solutions of chemicals, chemical products, waste waters, effluents, and miscellaneous chemical substances.

Flux in making—

Phosphorus in free state, as an ingredient of the mixture of raw materials.

Packing for—

Chemical apparatus, particularly where corrosive acid liquors are being handled, such as towers, condensers, and absorbers.

Reagent in making—

Ultramarine.

Starting point in making—

Carborundum, as an ingredient of the raw material mixture fed to the electric furnace.

Colloidal silicon, silicate of soda (water glass) and other silicates, silicon fluoride.

As a base on which catalysts are deposited for making various organic compounds, including—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampoholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, nitrochlorotoluenes, nitrobromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenchlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic and fumaric acids by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).



**Quartz (Continued)**

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).  
Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
As a base (Brit. 304640) on which catalysts are deposited for the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—  
Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.  
Aminylamine from pyridin.  
Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.  
Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
Amino compound from the corresponding nitroanisole.  
Amines from oximes, Schiff's base and nitriles.  
Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
Piperidin from pyridin, pyrrolidin from pyrrol, tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Construction**

General structural material.

Raw material in making—

Gypsum plaster board, stucco plaster board, stucco pebble dash finish on plaster cast surfaces.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for lining electric furnaces and for making various electric equipment.

**Explosives**

Filler in—

Dynamites and permissible explosives, matchhead compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Medium for—

Decolorizing, clarifying, and filtering oils, fats, and greases.

**Fertiliser**

Ingredient of—

Lime mixtures, nitrogenous mixtures.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Ammonium persulphate compositions, used to increase the bleaching and preserving characteristics of the latter in the treatment of flour.

**Glass**

Abrasive for—

Grinding glass surfaces.

Polishing agent in making—

Glassware, plate glass.

Raw material in making—

Flint glass, frosted glass, glass in general, quartz glass.

**Insecticide**

Absorbent in making—

Various insecticidal, germicidal, and bactericidal preparations.

**Leather**

Reagent in certain manufacture processes.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for making various electrical equipment.

Lining compositions used in electric furnaces and acid converters.

Lining compositions for paper mill equipment.

Material for making—

Ball mill linings and balls.

Linings for various grinding machines.

Linings for chemical equipment, such as digesters, evaporators, stills.

**Metallurgical**

Abrasive for—

Finishing metals, sand-blasting and cleansing castings.

Flux in smelting—

Basic oxides, copper ores.

Pyrites, added also for the purpose of removing the iron oxide formed.

Ingredient of—

Dusting compositions for treating molds prior to casting.

Preparations used for making molds for casting steel.

Preparations used in enamelling iron and steel ware.

Source of silicon in making—

Copper-silicon, ferro-silicon.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Buffing compositions, compositions containing asbestos.

Heat-insulating preparations for various purposes.

Marble scouring and polishing preparations.

Metal polishes.

Non-inflammable compositions, in combination with asbestos for making various products used for structural and other purposes.

Packing compositions, polishes of various sorts.

Preparations for the prevention of sticking of roofing papers.

Preparations for making roofing papers.

Preparations for finishing bone and pearl buttons.

Preparations for making sand belts, sandblasting preparations, scouring compositions, soundproof compositions for lining telephone booths.

**Paint and Varnish**

Filler in making—

Enamels, paints, pigments, wood fillers.

Filtering medium in treating—

Chinawood oil, linseed oil, soya bean oil.

**Paper**

Filler in making—

Special papers and pulp compositions, such as blotting papers.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Dry rouges (Brit. 255713), tooth powders.

**Petroleum**

Filtering medium, deodorizing agent and clarifying agent in treating—

Refined products.

**Plastics**

Filler in making various compositions.

**Refractory**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the construction and lining of the hearths of reverberatory furnaces.

Compositions used in making coke-oven and open-hearth firebrick.

Compositions used in making foundry facings and partings.

**Rubber**

Filler in making—

Tires and other products.

**Stone**

Agent in grinding and polishing—

Marble and other stone.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making artificial stone.

**Sugar**

Filtering medium in the refining and purification of—

Beet sugar, cane sugar, molasses, syrups.

**Soap**

Filler and abrasive in making—

Cleansing powders and pastes, detergents of various kinds, floor cleansers, grit soaps, hand soaps, kitchen cleansers, mechanical soaps, scouring compositions of all sorts, soap powders, wall cleansers.

**Waxes and Resins**

Filtering medium in refining various substances.

**Water and Sanitation**

Deodorizing, decolorizing, purifying, cleansing and clarifying agent in treating—

Potable waters, sewage, waste waters.

**Wine**

Filtering medium.

**Quercitron Bark**

Synonyms: Dyer's oak bark, Stone oak bark, Yellow oak bark.

Latin: *Quercus tinctoria*, *Quercus velutina*.

French: *Écorce de chêne*.

German: *Eichenrinde*.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Quercetine, quercitrin, tannic acid, tanning extracts.

**Quercitron Bark (Continued)**

**Pharmaceutical**  
In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Dyestuff for fabrics and yarns.

**Quercitron Extract**

French: *Extrait de quercitron*.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Green lakes with basic dyestuffs.

**Leather**

Tanning agent in general practice.

**Miscellaneous**

Dyestuff for straw.

**Paper**

Stain in making—

Colored papers, wallpaper.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Dyestuff for—

Cotton yarns and fabrics, khaki uniform cloth, olive-drab uniform cloth, sails and tents, silk yarns and fabrics, wool yarns and fabrics.

—, **Printing**

Ingredient of—

Paste for producing dark-brown effects on fabrics.

**Quinaldin**

Synonyms: Alphamethylquinoline.

French: *Alphaméthylequinoléine*.

German: *Chinaldin*.

Spanish: *Alfametilchinolina*.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose (added for the purpose of increasing the resistance).

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Quinaldin yellow, quinolin yellow.

**Glass**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose (added for the purpose of increasing the light resistance of the coating).

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose (added for the purpose of increasing the resistance to light).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—

Coating compositions containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose (added for the purpose of increasing the resistance to light).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 371901) of—

Compositions containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose (added for the purpose of increasing the resistance to light).

**Quinazarin**

Synonyms: Dihydroxyanthraquinone.

German: *Chinizarin*, *Quinizarin*.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Diparachloroanilidoanthraquinone (Brit. 248874), hydroxychrysazin, hydroxyquinazarin, leucoquinazarin, monoparachloroanilidoanthraquinone (Brit. 248874), quinazarin acetate, quinazarinsulphonic acid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Alizarin cyanin green, alizarin virisol, quinazarin blue, quinazarin green.

**Quinhydrone**

German: *Chinhydron*.

**Analysis**

Reagent in making—

Hydrogen electrode in determining concentration of hydrogen ions in liquids.

**Quinidine**

Synonyms: Betaquinine.

French: *Quinidine*.

German: *Chindin*, *Krystallisierteschinidin*.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Quinidine salts with acids and halogens.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Mothproofing compositions (Brit. 263092).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, **Finishing**

For mothproofing various fabrics.

**Quinidine Oleate**

French: *Oléate de quinidine*.

German: *Chinidinoleat*, *Oleinsäureschinidin*.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Mothproofing compositions for treating furs and feathers (Brit. 263092).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, **Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Mothproofing compositions for woolen fabrics (Brit. 263092).

**Quinine**

Synonyms: Methylcupreine.

French: *Chininum*, *Quinine hydratée*.

German: *Chinin*.

Spanish: *Quinina*.

Italian: *Chinina*.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Quinidine, quinine albuminate, quinine camphorate, quinine ferrocyanide, quinine salts of various acids.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Mothproofing compositions for treating furs and feathers (Brit. 263092).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, **Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for repelling moths (Brit. 263092).

**Quinine Acetate**

Latin: *Acetas quinicus*.

French: *Acétate de quinine*.

German: *Chininacetat*, *Chininazetat*, *Essigsäurechinin-ester*, *Essigsäureschinin*.

Spanish: *Acetato de quinina*.

Italian: *Acetato di chinina*.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceutical derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Mothproofing compositions for hair and feathers and furs.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Mothproofing compositions for wool and felt.

**Quinine Hydrochloride**

Synonyms: Quinine chloride, Quinine muriate.

French: *Chlorure de quinine*, *Hydrochlorure de quinine*.

German: *Chininchlorid*, *Chininhydrochlorid*, *Chininmuriat*, *Chlorchinin*, *Chlorwasserstoffäureschininester*, *Chlorwasserstoffäureschinin*, *Salzsäureschinin*.

Spanish: *Clorhidrato de quinina*.

Italian: *Cloridrato di chinina*.

**Analysis**

Reagent in testing—

Carbon monoxide in blood, cellulose, phenol, hydrochloric acid, sodium carbonate in sodium bicarbonate.

**Quinine Hydrochloride (Continued)****Miscellaneous**

In veterinary medicine.

Ingredient (U. S. 1795676) of—

Silver polishing and cleaning compositions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Quinine 3-Hydroxybetanaphthylacetate****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (Brit. 439937) as—

Practically tasteless form of quinine.

**Quinine Oleate**

French: Oléate de quinine, Oléate quinique.

German: Chininoleat, Oleinsäureschinin, Oleinsäurechininester.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Mothproofing compositions for treating furs and feathers (Brit. 263092).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, *Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Mothproofing compositions for treating woolen fabrics (Brit. 263092).

**Quinine Stearate**

French: Stéarate de quinine.

German: Chininstearat, Stearinsäurechininester, Stearinsäureschinin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Mothproofing compositions for woolen fabrics (Brit. 263092).

**Quinine Sulphate**

French: Sulfate de quinine.

German: Chininsulfat, Schwefelsäureschinin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Quinine ethylcarbonate.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Hair lotions and pomades.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Quinoidine**

French: Chinoidine, Quinoidine.

German: Chinoidin.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 342235) of—

Pickling baths (for controlling the action of the acid in the bath on the metal).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 342235) of—

Anticorrosive paints.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Quinoidine Borate****Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Pickling baths (used as an inhibitor).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Anticorrosion paints.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as antipyretic, antiperiodic, astringent, and tonic.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in—

Vulcanization.

**Quinoidine Citrate**

French: Citrate de chinoidine, Citrate de quinoidine, Citrate quinoidinique.

German: Chinoidincitrat, Citronsäurechinoidinester, Citronsäureschinoidin.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 342235) of—

Pickling baths (added for the purpose of controlling the action of the acid in the bath on the metal).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 342235) of—

Anticorrosion paints.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Quinoidine Hydrochloride****Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Pickling baths (used as an inhibitor).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Anticorrosion paints.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as antipyretic, astringent, antiperiodic, and tonic.

**Quinoidine Sulphate**

French: Sulphate de quinoidine, Sulphate quinoidinique.

German: Chinoidinsulfat, Schwefelsäurechinoidinester, Schwefelsäureschinoidin.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 342235) of—

Pickling baths (added for the purpose of controlling the action of the acid in the bath on the metal).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 342235) of—

Anticorrosion paints.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Quinolin**

Synonyms: Leucoline.

French: Quinoléine.

German: Chinolin, Leukolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Alphaoxyquinolin (carbosbyril).

Cyanine (sensitizer for photographic work).

Orthoquinolinsulphonic acid, paraquinolinsulphonic acid, quinosol (ortho-oxyquinolin sulphate).

**Dye**

Starting point in making lakes with—

Anthrapyrimidin-2-paratoluidosulphonic acid.

Azo dyestuffs.

1-Amino-4-para-acetaminoanilidoanthraquinone-2-sulphonic acid.

1:4-Diamino-2-phenoxyanthraquinonesulphonic acid.

1:4-Dihydroxy-5:8-diparatoluidooanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

1:5-Dihydroxy-5:8-diparatoluidooanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

1:5-Diparatoluidooanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

4:8-Diparatoluidooanthraquinonedisulphonic acid.

Dyestuffs derived from orthotoluidin and fluorescein chloride.

1-Hydroxy-5-paratoluidooanthraquinonesulphonic acid.

Methylanthracyridin-2-arylsulphonic acids.

Paranitrophenylazosalicylic acid.

Patent blue A.

Sodium-1-amino-4-anilidoanthraquinone-2-sulphonate.

Starting point in making—

Cyanin dyes, isocyanin dyes, isoquinolin dyes, quinolin dyes.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal compositions, particularly those for use in viniculture.

**Miscellaneous**

Disinfectant in treating—

Anatomical specimens.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Quinolin Oleate, Chlorinated****Lubricant**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 451412 and 453047) for—

Lubricating oils subjected to high pressures.

Top cylinder lubricating compositions.

**Quinolin Stearate, Chlorinated****Lubricant**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 451412 and 453047) for—  
Lubricating oils subjected to high pressures.  
Top cylinder lubricating compositions.

**Quinolin Sulphocyanate**

Synonyms: Quinolin rhodanate, Quinolin sulphocyanide.

French: Rhodanate de quinoléine, Sulfocyanate de quinoléine, Sulfocyanure de quinoléine, Thiocyanate de quinoléine.

German: Chinolinrhodanid, Chinolinsulfocyanat, Chinolinsulfocyanid, Chinolinthiocyanat, Rhodanwasserstoffsäureschinolinester, Rhodanwasserstoffsäureschinolin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Quinolin bisulphocyanate (crurin).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

Antiseptic for various purposes.

**4-Quinolyphenylurea-3:6-dicarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de 4-quinolinphénylurée-3:6-dicarboxique, Acide de 4-quinolinphénylurée-3:6-dicarboxylique.

German: 4-Chinolinphenylharnstoff-3:6-dicarbonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, salts, and other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 314999) in making pharmaceutical derivatives with the aid of—

Alkoxyalphanaphthalenesulphonic acid.

Alpha-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-trisulphonic acids.

Aminocarboxylic acids.

Aminoheterocyclic carboxylic acids.

1:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides.

Chloroalphanaphthalenesulphonic acids.

Chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides.

Iodonitrobenzoyl chlorides.

Nitroanisoyl chlorides.

Nitrobenzene sulphochlorides.

Nitrobenzoyl chlorides.

2-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

3-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

4-Nitrocinnamyl chloride.

1-Nitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride.

1:5-Nitronaphthoyl chloride.

2-Nitrophenylacetyl chloride.

4-Nitrophenylacetyl chloride.

Nitrotoluy chlorides.

**Quinone**

Synonyms: Chinone, Parabenzoquinone.

**Chemical**

As an oxidizing agent.

Starting point in making—

Bromides, bromoquinol, chlorides, chloranil, chloroquinol.

Colored, crystalline compounds, by reaction with phenols, phenolic ethers, amines, and complex hydrocarbons.

Fumaric acid (Brit. 295270).

Intermediates for pharmaceutical manufacture by condensations with 1:3-butadienes (French 677296).

Maleic acid (Brit. 295270).

Maleic acid, by reaction with benzene and gas containing oxygen (U. S. 1318632).

Nuclearly substituted derivatives with aromatic diazo compounds (German 508395).

Products with metallic sheen by condensation with aromatic nitroso compounds (German 563968).

Products by reaction with compounds containing the amino group.

Quinol (hydroquinone).

Sodium quinosulphonate by reduction with sodium sulphite.

Substituents with chlorine and bromine.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Dyes, intermediates.

Intermediates with substituted or unsubstituted aromatic amines (U. S. 1735432).

Intermediates by condensation with 1:3-butadienes (French 677296).

**Germicide**

Suggested for use as—

Germicide.

**Glue and Gelatin**

Insolubilizing agent for—

Gelatin (in boiling water).

**Leather**

As a tanning agent.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point (Brit. 277371 and 313094) in making—

Derivatives useful as pigments in nitrocellulose varnishes and lacquers.

**Photographic**

Reagent in—

Intensifying and toning silver images.

Photographic processes.

**Textile**

Increaser (U. S. 998370) of—

Strength and durability of animal textile fibers.

**Radium Bromide**

French: Bromure de radium.

German: Bromradium, Radiumbromid.

Spanish: Bromuro de radio.

Italian: Bromuro di radio.

**Analysis**

In chemical research experiments.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making other radium compounds.

**Glass**

In making special glass.

**Food**

In making preservative receptacles from mixtures of carnotite ore and white Portland cement, so as to prevent bacterial action through radio-activity.

**Fertilizer**

In making fertilizers and for other agricultural purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

For eliminating fire hazards in rubber works by the prevention of sparks of static electricity.

For carrying out refined scientific measurements.

For testing the minute leakage of air through rubberized fabric.

In the manufacture of drinking vessels designed to produce radio-active water.

In physical research experiments.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a luminous pigment, in admixture with calcium sulphide, used for painting watch and clock dials, electric switch buttons, keyholes, and so on.

Ingredient of—

Luminous paints.

**Raisinseed Oil****Cosmetic**

New vegetable oil for—

Cosmetic creams and lotions (said to offer advantages of lack of odor, tastelessness, and complete absence of yellow pigment).

**Food**

As a salad oil.

**Raisinseed Presscake****Agriculture**

As a cattlefeed.

**Rapeseed Oil**

Synonyms: Blown rapeseed oil, Colleseed oil, Collza oil, Rape oil, Rubsen oil, Rubsen seed oil.

Latin: Oleum brassicae, Oleum napi, Oleum rapae, Oleum raparum.

French: Huile de colza, Huile de navette, Huile de navette cuite, Huile de rabette, Huile de rabette cuite.

German: Colzaöl, Geblasene rapssamenöl, Geblasene repsöl, Geblasene rubensamenöl, Kohloel, Kohlrapsoel, Rapsoel, Rappsamenöl, Repsoel, Rueboel, Ruebsenöl.

Spanish: Aceite de rabina.

Italian: Olio di colza, Olio di napi.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Behenolic acid, erucic acid.

**Rapeseed Oil (Continued)****Electrical**

Ingredient (Brit. 273290) of—  
Insulating enamels and compositions for wires and electrical machinery and devices.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—  
Compounded cylinder oils.  
Compounded compressor oils.  
Starting point in making—  
Boiled and blown rapeseed oils.  
Sulphonated oils of the turkey red oil type.

**Food**

As a cooking and dressing oil.  
Ingredient of—  
Oleomargarins, various food compositions.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 273290) of—  
Special cements and adhesive preparations for such use as cementing laminated mica.

**Mechanical**

Lubricant for—  
Cylinders, steam engines.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in—  
Hardening steel, quenching steel plates.

**Miscellaneous**

Binder in making various compositions of matter.  
Illuminant, especially in railway lamps and miners' safety lamps and in lamps used in churches.  
Ingredient of—  
Oil baths.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Artists' colors, lacquers, paints, varnishes.  
Starting point in making—  
Paint and varnish bases from tetramethylthiuram disulphide (Brit. 321689).  
Varnish bases (Brit. 273290).

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 273290) of—  
Moldable plastic compositions.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—  
Lubricating oils containing mineral oil and mineral distillates (added to increase the viscosity of the product).

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used as substitutes for rubber.

**Soap**

Starting point in making—  
Soft soaps.

**Sugar**

Ingredient of—  
Boiling mass in kettles (added to prevent foaming).

**Textile**

Oiling woolen yarns and fabrics.

**Red Bole**

Synonyms: Armenian bole, Red bolus.  
Latin: Bolus armeniac.  
French: Bol rouge.  
German: Roter bolus, Rotkreide, Striegaver armenische erde.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—  
Polishing compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—  
Polishing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in making—  
Enamels, paints, varnishes.

**Perfumery**

Coloring agent for—  
Cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Red crayons.

**Rubber**

Color for—  
Mixtures, used in place of antimony sulphide.

**Stone**

Ingredient of—  
Polishing compositions.

**Red Hematite**

Synonyms: Hematite rouge, Natural red oxide of iron, Red iron ore, Specular iron ore.  
French: Hématite rouge, Rouge d'hématite.  
German: Blutzer, Blutstein, Eisenglanz, Eisenglimmer, Haematit, Roteisenstein, Roter glaskopf.  
Spanish: Hematita.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—  
Fertilizer compositions (used along with calcium cyanamid).

**Gas**

Reagent for—  
Purifying coal gas, water gas, and coke-oven gas by the dry process.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—  
Batch in making green-colored glass.  
Compositions used for polishing glass.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—  
Polishing compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Raw material in making—  
Pig iron.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in—  
Freight-car and barn paints.  
Structural iron and steel paints.  
Starting point in making—  
English reds, ochers.

**Perfume**

As a rouge.  
Starting point in making—  
Rouges.

**Rubber**

Pigment in—  
Certain grades of rubber goods.

**Red Lead**

Synonyms: Lead oxide red, Plumbo-plumbix oxide.  
Latin: Plumbi oxidum rubrum.  
French: Deutoxide de plomb, Minium, Oxide rouge de plomb, Plomb rouge.  
German: Bleirot, Mennige, Rotes bleioxyd.  
Spanish: Minio.  
Italian: Minio.

Note:—A higher oxide of lead than litharge, corresponding to the formula  $Pb_2O_3$ ; its formula has also been written as  $Pb_3PbO_4$ . It is formed by the oxidation of litharge, and it is never a true red lead, but always contains some under-oxidized material—litharge.

**Ceramic**

Base material in making lead glazes for—  
Insides of saggars, insulating porcelain, ornamental tile, stoneware.  
Yellow ware, such as bowls, tubs, crocks, household utensils.

Substitute for litharge in making—  
Acid-resisting cements, stoneware cements.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Lead chemicals.

**Electrical**

Starting point in making—  
Pastes for storage battery plates.

**Glass**

Base material in making—  
Lead glass, flint glass.  
Refractive agent in—  
Automobile lamp lenses, camera lenses, cut glassware.  
Glass of brilliancy, clearness, and quality.  
Microscope lenses, optical lenses, searchlight lenses, tableware of good quality, telescope lenses.

**Mechanical**

Substitute for litharge in making—  
Pipe joint cements.

**Metal Fabricating**

Substitute for litharge in making—  
Enamel frits for enameled iron sanitary ware, stove parts, signs, and various other enamelled iron products (but not enamelled cooking utensils).

**Red Lead (Continued)***Miscellaneous*

Pigment in making—  
Red pencils.

*Paint and Varnish*

Base material in making—

Red lead paints for the protection of iron, steel, and other metals.

Pigment.

Starting point in making—

Driers.

**Red Oxide of Iron**

Synonyms: Colcothar, English red, Ferric oxide red, Ferric trioxide, Hematite, Indian red, Iron oxide, Iron peroxide, Iron trioxide, Iron sesquioxide, Iron oxide, Polishing crocus, Pompey red, Purple oxide, Red iron trioxide, Red oxide, Red stone, Red iron ore, Rouge, Venetian red.

Latin: Caput mortuum, Crocus martis, Crocus martis adstringens.

French: Oxyde de fer, Oxyde ferrique, Peroxyde de fer, Rouge, Rouge anglais, Rouge d'Angleterre, Rouge de Venise.

German: Eisenoxyd, Eisensesquioxyd, Eisenrot, Englischesrot, Ferrioxyd, Ferritrioxyd, Indianischesrot, Rotesstein, Venezianerrot.

Spanish: Oxido ferrico.

*Analysis*

Reagent in various operations.

*Cement*

Raw material in making—  
Iron cements.

*Ceramics*

Abrasive for—

Polishing porcelain.

Ingredient of—

Ceramics, potteries.

*Chemical*

Catalyst in making—

Hydrochloric acid from chlorine and steam (German 427539).

Nitric acid by the oxidation of ammonia with oxygen or air.

Sulphuric acid or sulphur trioxide by the oxidation of sulphur dioxide with oxygen or air.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making chemical ware.

Reagent in making—

Hydrogen (French 606421).

Prepared calamine.

Starting point in making—

Ferrite compounds, such as calcium and copper.

Iron salts, magnetic oxide of iron.

*Dye*

Ingredient of—

Color compositions fitted by heating (French 604759).

Leather yellow.

*Electrical*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making electrodes.

*Fertilizer*

Ingredient of—

Compositions containing calcium cyanamid.

*Food*

Reagent in making—

Mineral waters.

*Gas*

Reagent for—

Purifying coal gas, water gas, and coke-oven gas by the dry process.

*Glass*

Abrasive for—

Polishing glass.

Ingredient of—

Batch to make green-colored glass.

*Linoleum and Oilcloth*

Pigment in—

Coating compositions.

*Mechanical*

Ingredient of—

Abrasive compositions, used for polishing precious and other metals.

*Metallurgical*

For metallurgical purposes, including making metallic iron.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for polishing jewelry and precious stones.

Compositions used in making printers' rollers.

Liquid coating compositions (U. S. 1598688).

*Paint and Varnish*

As a dry color.

Pigment in—

Freight-car and barn paints.

Structural iron and steel paints.

Starting point in making—

English red, red ochre.

Various other red pigments.

*Paper*

Pigment in making—

Wallpaper.

*Perfume*

Ingredient of—

Grease paints, make-up preparation.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Plastics*

Ingredient of—

Plastic fibrous compositions (Brit. 252112).

*Refractory*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making refractory products.

*Rubber*

Pigment in—

Compounding rubber.

*Textile*

As a dye.

Mordant for—

Dyeing with anilin black.

**Resinate**

See: Metal resinate, e.g., Silver resinate.

**Resorcinol**

Synonyms: Dihydroxybenzene, Dihydroxybenzol, Metadihydroxybenzene, Metadihydroxybenzol, Metadihydroxybenzene, Metadihydroxybenzol, Resorcin.

French: Métadihydroxybenzène, Métadihydroxybenzène, Résorcine.

German: Resorcin, Doppeltehydroxybenzol.

Spanish: Dihidroxibenzol, Dihidroxibenzene, Metadihidroxibenzol, Metadihidroxibenzene, Resorcina.

Italian: Di-idrossibenzene, Di-idrossibenzol, Metadi-idrossibenzol, Metadi-idrossibenzene, Resorcina.

*Analysis*

Reagent for—

Aconitine, aldehydes, aldoses, allyl alcohol, artificial honey, asparagine, beet sugar, cane sugar, caramel, chloral hydrate, chloric acid, chloroform, cocaine, cottonseed oil, formaldehyde, hydrochloric acid in gastric juice, invert sugar, iodoform, levulose, lignified cell tissue, lignin, mineral acids, naphthalene, narcine, nitric acid, nitrous acid, organic acids, phenols, quinic acid, saccharin, salvarsan, sesame oil, tartaric acid, wool, zinc.

Reagent in—

Detecting albumen.

Detecting cotton in woolen goods.

Determining cineol in essential oils.

Testing edible oils and fats.

*Chemical*

Reagent in making—

Antipyrin (resopyrin).

Betaiodoresorcinsulphonic acid (anuso).

Ethylmeta-aminophenol.

Meta-aminophenol (German 44792).

Metaoxydiphenylamine.

Orthobenzoic acid ether ester.

Polyformin, resorcin diacetate.

Resorcinolhexamethylenetetramine (hetralin).

Tannins with acetaldehyde (German 282313).

Various intermediates, pharmaceuticals, aromatics, and other organic chemicals.

Starting point in making—

Benzotrithloride.

Betaresoreylic acid (2:4-dioxybenzoic acid).

Butyrylresorcinol (Brit. 250893), caprylresorcinol (Brit. 250893), caprylresorcinol (Brit. 250893), carbonyl compounds, compounds with iodoform.

Compounds with aldehydes, caffeine, acetylene.

Condensation products with isatin.

2:6-Dihydroxybenzoic acid.

**Resorcinol (Continued)**

Di-iodoresorcinolsulphonic acid potassium salt (picrol).  
 Dimethylaminophenol.  
 2:4-Dioxybenzaldehyde (resaldol), diphenic anhydride compounds, dodecylresorcinol (Brit. 250893), eucosol (resorcinol monoacetate), heptylresorcinol (Brit. 250893), hexamethylenetetramine compounds.  
 Intermediates, isobutylresorcinol (Brit. 250893), isocaproylresorcinol (Brit. 250893), isovalerylresorcinol (Brit. 250893), organic chemicals.  
 Phenoresorcinol (made with the addition of phenol).  
 Photographic developers, pharmaceuticals, potassium hydroxide compounds, primary alcohol compounds, propionyl resorcinol (Brit. 250893).  
 Symmetrical diphenylmetaphenylenediamine.  
 Synthetic aromatics.  
 Tanning materials for all sorts of leathers by condensation with various aromatic and aliphatic aldehydes.  
 Tannoxyphenol, thioresorcinol, valerylresorcinol (Brit. 250893), xylyldimeta-aminophenol.

**Dye****Reagent in—**

Preventing precipitation of solutions of coloring matters by tannins.

**Solvent for—**

Basic dyestuffs.

Starting point (Brit. 278789) in making dyestuffs with—  
 Alpha-amino-3-acetyl amino-4-phenol.

5-Chloro-1-amino-3-acetyl amino-4-phenol.

Starting point (Brit. 343014) in making dyestuffs for use in varnishes, lacquers, and the like, with the aid of—  
 4-Chloro-2-aminophenol, 4-nitro-2-aminophenol.

**Starting point in making—**

Acid alizarin brown B, acid alizarin garnet R, acid eosin, acid rosanin A, acme yellow, azo corinth, azo dyes, azo phosphin, azo phosphin G, azo phosphin GO, bengal pink, bengal rose B, benzoic C, benzoin G, carmine naphtha J, chloramine orange G, chlorin, chrysolin, chrysolin, coerulein B, congo brown R, congo 4R, congo red 4R, coomassie union blacks, cotton red R, cotton red 4R, cyanosin, spirit-soluble. Cyanosin B, dark green C, dinitrosoresorcin, diazo dyestuffs, diazogen black DE, eosin, eosin G, eosin S, eosin SP, eosin BN, eosin, spirit-soluble.

Erythrosin B, erythrosin G, fast acid violet B, fast acid violet A2R, fast blue R, fast brown, fast green, fluorescein dyestuffs, fluorescein phthalate A, Hessian brown BBN, indazin, iris blue, isodiphenyl black R, Janus brown B, R and J, Janus yellow G and R, lacmoid, methyl eosin, mikado orange.

Monoazo dyestuffs, new phosphin G, nitroso blue MR, nitroso dyestuffs, oxazin dyestuffs, phenocyanin R, phenocyanin TC, phenocyanin TV, phenocyanin VS, phloroglucin, phloxin P, phthaline dyestuffs, pyramidal brown BG, pyramidal brown T, pyramine brown T, pyronin colors, resazurin, resofurin.

Resorcin brown, resorcin blue, rhodamine B, rhodamine 12GF, rose bengal B, solid green O, succineins, sudan G, sulphur colors, stilbene dyestuffs, tetrakis-azo dyestuffs, trisazo dyestuffs, tropacolin, ultra-alizarin S, ultracyanin TV, B, and R.

**Explosives**

Reagent (German 282313) in making—

Detonating compounds by condensation with acetaldehyde in the presence of sulphuric acid.

Starting point (German 76511) in making—  
 Trinitoresorcinol.

**Fats and Oils**

Stabilizing agent in making—

Emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Tanning.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in making—

Unbreakable phonograph plates and other articles by admixture with paperboard and other chemicals (French 593897).

**Paint and Varnish**

Preservative in—

Tempera colors containing yellow of egg.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Antiseptic tooth powders, antiperspiration preparations, hair lotions, skin creams.

**Petroleum**

Reagent for—

Preventing discoloration of petroleum distillates, such as kerosene and gasoline (Brit. 312774).

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as antiseptic, antispasmodic, antipyretic, antiemetic, antizymotic; in treating insufflation in rhinology, vomiting, seasickness, asthma, dyspepsia, emphysema, frostbite, gastric ulcer, cholera, hay fever, diarrhoea, whooping cough, intestinal cystitis, diphtheria; as antiferment and bactericide.

**Photographic**

Sensitizer for—

Silver bromide-gelatin paper.

**Plastics**

Substitute for camphor in making celluloid.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Medicinal soaps.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

As a developing agent.

Ingredient of—

Baths for dyeing browns with the aid of azidin orange D2R.

Baths for dyeing blacks with the aid of azidin black.

Baths for producing polychromin orange shades.

Baths containing basic colors.

Reagent in—

Preventing precipitation of dyes by tannins.

Producing nitroso solvent for basic colors.

Blue on fibers from mixtures which contain tannins.

Solvent for basic colors.

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 276100) in making dye liquors and printing pastes which contain the following dyestuffs—

Acridin dyestuffs.

Aminoanthraquinones, reduced and unreduced.

Anthraquinone dyestuffs, azins, azo dyestuffs, basic diarylmethane dyestuffs, basic triarylmethane dyestuffs, benzoquinoneanilides, chrome mordant dyestuffs, indigoids, naphthaquinoneanilides.

Naphthaquinones, reduced and unreduced.

Nitroarylamines, nitrodiarylamines, nitroarylphenols, nitrodiarylphenols, oxazines, pyridin dyestuffs, quinolin dyestuffs.

Quinoneimides, reduced and unreduced.

Sulphur dyestuffs, xanthene dyestuffs.

—, *Printing*

As a developer in printing pastes.

Ingredient of—

Nitroso blue printing pastes.

Nitroso blue slop-padding bath.

Pastes used in color discharge printing.

Printing pastes containing basic colors.

Printing paste used for discharge printing, containing rongalite and used in producing white discharges of basic colors in printing on cellulose acetate rayon.

Solvent in making—

Printing pastes (added for the purpose of avoiding precipitation of the color, particularly basic dyestuffs, by the tannin).

Printing pastes containing basic colors.

**Resorcinol Diacetate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Resorcinol Monoacetate**

Synonyms: Eurosol, Resorcin acetate.

French: Acétate de résorcine, Acétate résorcinique.

Monoacétate de résorcine, Monoacétate résorcinique.

German: Essigsäuresorcinester, Essigsäuresorcin.

Monoessigsäuresorcinester, Monoessigsäuresorcin.

Resorcinmonoacetat, Resorcinmonoacetat.

Spanish: Acetato de resorcina, Monoacetato de resorcina.

Resorcina monoacetilata.

Italian: Acetato di resorcina, Monoacetato di resorcina.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use in the treatment of acne and other dermatological afflictions.

**Resorcinol Monoacetate (Continued)****Plastics**

Reagent (German 298806) in treating—

Cellulose acetate plastic compositions for the purpose of making them more pliable and resistant to the action of low temperatures.

**Retene****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (U. S. 1375238) in making—

Azo dyestuffs.

**Rhizophora Bark Extract**

Synonyms: Extract of Italian Somaliland mangrove bark.

**Leather**

New tanning agent.

**Rhodinyl Acetate**

Synonyms: Rhodinol acetate.

French: Acétate de rhodinol, Acétate de rhodinyne, Acétate rhodinylique.

German: Aethansäurerhodinyester, Aethansäuresrhodiny, Methancarbonäurerhodinyester, Methancarbonäuresrhodiny, Rhodinyacetat, Rhodinyazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de rodinil.

Italian: Acetato di rodinilo.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Geranium perfumes, rose perfumes.

Various perfume compositions (added to freshen the composition and impart a fruity odor).

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Rice Starch**

French: Amidon de riz, Fécule de riz.

German: Keisstaerke.

**Agriculture**

Ingredient of—

Cattle foods.

**Analysis**

Reagent in testing for—

Chlorine, copper, iodine, nitrous acid.

**Brewing**

Starting point in making—

Beer, fermented liquors.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Colloidal preparations (added for the purpose of preventing precipitation).

Starting point in making—

Acetone by bacterial fermentation, alcoylated products (French 640174), dextrin and dextrin products, fusel oil by fermentation, lactic acid, levulinic acid, starch glycolate, starch iodide, solubilized starch.

Tanning agents by sulphonation with sulphuric acid (French 544253).

**Distilling**

Starting point in making various types of distilled liquors.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Gelatin dynamites, permissible for coal mining, regular nitroglycerin dynamites.

Starting point in making—

Nitro-starch explosives, nitro-starch dynamites.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Baking powders, candies, cocoa powders, cake powders, custard preparations, chocolate preparations, ice cream preparations and powders.

Sauces of various sorts (to make them thick).

Various culinary and food preparations.

Vegetarian foods.

Raw material in—

Biscuit, pastry, baking, and confectionery industries.

**Fuel**

Binder in making—

Fuel briquettes.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Cold-water glues.

Various adhesive paste preparations.

Xanthate adhesive preparations.

Starting point (French 648019) in making—

Glues in bead form.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions.

Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leather (French 558630).

Compositions, containing lime, calcium phenolate, and sodium hydroxide, used for softening and dehairing hides and skins (French 612409).

Vehicle for—

Holding tanning extract in the drum tanning process.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the purpose of preventing incrustation of scale in boilers (U. S. 1720565).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in laundries for the dressing and sizing of fabrics after washing.

Compositions used for coating purposes, prepared by the action of calcium chloride, calcium nitrate, zinc chloride, and magnesium chloride on the starch (French 557085).

Compositions in emulsified form (French 599908).

Compositions used for stiffening fabrics.

Compositions containing coloring matter, such as for example azo dyestuffs.

Compositions, colored black and containing naphthalene and its derivatives (French 641442).

Compositions containing pitch, rosin soap (such as potassium resinate), oil, flour, (used for road surfacing purposes).

Pastes for hanging wallpaper.

Starch glazes.

Starting point in making—

Starch tablets.

**Paint and Varnish**

Fixative in making—

Whitewashes and starch coating compositions with the addition of sodium carbonate and nitrobenzene (French 616204).

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for sizing different qualities of paper, particularly writing paper.

Compositions used in the manufacture of surface-coated paper.

Compositions used in the manufacture of pasteboard.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Massaging compositions (French 616204).

Perfumes, pomades, sachets, toilet powders.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing**

In bookbinding practice.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Compositions, containing carbon tetrachloride, glycerin, and the like, used for the dry cleaning of hands which have become stained with crankcase oil, tar, grease, paint (French 611895).

Detergent preparations containing potassium silicate.

Soapstock in making special grades of soap.

Soft soaps (used as a filler).

**Sugar**

Starting point in making—

Burnt sugar or caramel, malt sugar, various syrups and mixtures, white glucose.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Ingredient of—

Dye bath for various yarns and fabrics.

—, **Finishing**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for sizing cotton fabrics.

Compositions used for starching knitted merchandise, such compositions also containing glucose, sodium



**Rice Starch (Continued)**

silicate, glycerin, olive oil, and borax (French 649899).

Fireproofing compositions, containing ammonium sulphate, sodium carbonate, boric acid, sodium biborate, used for treating rayons (French 595286).

Sizing compositions containing sodium resinate (French 523282).

Weighting compositions for treating calicoes, lace curtains, and other textiles.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient of—

Spinning bath in making viscose rayon.

Size for—

Cotton yarns before weaving.

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of—

Printing pastes (added to thicken them).

**Ricinoleic Acid**

French: Acide ricinolétique.

German: Ricinolsäure, Ricinussäure, Rizinoelsäure, Rizinussäure.

*Chemical*

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Emulsified preparations.

Starting point in making—

Salts, esters and other derivatives.

*Fats and Oils*

Ingredient of—

Turkey red oil.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Cleansing compositions.

*Soap*

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Saponaceous cleansing and washing compositions.

*Textile*

—, *Bleaching*

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Bleaching compositions.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Sizing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Bowking, softening, and oiling compositions.

**Ricinoleic Alcohol Succinic Acid Ester**

*Bituminous*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

*Dye*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal tar dyes.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

*Resins*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

*Rubber*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Ricinoleic Alcohol Tartaric Acid Ester**

*Bituminous*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

*Dye*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal tar dyes.

*Fats, Oils, and Waxes*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

*Resins*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

*Rubber*

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Ricinoleyl-1-sulphuric Acid (Normal) Ester**

*Chemical*

As an emulsifying agent.

Reagent in—

Organic syntheses.

Starting point (Brit. 440575) in making—

Emulsifying agents with salts of lead, aluminum, iron, tin, or barium (such emulsifying agents are said to form water-in-oil emulsions and are, preferably, produced in situ by (1) dissolving the sulphuric acid ester in the oil and (2) agitating with an aqueous solution of the metal salt, for example, lead acetate; they are said to be useful for treating medicinal paraffin oil, neatsfoot oil, olive oil, castor oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil and petroleum lubricating oils; a heavy paraffin oil, so treated on the basis of 50 parts by weight of oil to 48.75 parts of water, is said to yield a heavy grease that has good lubricating properties and may readily be extended with oil; a water-linseed oil type emulsion is offered as suitable for use as a paint base).

**Rock Wool**

(Fibrous, wool-like material composed of fine silicate filaments made by processing an argillaceous limestone.)

*Construction*

Acoustical improver in—

Public buildings, talking picture studios, theaters.

Anticracking ingredient in—

Wall plasters.

Antishrinkage ingredient in—

Wall plasters.

Binder in—

Wall plasters.

Fireproofing medium in buildings.

Heat-insulating medium in buildings.

Sound-insulator in buildings.

*Glass*

Heat-insulating medium for lehrs.

*Metallurgical*

Heat-insulating medium.

*Miscellaneous*

Heat-insulating medium for—

Air ducts, boilers, furnaces, ovens, piping installations.

Water-heater shells, either gas or electric.

*Refrigeration*

Heat-insulating medium in—

Electric refrigerators.

Ice and cold-storage installations of all kinds.

**Rosanilin**

*Chemical*

Ingredient (Brit. 295605) of bacteriological preparations, therapeutic compositions, and biological stains containing—

Cresol, guaiacol, hydroquinone, phenol, phloroglucinol, pyrocatechol, pyrogallol.

*Textile*

Dyestuff for—

Fabrics, yarns.

**Rosin**

Synonyms: Colophony, Resin colophony.

Latin: Resina, Colophonum.

French: Arcanson, Colophone, Résine blanche, Résine jaune.

German: Fichtenharz, Geigenharz, Kolophonium.

Spanish: Colonia ez griga.

Italian: Colofonia, Pece greca.

*Agriculture*

Protective agent in—

Pruning and grafting.

*Adhesives*

As a cement.

Ingredient of—

Casein glues, cements for laminated mica (Brit. 273290).

*Brewing*

Ingredient of—

Brewers' pitches.

*Chemical*

Reagent in making—

Aluminum resinate, bismuth resinate, benzene derivatives, calcium resinate, cobalt resinate, copper resinate, lead resinate, manganese resinate, zinc resinate.

Starting point in making—

Abietic acid.

**Rosin (Continued)****Construction****Ingredient of—**

Concrete waterproofing compositions, roofing cements, roofing materials, sizing for caulking oakum.

**Electrical**

Binder, cementing and insulating material in dry batteries.

**Ingredient of—**

Insulating compositions, soldering pastes.

**Soldering flux.****Explosives****Ingredient of—**

Fireworks, match compositions, shrapnel shell explosives.

**Fats and Oils****Ingredient of—**

Axle greases.

Compositions of emulsifiable cutting oils used on high-speed tools.

Lubricating compositions of various kinds.

**Starting point in making—**

Rosin oil by distillation.

**Fuel****Binder in—**

Briquettes.

**Ingredient of—**

Fire kindlers.

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Glass cements.

**Gas****Processing material in—**

Direct manufacture of illuminating gas.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Plateless engraving inks, printing inks.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Coating for sticky fly-paper, insect powders, protective bandings for trees.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Dressings of various kinds, fillings for shoe soles, leather cements, lubricating compounds, stiffening compounds.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Ingredient of—**

Coating batch, linoleum cements.

**Mechanical**

Applied to belting to reduce slipping.

**Ingredient of—**

Belt greases.

**Dusting agent for—**

Foundry molds.

**Metallurgical****Flux for—**

General soldering and tin plating.

**Ingredient of—**

Core oils.

Soldering compositions (admixed with lard, suet, grease, waxes, oils).

**Reagent in—**

Pattern making, steel hardening.

**Miscellaneous****Binder in—**

Asphalt compositions.

**Cement for—**

Setting bristles in brushes.

**Hardening agent for—**

Tallow candles, wax tapers.

**Ingredient of—**

Alum-oil cements.

Cements for setting knife blades in handles.

Sizings, stamping powders, sweeping powders, weatherproofing compounds.

**Protective coating for—**

Mounted fish and other products of taxidermy.

**Reagent for—**

Maintaining proper contact of bow and strings in the playing of violins and similar musical instruments.

Making stencils.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Alcohol varnishes, bases for varnishes (Brit. 273290), benzoin lacquers, dark varnishes, driers, enamels for

brick walls, transparent oil varnishes, tung oil varnishes, weatherproofing and waterproofing compositions, wood stains.

**Paper****Component of—**

Dressings for boxboard, papier mache.

Sizes for paper, paperboard, pulp compositions, and products made from them.

Waterproofing compositions.

**Reagent in—**

Utilization of sulphite cellulose waste liquors by the Tripp process.

**Petroleum****Contact agent (U. S. 1904173) in—**

Removing corrosive sulphur from hydrocarbon oils.

**Pharmaceutical****Ingredient of—**

Cerates, plasters, salves.

**Plastics****Component of—**

Plastic wood.

**Reagent in making—**

Artificial amber, moldable compositions (Brit. 273290), phonograph records, synthetic resins.

**Resins and Waxes****Ingredient of—**

Compound waxes, grafting wax, imitation burgundy pitch, sealing wax, sealing wax compositions (Brit. 252186), shellac substitutes.

**Reagent (U. S. 1894580) in making—**

Resinous products, in combination with phenylamine and furfuraldehyde.

**Starting point in making—**

Ester gums, neutral rosin, soluble resins.

**Rubber****Ingredient of—**

Rubber batches, rubber substitutes.

**Shipbuilding****Reagent for—**

Impregnating or sizing oakum in caulking.

**Soap****General soapstock.****Ingredient of—**

Bituminous waterproofing soaps, soap powders.

**Textile****Ingredient of—**

Powders for transferring designs, special sizes, waterproofing compositions.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Impregnating compositions.

**Weatherproofing hot dip.****Rosin Oil**

Synonyms: Resin oil, Rosin oil.

French: Huile de colophone, Huile de résine.

German: Harzöl, Kolophonöl.

**Brewing****Reagent in brewing practice.****Electrical****Ingredient of—**

Transformer oils (acting as insulating oil).

**Fats and Oils****Ingredient of—**

Axle greases, castor oil compositions, lubricating greases, olive oil compositions.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Lithographic inks, printing inks.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Mixtures for coating tree trunks to prevent depredations of caterpillars.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Dressing compositions, shoe polishes.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Reagent in manufacturing processes.****Mechanical****Lubricant for—**

Canvas belting.

**Metallurgical****Flotation oil for—**

Concentrating minerals and ores.

**Rosin Oil (Continued)****Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Brewers' pitch, cements, sweeping compounds.  
Waterproofing agent for—  
Cordage.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Funnel paints for ships, shingle stains, varnishes.  
Starting point in making—  
Lampblack.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—  
Cements and compositions.  
Reagent in—  
Reclaiming rubber.

**Soap**

Ingredient of various sorts of soap.

**Textile**

—, *Finishing*  
Ingredient of—  
Waterproofing compositions.

**Rosin Pitch**

French: Brai de colophone, Brai de résine, Poix de colophone, Poix de résine.  
German: Harspech, Kolophoniumpech.

**Agricultural**

Ingredient of—  
Grafting waxes.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—  
Waterproof compositions for treating masonry, concrete work, brickwork, and the like.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—  
Insulating compositions used in dry batteries.  
Wire-insulating preparations.

**Fuel**

Binder in making—  
Briquets from coal dust.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—  
Plastic compositions used in making molds for castings.  
Steel-hardening compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Caulking agent in building ships and boats.  
Cement for fixing brush bristles in the handle.

**Ingredient of—**

Shoemakers' wax, street-paving compositions.  
Preservative for—  
Nets, lines, and cordage.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Bituminous paints, bituminous varnishes, roofing cements, roofing felts, roofing lutes.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—  
Waterproofing compositions for paper and cardboard.

**Rosolic Acid**

Synonyms: Diphenoleresolcarbinol anhydride.  
French: Acide rosolique, Anhydride de diphenole-crésolcarbinole.  
German: Diphenoleresolanhydrid, Rosolsäure.

**Analysis**

General indicator in titrimetric analysis.  
Indicator in—  
Carbon dioxide detection in potable waters.  
Caustic alkalis, gastric analysis.  
Mineral acids, including sulphur dioxide but not including phosphoric acid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Esters, salts and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Anilin dyestuffs.

**Food**

Coloring for—  
Candies, food preparations.

**Ink**

Coloring matter in—  
Printing inks.

**Paper**

Coloring matter, in lake form, in—  
Wallpaper.

**Paint and Varnish**

Coloring matter in—  
Alcoholic varnishes, lacquers, oil varnishes.

**Textile**

Coloring matter in—  
Dyeing orange shades on wool and silk.

**Rubidium**

French: Rubidium.  
German: Rubidium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Rubidium salts of acids and halogens.  
Reagent (Brit. 281307) in making zeolite catalysts used in making—

Acenaphthylene from acenaphthene.  
Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol.  
Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol.  
Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons.  
Aldehydes from toluene, xylene, mesitylene, pseudocumene, and cymene.

Aldehydes and acids by the oxidation of orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parabromotoluene, dichlorotoluene, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes.

Alpha-anthraquinone from naphthalene.

Anthraquinone from anthracene.

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene.

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone.

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin.

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Fluorenone from fluorene.

Formaldehyde from methyl alcohol or methane.

Hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene.

Maleic and fumaric acids from benzene, toluene, phenol, or tar acids, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride.

Naphthalic anhydride.

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthene or acenaphthylene.

Naphthalic anhydride.

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene.

Phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

Salicyl aldehyde or salicylic acid from cresol.

Vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol.

**Rubidium Chromate**

French: Chromate de rubidium.  
German: Chromsauresrubidium.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (French 598447) in making the following alcohols—  
Amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, propyl.

**Rubidium Manganate**

French: Manganate de rubidium.  
German: Mangansauresrubidium.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (French 598447) in making the following alcohols—  
Amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, propyl.

**Rubidium Molybdate**

French: Molybdate de rubidium.  
German: Molybdansauresrubidium, Rubidiummolybdat.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (French 598447) in making the following alcohols—  
Amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, higher (aliphatic), propyl.

**Rubidium Oxide**

French: Oxyde de rubidium.  
German: Rubidiumoxyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Rubidium salts.  
Reagent (Brit. 281307) in making zeolite catalysts used in making—

Acenaphthylene from acenaphthene.  
Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol.  
Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol.  
Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons.  
Aldehydes from toluene, xylene, mesitylene, pseudocumene, and cymene.

**Rubidium Oxide (Continued)**

Aldehydes and acids by the oxidation of orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes.

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene.

Anthraquinone from anthracene.

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene.

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone.

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin.

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Fluorenone from fluorene.

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane.

Hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene.

Maleic and fumaric acids from benzene, toluene, phenol, or tar acids, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride.

Naphthalic anhydride.

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthene or acenaphthylene.

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene.

Phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

Salicyl aldehyde or salicylic acid from cresol.

Vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol.

**Rubidium Tungstate**

French: Tungstate de rubidium.

German: Rubidiumwolframat, Wolframsäuresrubidium.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (French 598447) in making the following alcohols—

Amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, higher (aliphatic), propyl.

**Rubidium Uranate**

French: Uranate de rubidium.

German: Uransäuresrubidium.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (French 598447) in making the following alcohols—

Amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl.

**Rubidium Vanadate**

French: Vanadate de rubidium.

German: Vanadinsäuresrubidium.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (French 598447) in making the following alcohols—

Amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, propyl.

**Saffron**

Synonyms: Crocus, French saffron, Saffran, Safran, Spanish saffron, Valencia saffron.

**Food**

Coloring agent in making special food compositions.

Flavoring agent in making special food compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Pigment in coloring—

Artificial flowers.

In greenish-yellow shades.

Marble.

**Oils and Fats**

Color for special oils, particularly for cosmetic use.

Starting point in making an essential oil.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Dyestuff for—

Textiles mordanted with alumina in yellow shades.

Textiles mordanted with tin salts in orange shades.

**Safranin****Dye**

Starting point in making—

Diazin green, methyl indone B.

**Ink**

Pigment in making—

Typewriter inks, writing inks.

**Photographic**

Reagent in—

Color photography.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Dyestuff for yarns and fabrics.

**Safranin T**

French: Safranine T.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 295605) of bactericidal, therapeutic preparations and biological stains, containing—

Cresol, guaiacol, hydroquinone, phenol, phloroglucinol, pyrocatechol, pyrogallol, resorcinol.

**Miscellaneous**

Dyestuffs for coloring various articles.

**Textile**

Color in dyeing and printing.

**Safrol**

Synonyms: Propyldioxybenzene methyleneester, Shikimol, Synthetic oil of sassafras.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Heliotropin (piperonal), protocathechuic aldehyde.

**Miscellaneous**

Odor or disguise in metal polishes and the like.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Creams, hair oils, perfumes, pomades.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Odor and disguise in hard, soft and liquid soaps.

**Salep**

Synonyms: Satyrion.

French: Pâte de loup, Scrotum de chien.

German: Salepknollen.

**Food**

As a foodstuff in the Orient.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, Finishing

Ingredient of sizing compositions for the treatment of silks.

—, Printing

Thickener for printing paste.

**Salicin****Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

Preservative (U. S. 1823119) in treating—

Rubber latex.

**Salicylaldehyde**

Synonyms: Ortho-oxybenzaldehyde, Salicylic aldehyde, Salicylous acid.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical work.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

Starting point in making—

Coumarin by reaction with sodium acetate and acetic anhydride.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, pomades.

**Dye**

Intermediate in—

Dye manufacture.

**Salicylamide**

French: Amide de salicyle, Amide salicylique.

German: Salicylamid.

**Agricultural**

Reagent in treating—

Seeds and grain to protect them against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Salicylamide (Continued)****Fats and Oils**

Deterioration retardant (Brit. 423938) for—  
Vegetable oils.

**Fungicide**

Starting point (Brit. 408258) in making—  
Seed disinfectants by (1) mercuration and (2) dilution with talc and glycerin.

**Fuel**

Deterioration retardant (Brit. 423939) for—  
Coal-carbonization spirits.

**Leather**

Reagent in treating—  
Leather to protect it against the action of fungi and mildew.

**Paper**

Reagent in treating—  
Paper, pulp and products made therefrom, to prevent the action of fungi and mildew.

**Petroleum**

Deterioration retardant (Brit. 423938) for—  
Cracked petroleum oils, lubricating oils, shale oils, transformer oils.

**Rubber**

Reagent in treating—  
Rubber and rubber products against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Textile**

Reagent in treating—  
Cotton yarns and fabrics against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Salicylhydroquinone****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—  
Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Salicylic Acid**

Synonyms: Orthohydroxybenzoic acid, Ortho-oxybenzoic acid.

Latin: Acidum salicylum, Acidum spiricum.

French: Acide orthohydroxybenzoïque, Acide salicylique.

German: Orthohydroxybenzoesäure, Salicylsäure, Salicylsäure, Spirolysäure, Spirsäure.

Spanish: Acido salicilico.

Italian: Acido salicilico.

**Analysis**

Reagent for—  
Nitrogen determination by the Kjeldahl or Gunning method, to include nitrate nitrogen.

Reagent in detecting and analyzing—  
Acetone, citric acid, formaldehyde, fusel oil, lactic acid, methanol, nitrates, nitrous acid, titanium.

**Brewing**

Reagent in making—  
Ales, beers.

**Chemical**

Activating agent (Brit. 291725) in making—

Activated charcoal.

Catalyst in making—

Accelerators of rubber vulcanization by reaction between amines and aldehydes.

Starting point or reagent in making—

Acetylpara-aminophenyl salicylate (salophen), acetyl-salicylic acid, alkaloidal salicylates, allyl salicylate, aminosalicylic acid, amyl salicylate, ammonium salicylate, apyrone, aromatics, aspirin, barium salicylate, betanaphthyl salicylate, bismuth subsalicylate, butyl salicylate, cadmium salicylate, calcium salicylate, derivatives of phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolonylimpyrrol, diplosal, ethyl borosalicylate, glycol salicylate (spirosal), guaiacol salicylate (guaiacol salol), hexamethylenetetramine salicylate (saliformin), isopropylsuccinic acid (pimelic acid), lithium salicylate, magnesium salicylate, menthyl salicylate (samol), menthyl salicylic-methyl ester, mercuric salicylate, metallic salicylates, methyl salicylate (artificial oil of wintergreen), organic salicylates, pharmaceuticals, phenyl salicylate (salol), potassium salicylate, propyl salicylate, sodium pyrophosphate-salicylate, sodium salicylate, sodium-theobromine salicylate (diuretin), strontium salicylate.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Acidol chrome yellow R, alizarin yellow FS, alizarin yellow GG, alizarin yellow R, alkali yellow R, anthracene acid brown G, anthracene brown G, anthracene red, anthracene yellow C, anthracene yellow BN, aurichrome phosphin R, azidin brown M, azidin fast red F, azidin yellow G, azo alizarin black I, azo alizarin bordeaux W, azo alizarin yellow 5G, azo alizarin yellow 6G, azo green, benzamine brown 3GO, benzidin fast red F, benzo fast yellow 5G, benzo gray S extra, benzo olive, benzo orange, benzo brown G, brilliant orange G, chlorazol deep brown G, chlorazol orange 2R, chrysamine, chrysamine G, chrysamine R, chrome fast yellow GG, chrome violet, chrome yellow D, columbia black green D, columbia green, congo brown G, congo brown R, cotton yellow G, cotton yellow R, crumpsall direct fast brown B, crumpsall direct fast brown O, crumpsall direct fast red R, crumpsall yellow, diamine bronze G, diamine brown B, diamine brown M, diamine fast red, diamond green, diamond yellow, diamond yellow N, diamond black, diamond flavin G, diamond yellow G, diazo colors from 3-amino-5-sulpho-2-oxybenzoic acid (Brit. 251637), diphenyl brown BN, diphenyl brown 3GN, diphenyl brown RN, diphenyl green 3G, dutch yellow, eboli green (eriochrome phosphin R, fast mordant yellow, flazol, Hessian yellow, milling orange mordant yellow O, naphthamine brown 4G, oriol yellow, oxamine green G, oxamine maroon, oxamine red, salicin red G, trisulphon brown B, trisulphon brown G, trisulphon brown 3G, xylene yellow 3G.

Starting point (Brit. 298518) in making azo colors with the aid of—

Alpha-amino-2:7-dimethoxynaphthalene.  
Alpha-amino-2:7-dioxynaphthalene glycolate.  
Alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.  
Alpha-amino-2-methoxynaphthalene.  
Alpha-aminonaphthalene.  
Alpha-aminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.  
Alpha-aminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.  
Alpha-amino-2-naphthoxybetapropionic acid.  
Alpha-amino-2-oxyethoxynaphthalene sulphionate.  
Anilin, anilin-3-chloro-6-sulphonic acid, anilin-2:4-disulphonic acid, anilin-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-4-nitro-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-3-sulphonic acid.  
Beta-amino-1-methoxybenzene-4-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-5-sulphobenzoic acid.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—  
Storage battery electrolytes.

**Food**

Preservative in—  
Cider, food preparations of various sorts, sausages, vinegar.

**Gas**

Ingredient of—  
Oxide of iron purifier mass in the purification of coal gas and coke-oven gas (added for the purpose of preventing the precipitation of iron hydroxide).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
Glue preparations (used to make them more adhesive).  
Mucilage preparations.  
Preservative in making—  
Gelatin preparations, glue preparations.  
Various adhesive preparations containing such substances as degraded starches, dextrins, and casein.

**Leather**

Preservative in the treatment of—  
Hides to prevent their decomposition during the process of converting them into leather.

**Miscellaneous**

General preservative.  
Preservative in treating—  
Fur skins, various albuminous materials.  
Preservative, in admixture with sodium thiosulphate, in treating—  
Animal products of various sorts.  
Reagent in making—  
Catgut.

**Paper**

Reagent in making—  
Parchmentized paper.

**Salicylic Acid (Continued)****Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Dentifrices, mouth washes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Special medicated soaps.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 292912) in making synthetic resins and waxes with the aid of—

Acetylcarbamide, allylcarbamide, amylcarbamide, benzoylcarbamide, butylcarbamide, cinnamylcarbamide, citritylcarbamide, cyanamide, ethylcarbamide, formylcarbamide, gallylcarbamide, heptylcarbamide, hexylcarbamide, isoallylcarbamide, isoamylcarbamide, isobutylcarbamide, isopropylcarbamide, lactylcarbamide, methylcarbamide, pentylcarbamide, phenylcarbamide, propionylcarbamide, propylcarbamide, resorcinoylcarbamide, toluoylcarbamide.

**Textile**

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 276100) in making dye liquors and printing pastes, containing the following classes of dyestuffs—

Acridins, aminoanthraquinones, reduced or unreduced. Anthraquinones, azins, azo, basic diarylmethanes, basic triarylmethanes, benzoquinoneanilides, chrome mordant, indigoid, naphthaquinoneanilides, naphthoquinones, reduced or unreduced.

Nitroarylamines, nitrodiarylamines, nitrodiarylphenols, oxazines, pyridins, quinolins, quinonimides, reduced and unreduced.

Sulphur, thiazins, xanthenes.

**Salicylic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol**

(Uses same as those given for the item immediately following.)

**Salicylic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins. Polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Salicyl Orthoanisidide**

French: Orthoanisidide de salicyle, Orthoanisidide salicylique.

German: Salicylorthoanisidid.

**Agricultural****Reagent in treating—**

Seeds and grains to protect them against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Leather****Reagent in treating—**

Leather and leather goods to protect them against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Paper****Reagent in treating—**

Paper, pulp, and products made therefrom against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Rubber****Reagent in treating—**

Rubber and rubber products against the action of mildew.

**Textile****Reagent in treating—**

Cotton yarns and fabrics against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Woodworking****Reagent in treating—**

Wood and wood products against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Salicyl Orthotoluide****Agriculture**

For protecting seeds and grains against decomposition and spoiling.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives, pharmaceutical chemicals, sodium salicylorthotoluide.

**Fungicide**

Starting point (Brit. 408258) in making—

Seed disinfectants by (1) mercuration and (2) dilution with talc and glycerin.

**Leather**

For protecting leather against the formation of mildew.

**Paper**

For protecting paper against the formation of mildew and fungi.

**Rubber**

For protecting rubber against the formation of mildew and fungi.

**Textile**

For protecting cotton yarns and fabrics against the formation of fungi and mildew.

**Woodworking**

For protecting wood against the formation of mildew and fungi.

**Salicyl Paratoluide****Fungicide**

Starting point (Brit. 408258) in making—

Seed disinfectants by (1) mercuration and (2) dilution with talc and glycerin.

**Salicylphloroglucinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Salicylpyrocatechol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Salicylpyrogallol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Salicylresorcinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Salt Cake**

Synonyms: Crude sodium sulphate.

French: Gateaux de sel, Sulfate sodique brut, Sulfate de sodium brut, Sulfate de soude brut.

German: Rohes natriumsulfat, Rohes schwefelsauresnatrium, Salzkuchen.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Glazes.

**Chemical****Reagent in making—**

Ammonium-magnesium sulphate, barium sulphate, barium-sodium sulphate, aluminum hydroxide, oxalic acid.

**Starting point in making—**

Glauber's salt, or pure sodium sulphate, anhydrous and hydrous.

Sodium acetate, sodium carbonate, sodium hypochlorite, sodium silicate, or waterglass, sodium thiosulphate, washing sodas.

**Dye****Diluting agent in making—**

Commercial dyestuff preparations.

**Salt Cake (Continued)**

Reagent in making—  
Ultramarine blue.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in making—  
Turkey red oil.

**Fuel**

Ingredient (U. S. 1618465) of—  
Fuel preparations (acting as a fuel economizer).

**Glass**

Ingredient of batch in making—  
Bottle glass, window glass, plate glass.

**Glue**

Reagent in making various glues and gelatines.

**Ink**

Reagent in making—  
Printers' ink.

**Insecticides**

Ingredient of various compositions.

**Leather**

Reagent in—  
Tanning.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Paint and varnish removers.

Reagent in making—  
Dry colors, lake pigments, mineral pigments.

**Paper**

Reagent in making—  
Soda pulp (used in place of sodium carbonate).  
Sulphate pulp.

**Refrigeration**

Ingredient of—  
Freezing mixtures.

**Sanitation**

Reagent in precipitating—  
Barium from salt brines in the Mills process for sewage treatment.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Detergent preparations.

**Textile**

—, *Bleaching*  
Reagent in bleaching processes.

—, *Dyeing*

Ingredient of—  
Dye liquors.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of various finishing preparations.

**Sand**

(Sea sand and other sands, but not including monazite sand).

**Abrasives**

Ingredient of—  
Abrasives.  
Starting point in making—  
Silicon carbide with coke, salt, and sawdust.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
Aquarium cements, containing also (1) plaster of paris, litharge, resin, boiled linseed oil; (2) red lead, litharge, rosin, spar varnish.

**Analysis**

Heat transfer medium in—  
Sand-baths.

**Animal Remedies**

Ingredient of—  
Lice and mite tablets for poultry, containing also calcium sulphide, gypsum, sugar, and starch.  
Worm-expeller, containing also epsom salt, gypsum, calcium silicate, venetian red, and nicotine.

**Automotive**

Abrasive in—  
Blast-removing old paint from automobile bodies.  
Blast-leveling surfaces between paint coats.

**Ceramics**

As placing for—  
Bisque ware.

**Chemical**

As a heat-transfer medium.  
Starting point in making—  
Sodium silicate, with calcined soda and powdered coal.

**Construction**

Blasting medium in—  
Cleaning stone, brick, or concrete buildings and monuments.  
Filler in—  
Sanitary resilient stone floorings.  
Ingredient of—  
Bituminous cements for sealing pipes and conduits.  
Bituminous mixes for roads, floors, tennis courts.  
Building blocks, concretes, mortars.  
Pipe joint compounds, containing also flour, portland cement, talc, and lampblack.  
Sand cement (equal mix with portland cement).

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient (Brit. 404298) of—  
Central core of repeatedly ignitable matches.

**Fertilizer**

Filler in—  
Fertilizer mixtures.

**Glass**

Source of silica.

**Metallurgical**

As a moulding material.  
Starting point in making—  
Silicon—(a) with coke, (b) with powdered magnesium.

**Miscellaneous**

Blasting agent in—  
Smoothing and leveling surfaces in various industrial processes.  
Filler in many commercial products.  
Filler and absorbent in—  
Sweeping compounds (mostly admixtures with sawdust, salt, mineral oil, and coloring matter).  
Ingredient of—  
Vitrified stove wick, containing also pumice, charcoal, coke, grit, rosin, and sodium silicate.

**Plastics**

As a filler.

**Sanitation**

Filtering medium in—  
Water purification (filter beds).

**Soap**

Filler and abrasive in—  
Sand soaps, scouring powders, soap powders.

**Stone**

Abrasive in—  
Finishing operations.  
Filler in—  
Artificial stone.

**Santalol****Chemical**

Starting point in making the following derivatives—  
Acetate, allophanate, arsenate, arsenite, benzoate, bisulphate, bitartrate, borate, carbonate, camphorate, citrate, dihydrobromide, dihydrochloride, ferrocyanide, formaldehydesantalol, formate, glycerophosphate, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, hydroiodide, hypophosphite, lactate, methylether (threysol), phosphate, phosphite, salicylate, sulphate, sulphocarbonate, tannate, tartrate, valerate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Santalyl Acetate**

French: Acétate de santalyle, Acétate santalylique.  
German: Aethansäuresantalylester, Aethansäuresantalyl, Essigsäuresantalylester, Essigsäuresantalyl, Methancarbonsäuresantalylester, Methancarbonsäuresantalyl, Santalylacetat, Santalylazetat.  
Spanish: Acetato de santalil.  
Italian: Acetato di santalilo.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Flower bouquets, sandalwood perfumes.  
Perfume in—  
Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—  
Toilet soaps.

**Santaly Chloride**

French: Chlorure de santalye, Chlorure santalylique.  
German: Santalychlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Santalol methylether (threysol).

**Saponin**

French: Saponine.  
Spanish: Saponina.  
Italian: Saponina.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 361860) in making—  
Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series.  
Emulsions of various chemicals, terpene emulsions.  
Wetting compositions in emulsified state.

**Construction**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 361860) in making—  
Acoustic plaster containing calcimined gypsum and other substances.  
Dispersed coating compositions for use on concrete, brick, stucco, and other construction materials (Brit. 361860).  
Dispersed impregnating compositions for treating builders' felt, tar paper, and similar construction materials (Brit. 361860).

**Disinfectant**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Emulsified germicides and deodorizing preparations

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 361860) in making—  
Boring oils in emulsified form, drilling oil emulsions, greasing compositions in emulsified form.  
Lubricating compositions in emulsified form, containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils.  
Stabilized emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils.  
Wetting compositions containing various animal and vegetable fats and oils in emulsified form.  
Wire-drawing oils in emulsified form.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
Carbonated beverages (nonpoisonous sort used for the purpose of producing foam).

**Gas**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 361860) in making—  
Tar emulsions.

**Insecticide**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 361860) in making—  
Insecticidal preparations in emulsified form, for combating vegetable and animal pests.  
Vermin exterminators in emulsified form.

**Leather**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 361860) in making—  
Emulsified fat-liquoring baths, emulsified leather-dressing compositions, emulsified leather-finishing compositions, emulsified leather-softening compositions, emulsified leather-waterproofing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Detergent for various purposes.  
Dispersing agent (Brit. 361860) in making—  
Cleansing compositions in emulsified form, scouring compositions and detergives in emulsified form, various emulsified preparations, various emulsified wetting compositions, waterproofing emulsions.  
Foam-producing agent for various purposes.  
Ingredient of—  
Fire-extinguishing solutions.

**Paper**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Emulsified preparations for use in the treatment of paper and pulp products.  
Sizing compositions in emulsified form.  
Waterproofing compositions for paper and pulp products and paperboard.

**Perfume**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 361860) in making—  
Creams in emulsified form, various emulsified cosmetics and toilet articles.

**Ingredient of—**

Toothpastes and other dentifrices (only the nonpoisonous sort should be so used).

**Petroleum**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 361860) in making—  
Emulsified preparations, containing mineral oils, used in boring operations and other machine processes.  
Emulsified lubricating compositions containing mineral oils and greases.  
Emulsions containing petroleum and petroleum distillates.  
Stabilized emulsions containing paraffin oil or other mineral oils and distillates.

**Pharmaceutical**

Dispersing agent (the nonpoisonous sort) in making various pharmaceutical products.

**Plastics**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 361860) in making various plastic compositions.

**Rubber**

Preservative for—  
Rubber latex.

**Soap**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 361860) in making—  
Emulsions of soaps, hand-cleansing compositions in emulsified form, various emulsified cleansing compositions, various emulsified scouring compositions.  
Substitute for soap.

**Textile****—, Finishing**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 361860) in making—  
Emulsified coating compositions, emulsified dressing compositions, emulsified finishing compositions, emulsified impregnating compositions, emulsified scouring compositions, emulsified sizing compositions.

**—, Printing**

Thickener (Brit. 314761) in making—  
Printing pastes.

**Wine**

Ingredient (the nonpoisonous sort) of—  
Wines (added for the purpose of producing foam).

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 361860) of—  
Emulsified coating compositions.  
Emulsified impregnating compositions.

**Sardine Oil**

French: Huile de sardine.  
German: Sardinoel.  
Italian: Olio di sardella, Olio di sardina.

**Agriculture**

Ingredient of—  
Dips for sheep, cattle, and other domestic animals.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—  
Asbestos cements, bitumistic compounds, protective coatings, roofing products, waterproofing coatings, weatherproofing coatings.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—  
Matchhead compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—  
Fish oil emulsions, lubricating compositions, wire rope greases.  
Starting point in making—  
Hardened oil, stearin, tallow mixtures.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
Lard substitutes, oleomargarin.

**Fuel**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used in making candles.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Marking inks, printing inks.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Insecticidal compounds and preparations, insecticidal soaps, sprays.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
Dressing compositions, finishing compositions.  
Reagent in—  
Making chamois leather, oil tanning.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Substitute for—  
Linseed oil.



**Sardine Oil (Continued)****Mechanical**

Lubricating agent (used alone or in mixtures) for—  
Clocks, light machinery, screw-cutting machines,  
spindles.

**Metallurgical**

Quenching agent in—  
Steel tempering.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Cordage waterproofing compounds and preservatives.  
Fish net preservatives and waterproofing compounds.  
Oil clothing dopes, pipe thread cements.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—  
Impregnating compositions for treating paper, paste-  
board, and papier-mache.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a—  
Vehicle which will throw tough, flexible films without  
the necessary addition of driers or hardening sub-  
stances.

Waterproof film forming medium.

**Checking oil in—**

Enamel liquids, metal paints, spar varnishes, white  
undercoats.

**Heat-resisting agent in—**

Enamels, japans, paints.

**Ingredient of—**

High-grade exterior coatings (to improve wearing and  
weather-resistance properties of linseed oil).

**Putty.****Vehicle in—**

Aluminum paints, baking japans, barn paints, canvas  
paints, enamels, exterior paints, flat wall paints, in-  
terior coatings, mill whites, oil tank paints, pigmented  
lacquers, roof paints, shingle stains and other stains,  
structural iron paints, varnishes, waterproof paints,  
white house paints, white pastes.

**Soap**

As a soapstock.

**Textile**

Dressing for oiled fabrics.

Oiling and softening agent for—

Fibers (prior to spinning and weaving).

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Impregnating and waterproofing compounds.

**Sarrapia****Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Tobacco**

Flavoring for—

Smoking and chewing tobaccos.

**Sawdust**

French: Sciure de bois.

German: Holzmehl.

**Abrasives**

Source of reducing gases (Brit. 415392) in making—

Boron carbide.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Activated chars, ethyl alcohol, methanol, oxalic acid.

**Construction****Filler in—**

Composition floorings.

**Ingredient of—**

Wallboard compositions.

**Explosives and Matches****Absorbent in—**

Dynamites, permissible explosives, pyrotechnics, safety  
explosives.

**Food****Packing for—**

Eggs, fruits, vegetables.

**Fuel****Ingredient of—**

Briquetted fuels.

**Absorbent and combustion agent in—**

Fire-kindlers (consisting mostly of mixtures with such  
products as paraffin, rosin, pitch, mineral oil, dis-  
tillery waste, charcoal, coal dust).

**Leather**

Suggested absorbent for—

Drying oily leathers.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Filler in—**

Linoleum, oilcloth.

**Miscellaneous**

As an absorbent in many products.

As a filler in many products.

**Ingredient of—**

Floor-sweeping compounds (consisting of mixtures with  
such products as sand, salt, paraffin oil, water, heavy  
mineral oil, iron oxide, naphthalene flakes, odorants).

**Stuffing in—**

Upholstery in cheap furniture.

**Substitute for—**

Ground cork in sound-absorbing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish****Filler in—**

Wood-fillers of the plastic wood type.

Sound-absorbent (Brit. 408930) in—

Rubberized wall paints.

**Paper****Filler in—**

Paperboard and similar rough paper products.

**Plastics**

Absorbent and filler in—

Plastics and molded products.

**Refrigeration**

Insulating covering material for—

Ice.

Insulating filler in—

Iceboxes, storage-rooms.

**Resins****Filler in—**

Synthetic resins.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Pressed moldings.

**S-Benzylisothioureä Hydrochloride**

French: Hydrochlorure de S-benzylisothiourée.

German: Chlorwasserstoffsäure-S-benzylisothiourarn-  
stoffester, Chlorwasserstoffsäures-S-benzylisothiourarn-  
stoff, S-Benzylisothiourarnstoffchlorhydrat, S-Benzyl-  
isothiourarnstoffhydrochlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 262155) in making therapeutic com-  
pounds with—

Anilin, benzylamine, diphenylamine, meta-anisidin,  
metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin,  
monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, naphthylamin,  
orthoanisidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin,  
orthoxylinidin, para-anisidin, paraphenylenediamine,  
paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenylamine.

**S-Butylisothioureä Hydrochloride**

French: Chlorhydrate de S-butyleisothiourée, Hydro-  
chlorure de S-butyleisothiourée.

German: S-Butylisourarnstoffchlorhydrat, Chlorwasser-  
stoffsäure-S-butylisourarnstoffester.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 262155) in making therapeutic com-  
pounds with—

Anilin, benzylamine, diphenylamine, meta-anisidin,  
metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin,  
monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, naphthylamin,  
orthoanisidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin,  
orthoxylinidin, para-anisidin, paraphenylenediamine,  
paratoluidin, paraxylidin.

**Scammony Resin**

Latin: Scammoniae resina.

French: Résine de scammonée.

German: Scammoniaharz, Scammonium, Windenharz.

Italian: Resina di scammonia.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Scatol**

Synonyms: Betamethylindol, 3-Methylindol.

German: Skatol.

**Perfume**

As a fixative in synthetic perfumes.

**Scopolamine**

Synonyms: Hyoscine.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 273279) in making therapeutic compounds with—

Camphorates, malonates, meconates, phthalates, phosphates, saccharates, sulphates, sulphites, tartrates, terephthalates.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Scopolamine Camphorate**

German: Kamphersaeurescopolaminester, Kamphersaeurescopolamin, Kamphorsaeurescopolamin.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Scopolamine Hydrochloride**

French: Hydrochlorure de scopolamine.

German: Scopolaminchlorhydrat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Scopomorphine.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**S-Diphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, salts, and other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—

Alkoxyalphanaphthalenesulphonic acids.

Alpha-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthencisulphonic acid.

Aminoarylcarboxylic acids.

Aminoheterocyclic carboxylic acids.

1:8-Aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Bromonitrobenzoyl chloride, chloroalphanaphthalenesulphonic acids, chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides, iodonitrobenzoyl chlorides, nitroanisoyl chlorides, nitrobenzene sulphochlorides, nitrobenzoyl chlorides, 2-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 3-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 4-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 1-nitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride, 1:5-nitronaphthoyl chloride, 2-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, 4-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, nitrotoluyil chlorides.

**Seal Oil**

French: Huile de phoque, Huile de veau marin.

German: Robbentran, Seehundstran.

Spanish: Aceite de foca.

Italian: Olio di foca.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—

Degras, sod oil.

**Fuel**

As a fuel oil.

As an illuminant.

As a special illuminant in lamps of lighthouses, signal lamps, and the like.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making candles.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Marking inks (used as a vehicle), printing inks.

**Jewelry**

Lubricant in making—

Watches.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions, finishing compositions.

Reagent in—

Oil tanning.

Reagent in making—

Chamois leather.

**Mechanical**

As a special lubricant.

Ingredient of—

Special lubricating compositions.

**Metallurgical**

In special polishing work.

Ingredient of—

Oil baths used for tempering special steels.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Oil stains, paints, varnishes.

Substitute for—

Linseed oil.

**Pharmaceutical**

Used in compounding and dispensing practice in the place of codliver oil.

**Soap**

Soapstock in making—

Hard and soft soaps.

**Textile**

For oiling woolen yarns and fabrics.

**Sebacic Acid**

Synonyms: Decan-diacid, Pyroleic acid, Sebacinic acid, Sebacylic acid.

French: Acide décanolique, Acide pyroléique, Acide sébacinique, Acide sébacique, Acide sébacique.

German: Decan-disäure, Pyroleinsäure, Sebacinsäure, Sebacylsäure.

Spanish: Acido sebacoico, Acido sebacilico, Acido sebacinico.

Italian: Acido sebacoico, Acido sebacilico, Acido sebacinico.

**Analysis**

Reagent in testing for—

Thorium.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient (Brit. 341447) of—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, as well as resins, used for coating and decorating ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Emulsifying agents from amino alcohols and organic acids (Brit. 394657).

Salts and esters of various bases.

Starting point in making various esters, such as—

Amyl sebacinate, ethyl sebacinate, methyl sebacinate.

**Fuel**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making candles.

**Glass**

Ingredient (Brit. 341447) of—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate, and also resins, used for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 341447) of—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, as well as resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the decoration and protection of leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 341447) of—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, as well as resins, used for the decoration and protection of metallic products.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 341447) of—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, as well as resins, used for the decoration and protection of various fibrous and porous compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 341447) of—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, and also resins.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 341447) of—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, as well as resins, used in the manufacture of coated paper and also for the decoration and protection of porous paper and pulp products.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—

Plastic compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, and resins.

**Sebacic Acid (Continued)****Substitute for—**

Camphor in making celluloid and other compositions.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 396354) in making—

Synthetic resins from diethyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and glycerin.

Diethyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and mannitol.

Diethyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.

Ethyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and glycerin.

Ethyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and mannitol.

Ethyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.

Propyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and glycerin.

Propyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and mannitol.

Propyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.

Tetramethyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and glycerin.

Tetramethyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and mannitol.

Tetramethyleneglycol, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.

**Rubber**

Ingredient (Brit. 341447) of—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, as well as resins, used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods.

**Stone**

Ingredient (Brit. 341447) of—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate, and also resins, used for the decoration and protection of natural and artificial stone.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 341447) of—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used for the coating of woven fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 341447) of—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, as well as resins, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork.

**Sebacic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Sebacic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds.

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Sebacic Acid**

See: Sebacic acid.

**2-Secondary-octyl-4-chlorophenol****Pharmaceutical**

Bactericide (U. S. 2101595) for—

*Bacillus typhosus*.

Other bacteria.

*Staphylococcus aureus*.

**Selachyl Alcohol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 398818) in making—

Detergent, by sulphonation with sodium thiosulphate.

**Selenic Anhydride**

Synonyms: Selenium trioxide.

French: Anhydride sélénique.

German: Selenaeuresanhydrid, Selentrioxyd.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Luminous preparations, to increase the phosphorescence.

**Selenium**

French: Sélénium.

German: Selen.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various analytical methods in chemical and physiological laboratories.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Glazes used for the purpose of producing ruby-red effects.

**Chemical**

Control medium in making—

Sulphuric acid by the contact catalytic process.

Reagent in making—

Pharmaceutical chemicals.

Reagent in biological chemistry.

Starting point in making—

Selenates, selenic acid, selenium oxychloride.

**Electrical**

As a metallic base in making—

Electrodes for arc lights.

Electric torpedoes.

Electrical instruments and apparatus of various types.

Selenium cells.

Telautograph apparatus.

Wireless telephony apparatus.

Telephotographic apparatus.

Used as a coating in flameproofing—

Electric switchboard cables and wires.

**Glass**

Decolorizing agent in making—

Glass (used for the purpose of neutralizing the yellowish effects which are produced by traces of iron in the raw materials).

Pigment in making—

Orange-colored glass, pink-colored glass.

Red-colored glass, particularly suitable for making

railroad signal lights, sailing signal lights, automobile

tail lights.

Ruby-red glass (used in the place of manganese).

**Mechanical**

Used for various mechanical purposes, in the form of fine-drawn wire.

**Miscellaneous**

As a metal in making—

Control apparatus for chimney drafts.

Octophones.

Self-lighting buoys.

Sound photographing apparatus.

Ventilation control apparatus.

Reagent in—

Bacteriology.

Microscopy (used particularly in imbedding material in making microscopical examinations).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Toning baths.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in vulcanizing.

Vulcanizing agent in the processing of rubber.

**Seleniumdiethyldithiocarbamate**

French: Diéthyledithiocarbamate de sélénium.

German: Seleniumdiäthylthiocarbamat.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in vulcanization (U. S. 1622534).

**Selenium Oxychloride**

French: Oxychlorure séléinique, Oxychlorure de sélénium.

German: Selenoxychlorid.

**Chemical**

Solvent for—

Products that are difficult to dissolve.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for—

Substances that are hard to dissolve.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Synthetic phenolic resins.

**Selenium Sulphide****Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 351188) of—

Thermoplastic compositions containing asbestine, slate, iron oxide, talc, clay, marble dust, ground flint, black natural slate, diatomaceous earth, woodflour, mica, and the like, used for making gears, insulating material, acidproof coating on iron, and for other purposes.

**Serpolet**

Synonyms: Mother of thyme, Pellamountain, Quendel, Wild thyme.

Latin: Thymus serpyllum.

German: Feldkuemmel, Feldthymian, Gründling, Wilder thymian.

**Oils and Fats**

Raw material for an essential oil.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**S-Ethylisothiouraea Hydrobromide**

French: Hydrobromure de S-éthylisothiourée.

German: Bromwasserstoffsäures-S-äthylisothioharnstoffester, S-äthylisothioharnstoffhydrobromid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 262155) in making therapeutic compounds with—

Anilin, benzylamine, diphenylamine, meta-anisidin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxyldin, monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, naphthylamine, orthoanisidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthoxyldin, para-anisidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxyldin, phenylamine.

**Shale Tar Oil**

French: Huile de brai de schiste.

German: Schieferteeröl.

**Agricultural**

Animal dip.

Ingredient of—

Sheep dips.

**Dye**

Ingredient (Brit. 269942) of—

Dye preparations.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Vermin destroying compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paints, varnishes.

**Textile**

—, Bleaching

Wetting agent in bleaching—

Textile yarns and fabrics.

—, Dyeing

Ingredient of—

Dye liquors.

**Shellac**

Synonyms: Bleached shellac, Button lac, Garnet lac, Gum lac, Lac, Mecca, Stick lac.

Latin: Gummi lacca, Lacca, Resina lacca.

French: Lacque, Gomme lacque.

German: Gummilack, Lack.

**Abrasives**

Binder for—

Abrasive compositions, grinding wheels.

**Construction**

Cementing agent for—

Artificial stone, marble.

Filling agent for—

Artificial stone, marble.

Polishing agent for—

Artificial stone, marble.

**Electrical**

Bonding and insulating agent in—

Electrical condensers.

Cementing agent for—

Electric lamp bases and caps.

Damp-proofing and insulating coating for—

Electrical appliances.

Electrical coils and windings.

Electrical motors, generators, and other machines.

Filler and binder in—

Molded insulators.

Sealing agent for—

Dry batteries.

**Explosives and Matches**

Coating agent for—

Shell case interiors.

Flame carrier in—

Fireworks, military signals, pyrotechnic signals.

Ingredient of—

Matchhead compositions.

**Food**

Glazing agent for—

Coffee, chocolates and other candies.

**Glass**

Cementing agent for—

Lenses for grinding.

**Glues and Adhesives**

As a cement.

Ingredient of—

Casein glues, gelatin glues, ordinary glue compositions.

**Ink**

Thickening agent in—

Embossing inks, printing ink, writing ink.

**Leather**

Enamelling agent.

Ingredient of—

Dressings, finishes, polishes.

Waterproofing agent.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Filler and binder in—

Linoleum, oilcloth.

**Metallurgical**

Protective coating for—

Aluminum foil, tin foil.

**Miscellaneous**

Binder in many industrial products.

Cementing agent for many industrial products.

Coating agent for—

Crayons, many industrial products, marking chalks, writing chalks.

Filler in many industrial products.

Glazing agent for many industrial products.

Stiffener for—

Felt hats, straw hats.

Stiffener in many industrial products.

Thickener in many industrial products.

Waterproofing and tightening agent for—

Cordage, fishing tackle, rope.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Gold size for metal joints, lacquers, stains, varnishes.

Restrainer for—

Resin in wood and tarred surfaces.

**Paper**

Glazing agent for—

Art paper, boxboard, cartons, paper, paper boxes, playing cards, visiting cards.

Ingredient of—

Coatings, sizes.

**Pharmaceutical**

Glazing agent for—

Pills, tablets.

**Photographic**

Cementing agent in—

Dry-mounting prints.

Protective coating (Brit. 374735 and 397740) for—

Antihalation layer on the back of photographic film to protect it from splitting.

**Shellac (Continued)****Plastics****Agent for—**

Preventing suction in plaster casts.

**Cementing agent for—**

Smooth surfaces under heat and pressure.

**Filler and binder in—**

Buttons, molded insulating materials, molded novelties, phonograph records.

**Ingredient of—**

Artificial ivory.

**Printing****Process material in—**

Lithography, process engraving.

**Resins and Waxes****Ingredient of—**

Sealing waxes.

**Rubber****Filler in—**

Rubber compositions.

**Textile****Stiffening agent for—**

Crepe and other fabrics.

**Tightening agent for—**

Silk.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Furniture polishes, wood finishes.

**Shiromoji Seed Oil**Synonyms: *Lindera* oil.Latin: *Oleum linderae trilobae*.French: Huile de *lindera*, Huile de graines de shiromoji, Huile de semences de shiromoji.German: *Lindera*öl, Shiromojisamenöl.Spanish: Aceite de *lindera*, Aceite de semilla de shiromoji.Italian: Olio di *lindera*, Olio di shiromoji.**Fuel**

As an illuminant.

**Soap**

As a soapstock.

**Silica Black**

French: Noir de silice.

German: Klebsilberesschwarz.

Spanish: Negro de sílex.

Italian: Negro di silice.

**Chemical**

Carrier for various catalysts.

**Fats and Oils****Absorbent for—**

Animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Carrier for—**

Nickel catalyst in the hydrogenation process.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Printing inks.

**Insecticide****Diluent of—**

Fungicides, insecticides, and the like.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used to coat and color leather.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Pigmenting filler in—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of oilcloth and linoleum.

**Miscellaneous****Pigment in—**

Various compositions of matter.

**Paint and Varnish****Pigment in—**

Paints and varnishes.

**Woodworking****Reagent in—**

Producing grain in wood.

**Silicochloroform**

Synonyms: Silicium chloroform.

**Construction**

Hardening agent (Brit. 260031) in treating—

Artificial stones, concretes, natural stones.

Preserving agent (Brit. 260031) in treating—

Artificial stones, concretes, natural stones.

**Silicolaucic Acid Anhydride****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 395198) in making—

Dodecyl alcohol.

**Silicon**

French: Silicium, Silicon.

German: Silicium.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Hydrogen with alkaline liquors.

Reducing agent, used in place of aluminum.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient in making—

Ferrosilicon, silicon bronze, silicon copper.

Reagent (German 302305) in coating iron with ferro-silicon.

**Silicon Disulphide**

Synonyms: Silicon bisulphide.

French: Bisulfure de silicium, Disulfure de silicium.

German: Siliciumsulfid.

**Construction**

Reagent (Brit. 260031) for hardening—

Concrete and like structural material.

**Stone**

Hardening and preservative agent in treating—

Artificial stones, natural stones.

**Silicon Methane**

French: Silicium méthanique, Silicium de méthane.

German: Silicium methan.

**Construction**

Hardening agent (Brit. 260031) in treating—

Artificial stones, concretes, natural stones.

Preserving agent (Brit. 260031) in treating—

Artificial stones, concretes, natural stones.

**Silicon Methide**

German: Silicium methid.

**Construction**

Hardening agent (Brit. 260031) in treating—

Artificial stones, concretes, natural stones.

Preserving agent (Brit. 260031) in treating—

Artificial stones, concretes, natural stones.

**Silicon Oxychloride**

French: Oxychlorure de silicium, Oxychlorure de silicium.

German: Siliciumoxychlorid.

**Cement**

Reagent (Brit. 260031) in hardening—

Concretes.

**Stone**

Reagent in hardening—

Artificial stones, natural stones, stuccos.

**Silicon Tetrachloride**

Synonyms: Silicon chloride.

French: Tétrachlorure de silicium, Tétrachlorure de silicium.

German: Siliciumtetrachlorid, Tetrachlorsilicium.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, ethylenechlorohydrin, organic silicon derivatives.

Reagent (Brit. 343165) in making therapeutic compounds with—

Calcium ricinoleate, dihydroxystearic acid, ethyl ricinoleate, lactic acid, methyl salicylate, ricinoleic acid, ricinoleic dibromide, vinyl salicylate.

Starting point in making—

Silicon esters, such as ethyl silicate and methyl silicate.

**Construction**

Reagent (Brit. 260031) in hardening and preserving—

Artificial stone, concrete, stone, stucco.

**Metallurgical**

Starting point in making—

Metallic silicon.

**Military**

Reagent in making—

Smoke screens.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in sky writing with airplanes.

**Silicon Tetrafluoride**

Synonyms: Silicon fluoride.

French: Tétrafluorure de silicium, Tétrafluorure de silicium.

German: Siliciumtetrafluorid, Tetrafluorsilicium.

**Construction**

Reagent (Brit. 260031) in hardening and preserving—Artificial stone, concrete, stone, stucco.

**Silicophenylacetic Anhydride****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 395198) in making—Phenylethyl alcohol.

**Silicotungstic Acid**

Synonyms: Tungstosilicic acid.

French: Acide silicotungstique, Acide tungstosilicique.

German: Silicowolframsäure, Wolframkieselsäure.

Spanish: Acido silicotungstico, Acido tungstosilico.

**Analysis**

Reagent for the detection and determination of—

Aconitine, antipyrine, atropine, brucine, nicotine, pyramidon, sparteine.

Reagent in making—

Specifically heavy solutions for the separation of minerals.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various salts.

**Textile**

Mordant (German 286467 and 289878) in—

Dyeing fabrics and yarns with basic colors (used to fix the color giving shades very fast to light).

**Silver Acetate**

Latin: Argenti acetas.

French: Acétate d'argent.

German: Essigsäuresilber, Silberacetat, Silberazetat.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacamphalide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide from the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylene chlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methanol or methane (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxy derivatives of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Starting point in making—

Acetates of other metals, other silver salts.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Silver Benzenesulphinate****Photographic**

Sensitizing agent (German 622866) for—

Photographic plates.

**Silver Bromate**

French: Bromate d'argent.

German: Bromsäuresilber, Silberbromat.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Sensitizing solutions for films and plates (Brit. 253380).

**Silver Chlorate**

French: Chlorate d'argent.

German: Chlorsäuresilber, Silberchlorat.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Sensitizing solutions for films and plates (Brit. 253380).

**Sanitation**

Ingredient of—

Disinfecting compositions.

**Silver Cholalate**

French: Cholalate d'argent.

German: Silbercholalat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Complex silver salts by treatment with cyanides (German 423231).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Silver Erucate**

French: Erucate d'argent, Erucate argentique.

German: Erucinsäuresilber, Erucinsäuresilberoxyd, Silbererucat.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Pharmaceutical products (used in the place of silver nitrate and silver caseins, proteins, vitellins).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Silver Glycocholate**

French: Glycocholate d'argent.

German: Silberglychololat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Complex silver salts by treatment with cyanides (German 423231).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Silver Laurate**

French: Laurate d'argent, Laurate argentique.

German: Laurinsäuresilber, Laurinsäuresilberoxyd, Silberlaurat.

**Chemical****Ingredient of—**

Pharmaceutical products (used in the place of silver nitrate, silver caseins, proteins, vitellins).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Silver Nitrate**

Synonyms: Lapis caustic, Luna caustic, Lunar caustic, Nitrate of silver.

Latin: Argenti nitras, Argentum nitricum.

French: Azotate d'argent, Azotate argentique, Nitrate d'argent, Nitrate argentique.

German: Hoellenstein, Salpetersäuresilber, Silbernitrat, Silbersalpeter.

Spanish: Nitrato de plata.

Italian: Nitrato di argenco.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used to decorate porcelains, fine potteries, and chinaware with fire colors.

Compositions used to coat porcelains, potteries, and chinaware so that they conduct electric current.

**Chemical****Ingredient of—**

Yeast preparations that contain metals (German 424658).

**Reagent in making—**

Albargin, argochron, beta-aminopropionic acid, linalool.

**Starting point in making—**

Silver salts of acids and halogens.

**Catalyst in oxidizing—**

Toluene to benzaldehyde.

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in producing coatings on glass, that conduct electric current.

**Reagent in making—**

Mirrors by silvering glass.

Special sorts of glass.

**Reagent in producing—**

Marks, pictures, and the like on glass (U. S. 1592329).

**Inks****Ingredient of—**

Indelible inks.

**Metallurgical****Ingredient of—**

Bath used to coat various metals with silver by galvanic action.

**Miscellaneous****Coloring agent for—**

Marble, mother of pearl.

Disinfectant and causticizing agent.

**Perfumery****Ingredient of—**

Hair dyes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in coating silver bromide gelatin plates.

Compositions used in coating photographic paper.

**Silver Oleate**

French: Oléate d'argent, Oléate argentique.

German: Oleinsäuresilber, Oleinsäuresilberoxyd, Silberoleat.

**Chemical****Ingredient of—**

Pharmaceutical products (used in place of silver nitrate, silver caseins, proteins, vitellins).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Silver Palmitate**

French: Palmitate d'argent, Palmitate argentique.

German: Palmitinsäuresilber, Palmitinsäuresilberoxyd, Silberpalmitat.

**Chemical****Ingredient of—**

Pharmaceutical products (used in place of silver nitrate, silver caseins, proteins, vitellins).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Silver Perchlorate**

French: Perchlorate d'argent.

German: Perchlorsäuresilber, Silberperchlorat.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic****Ingredient of—**

Sensitizing solutions for films and plates (Brit. 253380).

**Silver Resinate**

Synonyms: Resinate of silver.

French: Résinate d'argent.

German: Silberresinat.

**Ceramics**

Pigment in producing brilliant colors in—

Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Silver Stearate**

French: Stéarate d'argent, Stéarate argentique.

German: Silberstearat, Stearinsäuresilber, Stearinsäuresilberoxyd.

**Chemical****Ingredient of—**

Pharmaceutical products (used in place of silver nitrate, silver caseins, proteins, vitellins).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Slag****Agriculture**

As a fertilizer (particularly valuable for grazing lands; this applies to Thomas, or basic, slag).

**Construction****Aggregate in—**

Concrete.

As an insulating medium.

Ballast and filling material in—

General constructional projects, highway construction, land reclamation.

**Cement**

Starting material in making—

Slag cements, underwater cements.

**Railroading**

Ballast in—

Roadbeds.

**Slag Wool****Construction**

Fireproofing medium in buildings.

Heat-insulating medium in buildings.

Sound-insulator in buildings.

**Miscellaneous**

As a filtering medium.

As a packing.

Heat-insulating medium for—

Air ducts, boilers, furnaces, ovens.

**Refrigeration**

Heat-insulating medium in—

Electric refrigerators.

Ice and cold-storage installations of all kinds.

**Slip Clay****Abrasives****Ingredient of—**

Artificial abrasives.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Enamelings, coatings, and glazes for graniteware, stoneware, electrical porcelain, potteries.

Sealing agent for—

Kiln door wickets.

**S-Methylisothiouraea Hydroiodide**

French: Hydroiodure de S-méthyleisothiourée.

German: Jodwasserstoffsäures-S-methylisothiouraea.

S-Methylisothioharnstoffhydrojodid.

**S-Methylisothiurea Hydroiodide (Continued)****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 262155) in making therapeutic compounds with—

Anilin, benzylamine, diphenylamine, meta-anisidin, metaxylidin, monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, orthoanisidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenylamine.

**Soap Works Grease**

French: Graisse des usines à savon.

German: Seifenfabrikfett.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 305742) of—

Emulsions of coaltar derivatives, oils, and bituminous substances.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Sheep dips.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for road building purposes.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Detergents.

**Sodium Acetate**

Synonyms: Acetate of soda.

Latin: Acetas sodicus, Natrium aceticum, Terra foliata tartari crystallisata, Terra foliata tartari.

French: Acétate sodique, Acétate de soude, Terre foliée minérale.

German: Essigsäuresnatrium, Essigsäuresnatron, Natriumacetat, Natriumazetat.

Spanish: Acetato sodico, Acetato de sosa.

Italian: Acetato di sodio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in detection of—

Creatinine, gallic acid, glucose, tannin.

Reagent in the determination of—

Narceine, narcotine, papaverine, phosphoric acid.

Reagent in precipitating—

Iron and aluminum.

Reagent in quantitative separation of opium alkaloids.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (German 439695) in making—

Camphene from bornyl chloride.

Reagent in making—

Acetyl-1-naphthylamine-6-sulphonic acid, acetylalpha-naphthylamine-5-sulphonic acid, acetphenetidin, acetonal, aluminum-sodium acetate, aminopara-acetanilide, amyl acetate from pentane, 4-anilide-1-methyl-anthraquinone, barium acetate, benzyl acetate, bismuth acetate, bismuth basic gallate, bismuth oxyiodide, cadmium acetate, calcium acetate, copper acetate, copper oxychloride, coumarin, cystopurin, ethyl acetate ethylene-ethenyldiamine, hydrazotoluene, ionone, iron acetate, lead acetate, magnesium acetate, manganese acetate, menthyl acetate, mercury acetate, methylpara-aminophenol sulphate, orthonitrobenzaldehyde, orthonitrodiphenylamine, paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde, phenanthraquinone, phenylortho-phenylenediamine, salophen, sulpho-halogen-amide carboxylates, strontium acetate, tetramethyldiarsin (cacodyl), tin acetate, triacetylchrysarobin, zinc acetate.

Other intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceutical chemicals, and synthetic aromatic chemicals.

Reagent in—

Carrying out dehydration reactions in the synthesis of intermediates and other synthetic chemicals, for example, in the preparation of cinnamic acid by the Perkin method.

Reagent in—

Separating various alkaloids from opium.

Starting point in making—

Acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, acetic ester, acetone, carbon monoxide, methanol, methane, pure acetic acid.

**Dye**

Catalyst (Brit. 252182) in making—

Azo dyestuffs from anilin-2:5-disulphonic acid and amino-4-cresol.

Reagent in making—

Algol bordeaux B, 2:5-diaryldiparabenzoquinones, greenish blue dyestuffs, immediate black V extra, paranitranilin red.

Reagent in—

Neutralizing acid in diazo solutions.

**Food**

Preservative of meats.

Used in cold storage of foods.

**Leather**

Mordant in—

Dyeing leathers.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Bleaching liquor mixtures.

Mordant in—

Dyeing various products.

Reagent in—

Foot warmers, milk thermophores, chafing dishes, and hot-water bottles, in which use is made of the heat given off by the fused chemical.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—

Schweinfurt green.

**Paper**

Mordant in—

Dyeing paper and pulp products.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as diuretic.

**Photographic**

Reagent in photographic processes.

**Soap**

Reagent in making special soaps.

**Sugar**

Reagent in—

Purifying glucose.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Assist (French 595705) in—

Dyeing cottons with developed colors, particularly brown shades.

Mordant in—

Dyeing yarns and fabrics.

Reagent in—

Dyeing yarns and fabrics with paranitranilin red (used to develop the color).

Resist in—

Dyeing with anilin black.

—, *Finishing*

Neutralizing agent in treating—

Cotton whose color has been refreshed by treatment with acid.

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of—

Printing pastes (added to protect the fibers).

Mordant in—

Printing various fabrics.

**Sodium Acetone-Bisulphite****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Acetone in pure state.

**Photographic**

As a reagent.

**Textile**

Reagent in—

Dyeing and printing.

**Sodium Acid Adipinate****Leather**

Buffer (Brit. 444184) in—

Obtaining level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are said to have great resistance to soap and alkalies).

**Sodium Acid Diglycollate****Leather**

Buffer (Brit. 444184) in—

Obtaining level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are said to have great resistance to soap and alkalies).

**Sodium Acid Phosphate**

Synonyms: Monobasic sodium phosphate, Monosodium hydrogen phosphate, Monosodium orthophosphate, Monosodium phosphate, Sodium biphosphate, Sodium dihydrogen phosphate.

Latin: Sodii phosphas acidus.

French: Phosphate sodique acide, Phosphate de soude acide.



**Sodium Acid Phosphate (Continued)**

German: Natriumbiphosphat, Phosphorsäuresnatrium-wasserstoff.

Italian: Bifosfato di sodio.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Baking powders.

**Miscellaneous**

As a—

Boiler-water softening agent in conjunction with ammonia.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use in—

Increasing acidity of the urine.

**Sodium Acid Phthalate****Leather**

Buffer (Brit. 444184) in—

Obtaining level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are said to have great resistance to soap and alkalis).

**Sodium Acid Saccharate****Leather**

Buffer (Brit. 444184) in—

Obtaining level dyeings with acid or substantive dyes (the dyed effects are said to have great resistance to soap and alkalis).

**Sodium Alginate**

French: Alginate sodique, Alginate de sodium, Alginate de soude.

German: Alginäuresnatrium, Alginäuresnatron, Natriumalginat.

Spanish: Alginato de sodio.

Italian: Alginato di sodio.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the waterproofing of various ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Dispersions of various chemicals.

Ingredient of—

Various chemical liquids (added for the purpose of increasing their viscosity).

Reagent (French 570636) in—

Treating various chemical liquids, as well as solutions of pharmaceutical products, for the purpose of purifying and clarifying them.

Stabilizing agent in—

Emulsions of various chemical products.

Starting point in making—

Iodinated pharmaceutical products.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for treating cement and concrete for the purpose of preventing deterioration when exposed to the action of alkalis and seawater.

Waterproofing compositions used for treating plaster of paris, wallboard, cement, stucco, concrete.

**Fats and Oils**

Stabilizing agent in—

Emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Fuel**

Binder in—

Coal dust composition fuel briquettes (used in place of pitch).

Non-smoking fuel briquettes (used because it burns without developing large amounts of smoke, as do the usual binders employed for this purpose).

**Gas**

Binder (French 518037) in—

Preparations, containing graphite, lampblack, and antiseptics, used for repairing stoves.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (French 563726) of—

Adhesive preparations.

Reagent in—

Treating solutions of gelatin, glue, and other adhesives for the purpose of purifying and clarifying them.

**Ink**

Ingredient (French 563726) of—

Various inks.

Thickening agent in—

Printing inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions containing various fatty substances and used in the preparation of emulsions for tanning and tawing (French 533465).

Sizing compositions (French 563726).

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for covering steel tubes.

Compositions containing sodium carbonate and used as boiler compounds (added for the purpose of improving the water-softening properties of the carbonate).

**Metallurgical**

Binder (French 518037) in—

Compositions, containing graphite, lampblack, and antiseptics used for repairing metallurgical furnaces and ovens.

**Miscellaneous**

Binder in—

Compositions of powdered mica, asbestos, coal, carbon, graphite, minerals, and the like.

Sizing compositions for various purposes (used in place of starches and gum tragacanth to produce a size of greater elasticity and transparency) (French 563726).

Ingredient of—

Antigraze coatings (French 563726).

Compositions used for treating rope and twine.

Compositions used for waterproofing purposes.

Stabilizing agent in—

Emulsions of various substances.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for proofing interior walls and ceilings.

Various paints, lacquers, and enamels (French 563726).

**Paper**

Binder (French 563726) in—

Sizing compositions (used in place of starches and gum tragacanth to give a more elastic and transparent product).

Ingredient of—

Compositions for finishing paper.

Compositions used for waterproofing pulp and paper products.

Compositions containing woodflour.

Reagent in—

Treating waste liquors and the like for the purpose of purifying them and clarifying them.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates (added for the purpose of securing better dispersion).

**Plastics**

Binder in making—

Various plastic compositions containing such substances as horn, ebonite, celluloid, ivory, bone, shell, galalith, formaldehyde-phenol condensation products, urea-formaldehyde condensation products, and other artificial resins.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Products obtained with rubber latex.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Bleaching preparations, detergent preparations.

**Sugar**

Defecating agent in the refining of sugar.

Reagent in—

Clarifying and purifying liquors in sugar beet refining.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Ingredient of—

Various dye baths (added for the purpose of increasing the dispersion of the dyestuff).

Mordant in various processes.

—, Finishing

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the waterproofing of fabrics, this treatment being followed by one in a solution of a metallic salt.

**Sodium Alginate (Continued)**

Compositions used for treating woolen fabrics to protect them against decompositions (French 518059).

Compositions used for sizing yarns and fabrics (used in place of starches or gum tragacanth for the purpose of obtaining a more elastic and more transparent size) (French 563726).

**Printing**

Mordant in printing various fabrics.

**Thickener in—**

Printing pastes (used in place of gum tragacanth or British gum).

**Resins and Waxes**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Dispersions of waxes and resins, both artificial and natural (added for the purpose of increasing the dispersion).

Stabilizing reagent in—

Emulsions of natural or artificial resins and waxes.

**Water and Sanitation**

Reagent in—

Treating waste waters and the like for the purpose of purifying and clarifying them.

**Wine**

As a clarifying agent.

**Sodium Allylate**

French: Allylate sodique, Allylate de sodium, Allylate de soude.

German: Natriumallylat.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making ketonic acid esters with esters of the following acids—

Acetic, anthranilic, benzoic, butyric, camphoric, caproic, caprylic, chloroacetic, cinnamic, citric, cresylic, gallic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, metanilic, mucic, naphthionic, oxalic, palmitic, phenylacetic, phthalic, picramic, propionic, pyrogallic, salicylic, succinic, sulphanilic, tartaric, trichloroacetic, valeric.

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various salts.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Sodium Allylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Allylnaphthalènesulphonate de soude.

German: Allylnaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumallylnaphthalinsulfonat.

**Dye**

Dispersing agent in making—

Color lakes (Brit. 264860).

**Ink**

Dispersing agent in making—

Printing inks (Brit. 264860).

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Paints, pigments, varnishes.

**Plastics**

Dispersing agent in making—

Cellulose ester and other plastics (Brit. 264860).

**Resins and Waxes**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Artificial resin compositions, natural resin compositions.

**Rubber**

Dispersing agent in making—

Rubber compositions (Brit. 264860).

**Textile****Finishing**

Dispersing agent in making—

Finishing and dressing compositions (Brit. 264860).

**Dyeing**

Dispersing agent in making—

Dye liquors containing sulphur, indigo, and anthraquinone vat dyestuffs for use on rayon, wool, cotton, and natural silk (Brit. 264860).

**Manufacturing**

Dispersing agent in making—

Lubricating compositions for spinning fibers (Brit. 268387).

**Sodium Allylphthalate**

French: Allylphthalate de soude.

German: Allylphthaläuresnatrium, Natriumallylphthalat.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 250265) in making synthetic resins with soluble salts of—

Barium, calcium, lead, magnesium, strontium, zinc.

**Sodium Alpha-amino-4-bromo-2-anthraquinonesulphonate**

French: Alpha-amino-4-bromo-2-anthraquinone-sulfonate de sodium, Alpha-amino-4-bromo-2-anthraquinone-sulfonate de soude.

German: Alpha-amino-4-bromo-2-anthrachinonsulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumalpha-amino-4-brom-2-anthrachinonsulfonat.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 282409) in making wool dyestuffs with—

Para-allylacetanilide, para-amylacetanilide, parabenzoylacetanilide, parabenzyacetanilide, parabutyacetanilide, paraethylacetanilide, paraheptylacetanilide, parahexylacetanilide, paramethylacetanilide, parapropylacetanilide.

Starting point (Brit. 282452) in making dyestuffs with—

Pentamethyleneaminobornylamine.

**Sodium Alpha-amino-2-naphthol-3-sulphonate**

Synonyms: Sodium 1-amino-2-naphthol-3-sulphonate.

French: Alpha-amino-2-naphthole-3-sulphonate sodique, Alpha-amino-2-naphthole-3-sulphonate de sodium, 1-Amino-2-naphthole-3-sulphonate de soude.

German: Alpha-amino-2-naphthol-3-sulfonsäuresnatrium, Alpha-amino-2-naphthol-3-sulfonsäuresnatrium, Alpha-amino-2-naphthol-3-sulfonsäuresnatrium, 1-Amino-2-naphthol-3-sulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumalpha-amino-2-naphthol-3-sulfonat, Natrium-1-amino-2-naphthol-3-sulfonat.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Determining potassium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Photographic**

As a developer.

**Sodium Alpha-amino-2-oxyethoxynaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Alpha-amino-2-oxyéthoxynaphthalènesulphonate sodique, Alpha-amino-2-oxyéthoxynaphthalènesulphonate de sodium, Alpha-amino-2-oxyéthoxynaphthalènesulphonate de soude.

German: Alpha-amino-2-oxyäthoxynaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Alpha-amino-2-oxyäthoxynaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumalpha-amino-2-oxyäthoxynaphthalinsulfonat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 298518) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alpha-aminonaphthalene, Alpha-aminonaphthalene-6-sulphonic acid, alpha-aminonaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid, anilin, anilin-3-chloro-6-sulphonic acid, anilin-2:4-disulphonic acid, anilin-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-4-nitro-2:5-disulphonic acid, anilin-3-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-1-methoxybenzene-4-sulphonic acid, beta-amino-5-sulphobenzenezoic acid, 1:3-dioxyquinolin, methyl ketol, methyl ketol-sulphonic acid, orthocresotinic acid, 1-phenyl-3-carboxy-5-pyrazolone, 1-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone, salicylic acid, sulphazone.

**Sodium Alphanaphtholate**

French: Alphanaphtholate sodique, Alphanaphtholate de sodium, Alphanaphtholate de soude.

German: Alphanaphthaläuresnatrium, Natriumalphanaphtholat.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Liquors for dyeing leather.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Liquors for dyeing hair and feathers.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing and Printing**

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Dye liquors and printing pastes used on fabrics and yarns containing acetate and other rayons, wool-rayon mixtures and silk-rayon mixtures in connection with vat dyestuffs.

**Sodium Alphetetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 371293).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium-Aluminum-Iron Cyanide***Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—  
Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Sodium Amalgam**

French: Amalgame sodique, Amalgame de soude.  
German: Amalgamiertenatrium, Amalgamiertenatron.

*Analysis*

Reagent in various processes.

*Chemical*

Reducing agent in making—  
Hydrogen, organic chemicals.

**Sodium Aminoazotoluenesulphonate**

French: Aminoazotoluènesulphonate de soude.  
German: Aminoazotoluolsulfosauresnatrium, Natrium-aminoazotoluolsulfonat.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—  
Tetrakisazo dyestuffs (Brit. 265553).

**Sodium Aminoethanesulphonate***Insecticide and Fungicide*

Starting point (German 550961) in making—  
Addition agents, with montanic acid chloride, for copper, calcium, and lead arsenate products, particularly for controlling *Peronospora* and *Fusicladium*.

**Sodium-2-aminopyridin**

German: Natrium-2-aminopyridin.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 265167) in making—  
2-Allylaminopyridin, 2-amylaminopyridin, 2-butylaminopyridin, 2-cetylaminopyridin, 2-diethylaminopyridin, 2-dimethylaminopyridin, 2-ethylaminopyridin, 2-isomylaminopyridin, 2-isobutylaminopyridin, 2-isopropylaminopyridin, 2-methylaminopyridin, 2-propylaminopyridin.

**Sodium-Ammonium-1:2-dihydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonate**

French: 1:2-Dihydroxyenaphthalène-3:6-disulphonate de soude-ammonium.

German: Natriumammonium-1:2-dihydroxynaphthalin-3:6-disulphonat.

Starting point in making—  
Antimony trioxide and antimony hydroxide compounds (German 424952).

**Sodium-Ammonium Phosphate**

Synonyms: Fusible salt of urine, Microcosmic salt, Phosphorus salt, Salt of phosphorus, Sodium-ammonium hydrogen phosphate.

*Analysis*

Reagent in various processes—for example, standardizing uranium solutions, determination of Mg and Mn, blowpipe analysis.

**Sodium-Ammonium Undecaoate***Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (U. S. 2020999).

**Sodium Amylate**

French: Amylate sodique, Amylate de sodium, Amylate de soude.  
German: Natriumamylat.

*Chemical*

Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making ketonic acid esters with the aid of the butyl, amyl, allyl, heptyl, hexyl, and propyl esters of the following acids—

Acetic, anthranilic, benzoic, butyric, camphoric, caproic, caprylic, chloroacetic, cinnamic, citric, cresylic, gallic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, metanilic, mucic, naphthionic, oxalic, palmitic, phenylacetic, phthalic, picramic, propionic, pyrogallic, salicylic, succinic, sulphathilic, tartaric, trichloroacetic, valeric.

Starting point in making—  
Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various salts.

*Dye*

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Sodium Amylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Amylnaphthalènesulphonate de soude.  
German: Amylnaphthalinsulfonsauresnatrium, Natrium-amyl-naphthalinsulfonat.

*Dye*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—  
Color lakes.

*Ink*

Dispersive agent in making—  
Printing inks, writing inks.

*Paint and Varnish*

Dispersive agent in making—  
Paints, pigments, varnishes.

*Plastics*

Dispersive agent in making—  
Cellulose ester and other plastics.

*Rubber*

Dispersive agent in making—  
Rubber compositions.

*Textile**—, Dyeing*

Dispersive agent in making—  
Dye liquor, containing sulphur dyes, anthraquinone vat dyes, and the like, for use on rayon, wool, cotton, and natural silk yarns and fabrics.

*—, Finishing*

Dispersive agent in making—  
Finishing and dressing compositions.

*—, Manufacturing*

Lubricant spinning—  
Textile mowers (Brit. 268387).

**Sodium Amylphthalate**

French: Amylphthalate de soude.  
German: Natriumamylphthalat.

*Waxes and Resins*

Starting point (Brit. 250265) in making synthetic resins with salts of—  
Barium, calcium, lead, magnesium, strontium, zinc.

**Sodium Amylsulphophthalate***Textile*

Wetting agent (Brit. 399319 and 399320) in—  
Bleaching by means of hypochlorite liquor.

**Sodium-Anilin**

French: Aniline de sodium, Aniline sodique.  
German: Natriumanilin.

*Dye*

Reagent (German 436533) in making anthracene dyestuffs from—  
3:9-Dichlorobenzanthrone, 11:3-dichlorobenzanthrone.

**Sodium Anthranilate**

French: Anthranilate de soude.  
German: Natriumanthranilat.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—  
Monochloride of normal betamethoxyethylanthranilic acid betapiperidine ethylester (Brit. 260605).

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (German 485012) of—  
Antifreeze solutions.

**Sodium-Anthraquinone-1:4-disulphonate**

French: Anthraquinone-1:4-disulphonate de soude.  
German: Anthrachinon-1:4-disulphosauresnatrium, Natriumanthrachinon-1:4-disulphonat.

*Textile**—, Dyeing*

Reagent in dyeing—  
Cellulose acetate rayon (U. S. 1602695).

*—, Printing*

Reagent in printing—  
Cellulose acetate rayon fabrics (U. S. 1602695).

**Sodium Antimonate**

French: Soude antimonié.  
German: Natriumantimon, Natriumspießglanz.

*Ceramics*

Ingredient of—  
Enamels for metalware, opaque glazes.

*Glass*

Ingredient of—  
Opaque glass.

**Sodium Arsanilate**

Synonyms: Sodium aminophenolarsonate, Sodium anilinarsonate.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—  
Organic synthesis.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Suggested for use in treating—  
Sleeping sickness.

**Sodium-Arsphenamine**

Synonyms: Sodium diarsenol, Sodium salt of 3-diamino-4-dihydroxy-1-arsenobenzene.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Substitute for—  
Arsphenamine.

**Sodium 3-Aurothiosulphanilate****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 398020) in making—  
Complex double compounds of organic heavy metal mercapto compounds.

**Sodium 4-Benzamido-2:5-dimethoxyphenylhydrazin-betasulphonate****Textile**

Starting point (Brit. 398846) in dyeing textile fibers—  
Yellow colors with biacetoacetyluluidin.  
Blue-green colors with 2-hydroxyanthracene-3-carboxylic orthotoluidide.  
Blue-violet colors with 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic-5-chloro-orthoanisidide.

**Sodium Benzoate**

Synonyms: Benzoate of soda.  
French: Benzoate sodique, Benzoate de sodium, Benzoate de soude.  
German: Benzoesäuresnatrium, Benzoesäuresnatron, Natriumbenzoat.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—  
Caffeine solutions.

**Preservative in making—**

Alkaloid solutions and alkaloidal preparations.

**Reagent in making—**

Pharmaceutical chemicals.

**Starting point in making—**

Benzaldehyde, benzoic anhydride, various benzoates.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—  
Anilin blues and other synthetic dyestuffs.

**Fats and Oils**

As a preservative.

**Food**

As a preservative.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
Cleansing preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

As a preservative.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Cosmetics, dentifrices.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Paints for making designs on textiles.

**Textile**

Reagent in dyeing and printing yarns and fabrics.

**Tobacco**

Reagent for—  
Improving the taste and for preservative purposes.

**Sodium Benzosulphimide**

Synonyms: Soluble saccharin.

**Food**

Sweetening agent.

**Pharmaceutical**

Substitute for—  
Sugar in diabetic conditions.

**Sodium Benzosulphopara-aminophenylarsonate****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use in treating—  
Venereal diseases.

**Sodium Benzyilanilinsulphonate**

French: Benzyilanilinesulphonate sodique, Benzyilanilinesulphonate de soude.

German: Benzyilanilinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Benzyilanilinsulfonsäuresnatron, Natriumbenzyilanilinsulfonat, Natronbenzyilanilinsulfonat.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 350379).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Benzylanthranilate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 350379).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Benzychloro-orthosulphonate**

French: Benzychloro-orthosulphonate sodique, Benzychloro-orthosulphonate de sodium.

German: Benzychlororthosulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumbenzychlororthosulfonat.

**Photographic**

Reagent (Brit. 277137) in making—  
Non-inflammable films from mercerized cellulose.

**Textile****—, Finishing**

Reagent (Brit. 277137) in making—  
Fireproofed yarns and fabrics.

**Sodium Benzychloroparasulphonate**

French: Benzychloro-parasulphonate sodique, Benzychloro-para-sulphonate de sodium, Benzychloro-para-sulphonate de soude.

German: Benzychloroparasulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumbenzychloroparasulfonat.

**Photographic**

Ingredient (Brit. 277317) of—  
Fireproofed film made from mercerized cellulose.

**Textile****—, Finishing**

Ingredient (Brit. 277317) of—  
Impregnating compositions for treating textiles.

**Sodium Benzylnaphthalene Sulphonate**

French: Benzylnaphthalènesulphonate sodique, Benzylnaphthalènesulphonate de sodium, Benzylnaphthalènesulphonate de soude.

German: Benzylnaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Benzylnaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatron, Natriumbenzylnaphthalinsulfonat, Natronbenzylnaphthalinsulfonat.

**Miscellaneous**

As a wetting agent (Brit. 411908).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Sodium Benzylpara-amidobenzyilanilinsulphonate**

French: Benzylepara-amidobenzyilaniline sulphonate sodique, Benzylepara-amidobenzyilaniline sulphonate de soude.

German: Benzylpara-amidobenzyilanilinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Benzylpara-amidobenzyilanilinsulfonsäuresnatron, Natriumbenzylpara-amidobenzyilanilinsulfonat, Natronbenzylpara-amidobenzyilanilinsulfonat.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 350379).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Benzylsuccinate****Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Suggested for use as—  
Antispasmodic.

**Sodium Benzylthioglycollate**

Synonyms: Benzylsulphoglycollate.

French: Benzylesulfoglycollate sodique, Benzylesulfoglycollate de sodium, Benzylethioglycollate de soude, Benzylethioglycollate sodique, Benzylethioglycollate de soude.

German: Benzylsulfoglykolsäuresnatrium, Benzylsulfoglykolsäuresnatron, Benzylthioglykolsäuresnatrium, Natriumbenzylsulfoglycollat, Natriumbenzylthioglycollat.

**Sodium Benzylthioglycollate (Continued)****Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 284288) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with—

Acenaphthenequinone, alphasatinanilide, 5:7-dibromo-isatin, isatin, isatin homologs and derivatives, or thodiketones.

**Sodium-Beryllium Fluoride****Fuel**

Ingredient (Brit. 463218) of—

Automotive fuels consisting of gasoline and ethyl alcohol (added to inhibit corrosion of magnesium metal, magnesium alloys, or other metal parts).

Automotive fuels consisting of gasoline, benzol, and methanol (added to inhibit corrosion of magnesium metal, magnesium alloys or other metal parts).

**Sodium Betahydroxyethylthiocarbamate****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (claimed effective against aphids) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Sodium Betanaphthalene Sulphochloramide**

German: Natriumbetanaphthalinsulphochloramid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Magnesium-betanaphthalene sulphochloramide (German 422076).

**Sodium Betanaphtholate**

Synonyms: Microcidin.

French: Bétanaphtholate sodique, Bétanaphtholate de sodium, Bétanaphtholate de soude.

German: Natriumbetanaphtholat.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
Liquors used in dyeing.

**Miscellaneous**

Disinfectant for various purposes.

Ingredient of—  
Liquors for dyeing hair and feathers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Ingredient of—  
Liquors and pastes, containing vat dyestuffs, used for dyeing and printing fabrics and yarns containing acetate rayon and other rayons, wool-rayon mixtures, and silk-rayon mixtures.

**Sanitation**

As a disinfectant.

**Sodium Betasulphoethylaurate****Textile**

Assistant (Brit. 440103) in—  
Textile processing.

**Sodium Betasulphoethylolate****Textile**

Assistant (Brit. 440103) in—  
Textile processing.

**Sodium Betatetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Bétatétrahydronaphthalènesulphonate sodique, Bétatétrahydronaphthalènesulphonate de sodium, Bétatétrahydronaphthalènesulphonate de soude.

German: Betatetrahydronaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Betatetrahydronaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Betatetrahydronaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumbetatetrahydronaphthalinsulfonat.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 371293).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Bicarbonate**

Synonyms: Acid sodium carbonate, Baking soda, Bicarbonate of soda, Sodium hydrocarbonate, Sodium hydrogen carbonate.

Latin: Bicarbonas sodicus, Natrium bicarbonicum, Natrium carbonicum acidulum, Saleratus, Sodii bicarbonas.

French: Bicarbonate sodique, Bicarbonate de soude, Carbonate acide de sodium, Sel de vichy.

German: Doppeltkohlenäuresnatrium, Natriumbikarbonat.

Spanish: Bicarbonato sodico, Bicarbonato de sosa.

Italian: Bicarbonato di sodio.

**Agriculture**

Disinfecting agent for—  
Beans, cabbage, potatoes, seeds.

Retting agent for—  
Flax, hemp, jute.

**Analysis**

Alkali in—  
Analytical processes involving control and research.

**Animal Husbandry**

Ingredient of—  
Cattle feeds, cattle salt licks.

**Beverage**

Ingredient of—  
Artificial mineral waters, effervescent drinks.

**Ceramic**

In porcelain manufacture, in pottery manufacture.

**Chemical**

Process material in making—  
Acetaldehyde, ammonium carbonate, baking powders (many patents), benzene derivatives, carbonates of various bases, chlorhydrins, glycols, nickel carbonate, thorium salts.

**Source of—**

Carbon dioxide.  
Neutralizing agent for—  
Acids in various reactions and processes of chemical manufacturing.

Saponifying agent for—  
Acetin, fats, greases, oils.

Solubilizing agent for—  
Substances insoluble in nitric acid.

Starting point in making—  
Sodium salts.

**Clay Products**

Cleaning agent for—  
Canadian d'Amherst clay, Canadian china clay, Fradon china clay, kaolins, wotter clay.

**Deflocculating agent.****Floating agent.****Peptizing agent.****Purifying agent.****Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—  
Cosmetic and toilet specialties, such as cuticle salves, hair-treating lotions, deodorants, bath salts.

**Dye**

Process material in making—  
Dyes.

**Explosives and Matches**

Process material in making—  
Explosives.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—  
Fertilizer compositions.

**Fire-Fighting**

Ingredient of—  
Chemical fire-extinguishers (many patents), fireproofing agents, fire foams.

**Food**

Conditioning agent in—  
Large-scale cooking of foods, such as canning and baking.

Disinfecting agent in—  
Grain milling.

Ingredient of—  
Self-raising flours.

Neutralizing agent for—  
Acidity in milk, acidity in various food products, in cooking processes.

**Preservative for—**

Butter, various food products, yeast.

**Reagent for—**

Treating peeled fruits.

Starting point (many patents) in making—

Baking powders with such chemicals as cream of tartar, tartaric acid, phosphates, and starch.

**Glass**

Process material in making—  
Opaque glass.

**Sodium Bicarbonate (Continued)****Laundering**

Carrier for—

Blueing.

Neutralizer of—

Acid odors.

**Leather**

Alkali in—

Tanning processes.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of electrolytes in—

Gold-plating, platinum-plating.

Reagent in—

Flotation processes for galena, sphalerite.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions for various purposes.

Metal polishes.

**Oral Hygiene**

Ingredient of—

Dentifrices, mouthwashes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Dissolving agent for—

Casein.

**Sanitation and Water**

Regenerating agent for—

Peat used in water-softening.

**Textile**

Degumming agent for—

Textile fibers.

Scouring agent for—

Textile fibers.

Washing agent for—

Textile fibers.

**Wood**

Preventer of—

Molding.

**Sodium Bichromate**

Synonyms: Bichromate of soda, Sodium acid chromate, Sodium dichromate.

French: Bichromate sodique, Bichromate de soude.

German: Doppeltchromsäuresnatrium, Doppeltchromsäuresnatrium, Natriumdichromat, Natrondichromat, Zweifachchromsäuresnatrium, Zweifachchromsäuresnatrium.

Spanish: Bicromato sodico, Bicromato de sosa.

Italian: Bicromato di sodio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

Oxidizing agent in making—

Aldehydes, intermediates, ketones, synthetic pharmaceuticals, various chemicals.

Oxidizing and neutralizing agent (Brit. 402529) in making—

Benzoic acid from toluene.

Starting point in making—

Chromates.

Chromic acid by reaction with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid.

Lead chromate by reaction with lead sulphate and sodium acetate, the latter being regenerated (French 752674).

Substitute for—

Potassium bichromate.

**Dye**

Oxidizing agent in making various synthetic dyes.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Battery electrolytes, battery pastes.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Matchhead compositions, pyrotechnic compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Bleaching and oxidizing agent in—

Refining fats and oils.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent for—

Rendering glue, gums, and gelatin insoluble.

Source of chromium in making—

Chrome gelatin, chrome glue.

**Insecticide**

Reagent (U. S. 1908544) in making—

Green-colored lead arsenate from prussian blue, lead oxide, nitric acid, and arsenate acid.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Chrome tanning.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Brass pickling solutions.

Etching solution (containing also nitric and sulphuric acids) for roughening zinc surface so that cellulose base lacquers will have greater adherence to the metal.

Pickling agent for—

Ornamental or other silver articles, the object being to cover them with a silver chromate coating which prevents tarnishing (German 592710).

**Miscellaneous**

Bleaching agent for—

Sponges.

Hardening and preservative agent for—

Anatomical specimens, oxidizing agent in many processes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—

Chrome colors.

**Paper**

Bleaching and oxidizing agent.

**Perfume**

Oxidizing agent in making—

Synthetic perfumes.

**Petroleum**

Refining agent for—

Petroleum products (used in conjunction with sulphuric acid).

**Photographic**

Hardening agent for—

Gelatin.

Reagent for—

Rendering gelatin insoluble.

Reagent in—

Gum-bichromate printing process.

**Printing**

Oxidizing agent in—

Electroengraving copper plates.

**Resins and Waxes**

Bleaching agent in—

Wax refining.

Decomposing agent (Brit. 397096) in making—

Synthetic resins from decomposition products of aromatic hydrocarbons with polyvalent alcohols.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions.

Mordant in—

Dyeing textile fabrics, dyeing wool with alizarin dyes, dyeing wool with logwood black.

**Sodium Bifluoride**

Synonyms: Sodium acid fluoride.

French: Bifluorure sodique, Bifluorure de soude.

German: Bifluornatrium, Bifluornatron, Difluornatrium, Difluornatron, Natriumbifluorid, Natriumdifluorid, Natronbifluorid, Natrondifluorid.

Spanish: Bifluoruro sodico.

Italian: Bifluoruro di sodio.

**Food**

As a preservative (not permitted in certain countries).

**Glass**

As an etching agent.

Opacifying agent in making—

Frosted glass, opaque glasses, translucent glasses.

**Miscellaneous**

Preservative for—

Anatomical specimens, zoological specimens.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sodium Biformate**

Synonyms: Sodium hydrogen formate.

French: Biformate de soude, Biformiate sodique.

German: Ameisensaureessäurenatrium, Natriumbiformiat.

**Sodium Biformate (Continued)****Chemical**

Reagent (German 439289) in making—

Ethyl formate, geranyl formate, glyceryl formate, glycol formate, mixed anhydrides of formic and acetic and nitric acids, phenyl formate.

**Sodium Bismuthyltartrate**

French: Bismuthyltartrate de soude.

German: Natriumwismuthyltartrat, Wismuthylweinsäuresnatrium.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 266820) in making the following basic bismuth compounds—

Normal phenylglycinamide-para-arsinate, para-amino-phenylarsinate, 3-acetyl-amino-4-oxyphenylarsinate, 2-oxy-5-acetylaminophenylarsinate.

**Sodium Bisulphite**

Synonyms: Acid sodium sulphite, Leucogen, Sodium-meta-bisulfite.

Latin: Sodii bisulphis, Natrium bisulfurosum.

French: Bisulfite de soude.

German: Doppelschwefligsäuresnatrium, Doppelschwefligsäuresnatron.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Brewing**

Antiseptic in—

Fermentations.

Sterilizing agent for—

Barrels, casks, plant equipment, vats.

**Chemical**

Antiseptic in—

Fermentations.

Catalyst (Brit. 398626) in making—

Cellulose esters.

Precipitant in extracting—

Iodine from Chile saltpeter.

Purifying agent (Brit. 398136) in making—

Aromatic alcohols.

Reagent in making—

Aldehydes, chromium bisulphite, hydroxylamine salts, intermediates, ketones, sodium hydrosulphite.

Reducing agent (Brit. 395405, 342690) in making—

Stable acridine salt solutions.

**Distilled Liquors**

Antiseptic in—

Fermentations.

Sterilizing agent for—

Barrels, casks, cookers, fermentation tanks, plant equipment.

**Dye**

Reagent in synthesis of—

Indigo from phenylglycinorthocarbonic acid.

Solubilizing agent for—

Alizarin blue and alizarin blue-black (by forming an unstable compound decomposed by water).

**Food**

Antifermentative for—

Food products.

Antiseptic for—

General purposes, grains.

Germicide for—

Food products.

Preservative for—

Egg yolk, food products, fruit juices, meats, syrups, vegetable juices.

**Fuel**

Reagent in making—

Copper sulphocyanide from gas purifying masses.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Antiseptic for—

Glue, gelatin.

Deodorant in making—

Dextrin glues.

**Leather**

Depilatory for—

Hides.

Reagent (Brit. 402524) in—

Quick tanning process.

Reagent in making—

Tanning extracts.

Substitute for—

Sodium hyposulphite as reducing agent for bichromate in chrome tanning.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Baths in electro-depositing copper and brass in galvanoplastics.

**Miscellaneous**

Antiseptic in—

Many processes.

Bleaching agent in—

Many processes.

Bleaching agent for—

Cork, straw.

Cleansing agent in—

Many processes.

Disinfectant in—

Many processes.

Preservative in—

Many processes.

**Paper**

Antichlor in—

Bleaching operations.

Digesting liquor (U. S. 1915953) in making—

Chemical pulp.

Reagent (Brit. 400974) in making—

Cellulose materials of high alpacellulose content.

**Perfume**

Antiseptic and preservative for—

Creams.

**Pharmaceutical**

Germicide.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use in—

Gastric fermentation, parasitic skin diseases.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Acid fixing baths.

**Rubber**

Coagulating agent in making—

Raw rubber from rubber latex.

**Sanitation**

Ingredient (U. S. 1840452) of—

Cleaning and disinfecting compound substantially inert at atmospheric dryness and effective when mixed with water.

**Sugar**

Antifermentative for—

Sugar solutions and syrups.

Antiseptic in making—

Glucose, sugar.

Bleaching agent for—

Sugar solutions and syrups.

**Textile**

Antichlor in bleaching—

Animal fibers, vegetable fibers.

Discharge in printing—

Textile fibers.

Mordant in—

Dyeing (especially with vat dyes).

**Winemaking**

Antiseptic in—

Fermentations.

Sterilizing agent for—

Barrels, casks, plant equipment, vats.

**Sodium Bromate**

French: Bromate sodique, Bromate de soude.

German: Natriumbromat, Natronbromat.

Spanish: Bromato de sosa.

Italian: Bromato di sodio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical work.

**Chemical**

Brominating agent for—

Organic compounds in synthesis (used in admixture with sodium bromide).

**Metallurgical**

Bromine generator in—

Gold extraction processes (used in admixture with sodium bromide).

**Sodium Bromide**

Synonyms: Bromide of soda.  
 Latin: Natrium bromidum, Sodii bromidum.  
 French: Bromure sodique, Bromure de sodium, Bromure de soude.  
 German: Bromnatrium, Bromnatron, Natriumbromid, Natronbromid.  
 Spanish: Bromuro de sosa.  
 Italian: Bromuro di sodio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—  
 Analytical work.

**Chemical**

Brominating agent for—  
 Organic compounds in synthesis (used in admixture with sodium bromate).  
 Purifying agent in making—  
 Bromine.

**Metallurgical**

Bromine generator in—  
 Gold extraction processes (used in admixture with sodium bromate).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
 Suggested for use as—  
 Nerve sedative.

**Photographic**

Bromide in—  
 Photographic processes.

**Textile**

Conserving agent (French 601297) for—  
 Luster, transparency, and general appearance of cellulose acetate subjected to the action of hot or boiling liquids.

**Sodium 2-Brom-4-phenylphenate**

Disinfectant  
 As a germicide.

**Sodium Butylate**

French: Butylate sodique, Butylate de sodium, Butylate de soude.  
 German: Natriumbutylat, Butylsäuresnatrium, Butylsäuresnatron, Butylsäuresodium.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making ketonic esters with the aid of—  
 Allyl acetate, amyl acetate, butyl acetate, ethyl acetate, heptyl acetate, hexyl acetate, methyl acetate, pentyl acetate, propyl acetate.  
 Various alkyl esters of butyric acid, oxalic acid, propionic acid, formic acid, and other carboxylic acids.

**Sodium Butylbenzenesulphonate**

French: Butylebenzènesulfonate sodique, Butylebenzènesulfonate de sodium, Butylebenzènesulfonate de soude.  
 German: Butylbenzolsulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumbutylbenzolsulfonat.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—  
 Solvent compositions (Brit. 279877).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—  
 Detergent compositions containing soap.  
 Preparations used for cleansing and bleaching parquet floors.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
 Assist in making—  
 Wool dye liquors (Brit. 279877).

**—, *Finishing***

Ingredient of—  
 Washing compositions (Brit. 279877).

**Sodium Butyldithiocarbamate****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (claimed effective against barley spores) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (claimed effective against aphids) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Sodium Butylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Butylnaphthalènesulphonate de soude.  
 German: Butylnaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumbutylnaphthalinsulfonat.

**Dye**

Dispersive agent in making—  
 Lakes and other preparations of dyestuffs (Brit. 264860).

**Ink**

Dispersive agent in making various inks (Brit. 264860).

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—  
 Copal varnishes, lacquers, spirit varnishes, water paints.

**Plastics**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—  
 Cellulose acetate solutions, cellulose nitrate solutions, cellulose ester and ether compositions.

**Rubber**

Dispersive agent in making—  
 Rubber solutions (Brit. 264860).

**Textile****—, *Dyeing***

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making dye liquors with—  
 Anthraquinone dyestuffs, indigo, sulphur dyestuffs, vat dyestuffs.

**—, *Finishing***

Dispersive agent in making—  
 Sizing compositions (Brit. 264860).

**Sodium Butyl-3-nitrophthalate**

French: Butyle-3-nitrophthalate de soude.  
 German: Butyl-3-nitrophthalsäuresnatrium, Natriumbutyl-3-nitrophthalat.

**Resins and waxes**

Reagent in making—  
 Synthetic resins (U. S. 1618209).

**Sodium Butyl-4-nitrophthalate**

French: Butyle-4-nitrophthalate de soude.  
 German: Butyl-4-nitrophthalsäuresnatrium, Natriumbutyl-4-nitrophthalat.

**Resins and waxes**

Reagent in making—  
 Synthetic resins (U. S. 1618209).

**Sodium Butylphthalate**

French: Butylephthalate de soude.  
 German: Butylphthalsäuresnatrium, Natriumbutylphthalat.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 250265) in making synthetic resins with—  
 Barium acetate, barium bromide, barium chloride, barium nitrate, calcium acetate, calcium bromide, calcium chloride, calcium nitrate, lead acetate, lead bromide, lead chloride, lead nitrate, magnesium acetate, magnesium bromide, magnesium chloride, magnesium nitrate, strontium acetate, strontium bromide, strontium chloride, strontium nitrate, zinc acetate, zinc bromide, zinc chloride, zinc nitrate.

**Sodium Cacodylate**

Synonyms: Sodium dimethylarsenate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
 Suggested for use in treating—  
 Anemia, asthma chronic bronchitis, leukemia, malaria, psoriasis and other skin diseases, tuberculosis.

**Sodium Cadmium Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—  
 Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.  
 Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—  
 Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Sodium Camphorate**

French: Camphorate de soude.  
 German: Kamphersäuresnatrium, Kamphorsäuresnatrium, Natriumcamphorat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Atropine camphorate (Brit. 269498).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.



**Sodium Carbonate**

Synonyms: Carbonate of soda, Sal soda, Soda, Soda ash, Washing soda.

Latin: Carbonas sodicus, Natrii carbonas, Natrium carbonicum, Sal sodae, Sodii carbonas

French: Carbonate de soude, Sodé.

German: Einfach kohlensäuresnatron, Kohlensäuresnatron, Salzasche.

Spanish: Carbonato sodico.

Italian: Carbonato di sodio.

(Uses of modified forms of sodium carbonate, such as "Special Alkalies," are included).

**Abrasives**

Process material in making—

Abrasives.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Adhesives.

Solvent for—

Casein.

**Agriculture**

Retting and digumming agent for—

Bast fibres, hemp fibres, jute fibres, ramie fibres, sisal fibres.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research.

**Animal Husbandry**

Ingredient of—

Cattle feeds.

Sterilizing agent for—

Beehives.

**Brewing**

Cleansing agent.

Ingredient of—

Bottle-washing compounds.

**Building Construction**

Antifreeze agent in—

Building blocks, mortars.

Remover of carbon dioxide from—

Cement kiln gas.

**Cellulose Products**

Alkali in making—

Cellulose and cellulose derivatives.

**Chemical**

Absorbent for—

Acids, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen oxides, phenols.

Dehydrating agent for—

Organic compounds.

Extractant in obtaining—

Alginic acid from seaweed.

Hydrolyzing agent for—

Albuminoids.

Neutralizing agent for—

Acids in various reactions and processes of chemical manufacturing.

Process material in activating—

Charcoals.

Process material in making—

Acetates, activated carbons, alkali salts, alkyl compounds, aluminum compounds, arsenic organic derivatives, amino compounds, ammonia catalysts, ammonium compounds.

Anthraquinone derivatives, such as sodium salts of its sulphonic acids.

Barium salts, benzene derivatives and substitution products, calcium salts, chlorinated organic compounds, cyanides, glycols, halogenated organic compounds, hydrogenation catalysts.

Intermediates used in making pharmaceuticals, aromatics, and other organic chemicals.

Iron salts, lead salts, magnesium salts, manganese salts, nickel catalysts, phosphates, potassium salts, thorium salts, uranium and compounds, ureas, vanadium compounds, various inorganic and organic chemicals.

Remover of carbon dioxide from—

Air, gas, inert gases.

Starting point in making—

Sodium inorganic salts, sodium organic compounds.

**Clay Products**

Cleaning agent for—

American kaolin, Canadian china clay, Canadian d'Amherst clay, Fraddon china clay, Mid-Cornwall china clay, Pentruff china clay, Wotter clay.

Deflocculating agent for—

Clay.

Peptizing agent for—

Clay.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—

Bath salts.

Saponifying agent in making—

Cosmetic creams.

**Dye**

Process material in making—

Dyestuffs, intermediates.

**Electrical**

Process material in making—

Depolarizers for dry batteries, electrodes for storage batteries.

**Explosives and Matches**

Process material in making—

Explosives.

**Fats and Oils**

Process material in making—

Hydrogenation catalysts.

Saponifying agent for—

All fatty compounds.

**Fertilizer**

Process material in making—

Fertilizers.

**Firefighting**

Ingredient of—

Chemical fire-extinguisher liquids.

**Food**

Neutralizing agent for—

Acids in food.

Source of carbon dioxide in—

Food processing.

Sterilizing agent for—

Cabbage, grains, legumes.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Glass batches.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Process material in making—

Arsenates.

**Laundering**

Detergent in—

Washroom operations.

Neutralizer of—

Acid odors.

**Leather**

Process material in—

Finishing processes, tanning processes.

**Metal Fabrication**

Degreasing agent for—

Metalware generally, metalware prior to enamelling.

Ingredient of—

Frits in enamelling processes.

**Metallurgical**

Electrolyte ingredient in—

Brass-plating, copper-plating, electroplating aluminum, nickel-plating aluminum.

Flotation agent for—

Copper ores, such as chalcocite and chalcopyrite, galena, porphyry ores, silver ores, sulphide ores, zinc-lead ores.

Flux for—

Brass, iron ore.

Ingredient of—

Arc-welding fluxes, brazing fluxes, case-hardening compounds.

Process material in—

Chromite ore treatment, heat-treating various metals, molybdenum metallurgy.

Process material in extracting—

Radium from ore, tungsten from ore, uranium from ore, vanadium from ore.

**Miscellaneous**

Cleansing agent for—

Bottles, various articles.

Degreasing agent for—

Metallic surfaces, other surfaces.

Flotation agent for—

Minerals.

General cleansing agent.

Ingredient of—

Antifreeze mixtures, bottle-washing compositions.

Process material in making—

Bleaching compounds, heat-insulating materials.

**Sodium Carbonate (Continued)**

Remover of carbon-dioxide from—  
Air, gas, inert gases, nitrogen.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Paint removers.  
Process material in making—  
Lakes, ultramarine blue.

**Paper and Pulp**

Process material in making—  
Blueprint paper, sizings.  
Source of soda in—  
Soda process of pulp manufacture (caustic production).

**Petroleum**

Flooding agent for—  
Oil sands in restoring production of depleted wells.  
Neutralizing agent for—  
Sulphuric acid in refining processes.  
Refining agent for—  
Petroleum and its products.  
Starting point in making—  
Caustic soda for refining uses.

**Pharmaceutical**

General cleansing agent.  
In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent in various processes.

**Plastics**

Solvent for—  
Casein.

**Power and Heat**

Ingredient of—  
Anticorrosion compounds, boiler compounds, boiler feed-water treatment compounds, boiler scale-removing compounds.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Scouring compounds, soap powders, special detergent preparations for many cleansing operations.  
Process material in making—  
Catalysts for hydrogenation of fatty bases.  
Saponifying agent for—  
Soapstocks.  
Starting point in making—  
Caustic soda for saponification use.

**Soft Drinks**

Cleansing agent for—  
Bottles, equipment, utensils.  
Ingredient of—  
Bottle-washing liquids, effervescent beverages, mineral waters.

**Textile**

Degreasing agent.  
Degumming agent.  
Emulsifying and saponifying agent for—  
Fats, greases, oils.  
Process material in—  
Bleaching operations, dyeing operations, printing operations, scouring operations, washing operations.  
Retting agent.  
Starting point in making—  
Caustic soda for various uses.  
Washing agent.  
Water-softening agent.  
**Water and Sanitation**  
Decomposing agent for—  
Calcium soaps.  
Neutralizing agent for—  
Acid effluents.  
Process material in making—  
Artificial zeolites.  
Reviving agent for—  
Zeolites.  
Softening agent for—  
Water in laundries, textile plants, chemical works, artificial ice plants, paper mills, food product plants, canneries, beverage plants, soap plants, railroads, municipal waterworks, steamships, hospitals, hotels, large buildings, and other places.

**Wood**

Preventer of—  
Mold in lumber and timber.  
Washing agent.

**Sodium-Cellulose Glycollate****Textile**

Antifoaming agent (U. S. 1979469) in—  
Dye suspensions.  
Antisettling agent (U. S. 1979469) in—  
Dye suspensions.

**Sodium Cerate**

French: Cérate sodique, Cérate de sodium, Cérate de soude.  
German: Cerisauresnatrium, Natriumcerat.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 281307) in making zeolite catalysts used in making—  
Acenaphthylene from acenaphthene, acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol, acetic acid from ethyl alcohol, alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons.  
Aldehydes from toluene, xylene, mesitylene, pseudocumene, and cymene.  
Aldehydes and acids by the oxidation of orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes.  
Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene, anthraquinone from anthracene, benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene, benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone, chloroacetic acid from ethylchlorohydrin, diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol, fluorenone from fluorene, formaldehyde from methyl alcohol or methane, hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene.  
Maleic and fumaric acids from benzene, toluene, phenol, or tar acids, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride.  
Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone or bisacenaphthylidene from acenaphthene or acenaphthylene.  
Naphthalic anhydride, phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene, phthalic anhydride from naphthalene, salicyl aldehyde or salicylic acid from cresol, vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol.

**Sodium Cetylsulphate****Building and Construction**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 437674) in making—  
Aqueous emulsions of asphalt and similar bituminous materials.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 360539).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Rubber**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 436243) in—  
Vulcanizing processes.

**Sodium Chlorate**

Synonyms: Chlorate of soda, Sodium oxy-muriate.  
Latin: Natrium chloratum.  
French: Chlorate sodique, Chlorate de sodium, Chlorate de soude, Oxy-muriate sodique, Oxy-muriate de sodium, Oxy-muriate de soude.  
German: Chlorsäuresnatrium, Chlorsäuresnatron, Chlorsäuresodium, Natriumchlorat, Natriumoxy-muriat.  
Spanish: Clorato sodico, Clorato de sosa.  
Italian: Clorato di sodio.

**Analysis**

Oxidizing agent in—  
Forensic and ultimate analysis.  
Reagent in analyzing—  
Aconitine, aspidospermine, atropine, cocaine, codeine, morphine, phenols, strychnine, tryosine.  
Reagent in determining—  
Histidin bases, indican in urine, purin bases, sulphur by means of the Parr calorimeter.

**Automotive**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions for removing and preventing deposits of carbon in internal combustion engines (used in the place of potassium chlorate).

**Chemical**

As a general oxidizing agent.  
Ingredient (Brit. 335203) of weed-killing compositions in admixture with—  
Acids, such as hydrochloric, sulphuric, nitric, boric, oxalic, tartaric.  
Acid salts, such as sodium bisulphate, sodium bitartrate, calcium hydrogen-phosphate.

**Sodium Chlorate (Continued)**

Acid-reacting salts.  
Chlorides, such as ammonium chloride, aluminum chloride, iron chloride, copper chloride, zinc chloride, and mercuric chloride.

Sodium bichromate, sodium fluosilicate.  
Reagent for various chemical purposes (used in place of potassium chloride).

Reagent in making—  
Barium peroxide, boron carbide.

Di-iodofluorescein and other dihalogenated fluoresceins (U. S. 1733776).

Dry colors, naphthalene tetrachloride, phenanthraquinone, tetrachloroanthraquinone, trichloroacetic acid. Various intermediates and other organic and inorganic compounds.

Reagent in recovering—  
Bromine from natural brines.

**Dye**  
Oxidizing agent in making—  
Alizarin, anilin black, bengal rose B, various other synthetic dyestuffs.

**Explosives**  
Ingredient of—  
Dynamites and military explosives of various sorts, fulminating compositions, fuses, matchhead compositions, percussion cap compositions, pyrotechnical compositions, safety-match compositions.

**Electrical**  
Ingredient of—  
Electrolytes in storage batteries.

**Ink**  
Reagent in making—  
Printing inks.

**Insecticide**  
Ingredient (Brit. 258324) of—  
Fumigating compositions, disinfecting compositions.

Ingredient of—  
Weed-killing compositions, containing salt and crude oil.

**Leather**  
Ingredient of—  
Finishing compositions, tanning compositions.

**Miscellaneous**  
Oxidizing agent for various purposes.

**Paper**  
Reagent in the manufacture of paper.

**Perfume**  
Ingredient of—  
Dentifrices, lotions.

**Pharmaceutical**  
In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**  
As a disinfectant.

**Textile**  
—, **Dyeing**  
Mordant in—  
Dyeing cotton and wool in black shades, and in other processes.

Reagent in—  
Baths containing indigosols.

—, **Printing**  
As a mordant.

**Sodium Chloride**

Synonyms: Chloride of soda, Common salt, Muriate of soda, Rocksalt, Salt, Seasalt.

Latin: Chloruretum sodicum, Natrium chloratum, Sodii chloridum.

French: Chlorure de sodium, Hydrochlorate de soude, Sel culinaire, Sel, Sel commun, Sel de cuisine.

German: Chlornatrium, Kochsalz, Natriumchlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro sodico, Sal comun.

Italian: Cloruro di sodio, Sal commune.

**Agriculture**

As a cattle lick.  
As a weed killer.

**Analysis**  
As a reagent for various purposes.

**Cement**  
Reagent in—  
Recovery of potash salts as by-products in cement manufacture.

**Ceramics**  
Ingredient of—  
Glazes for chinaware, earthenware, stoneware, sewer-pipe, tile.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—  
Bleaching composition in admixture with magnesium chloride.

Raw material in making—  
Bleaching powder, caustic soda, chlorates, chlorine, Glauber's salt, hydrochloric acid, hydrogen, hypochlorates, niter cake, sal ammoniac, sal soda, saltcake, soda ash, sodium (metallic), sodium salts of acids and halogens.

**Dye**  
As a salting-out agent.

**Fats and Oils**  
Reagent in—  
Purification of fats and oils.

**Fertilizer**  
Ingredient of—  
Fertilizer mixtures.

**Food**  
Condiment and nutrient in—  
Cooking, making various foodstuffs.

Ingredient (U. S. 1879162) of—  
New soft cheese.

Pickling agent for—  
Fish, meats, vegetables.

Preservative agent for—  
Fish, meats, vegetables.

Reagent (U. S. 1882013) for—  
Coagulating protein in the extraction of cocoa butter.

Refrigerating agent—  
Directly in combination with chipped ice for close packing of containers.  
Indirectly dissolved in water and used as a brine for circulating systems in refrigeration installations.

**Glass**  
Ingredient of—  
Batches, glazes.

**Leather**  
Reagent in—  
Chromic tanning, mineral tanning, pickling operations, salting hides, vegetable tanning.

**Metallurgical**  
Ingredient of—  
Mixes for enameling iron products.

Reagent in—  
Copper extraction (from burnt pyrites), gold ore treatment, silver extraction (by the wet process), silver ore treatment, zinc metallurgy.

**Miscellaneous**  
Ingredient of—  
Feeds and medicines for domestic animals, weed-exterminating compositions.  
Reagent in production of—  
Sodium light used in polariscopic, spectroscopic, and similar work.

**Perfume**  
Ingredient of—  
Bath salts.

**Pharmaceutical**  
In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Suggested for use as an emetic and in clysters, fomentations for sprains and bruises, hemoptysis, increasing density of water for intravenous injections.

**Photographic**  
As a reagent.

**Refrigeration**  
As a brine (used in water solution).

Ingredient of—  
Freezing mixtures.

**Soap**  
As a salting-out agent.

**Textile**  
Reagent in—  
Dyeing and printing textile fabrics, mercerizing cotton.

**Sodium 1:5-Chloronaphthalenesulphonate**

French: 1:5-Chloronaphthalènesulphonate de soude.

German: 1:5-Chlornaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Natrium-1:5-chlornaphthalinsulfonat.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—  
Emulsions with aromatic hydrocarbons and terpenes (Brit. 263873).

**Fats and Oils**  
Ingredient of—  
Emulsions.

**Sodium 1:5-Chloronaphthalenesulphonate (Cont'd)****Leather**

Ingredient of—  
Emulsions for tanning.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Emulsified washing and cleansing compositions for various purposes.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—  
Emulsified compositions or wetting agents for increasing the absorbing powers of paper and cardboard.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—  
Emulsions with petroleum and petroleum distillates.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
Ingredient of—  
Dye liquors.

**—, Manufacture**

Ingredient of—  
Carbonizing compositions for treating wool.

**Waxes and Resins**

Ingredient of—  
Emulsions with waxes and resins.

**Sodium 1:6-Chloronaphthalenesulphonate**

French: 1:6-Chloronaphthalènesulfonate de soude.  
German: 1:6-Chloronaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium,  
Natrium-1:6-chloronaphthalinsulfonat.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Aromatic hydrocarbon emulsions, terpene emulsions.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions.

**Leather**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Tanning emulsions.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Detergent and cleansing preparations.

**Paper**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in treating—  
Cardboard and paper to increase their wetting and absorbing capacity.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Dye liquors.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Washing and cleansing compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient (Brit. 263873) of—  
Wool carbonizing liquors.

**Waxes and Resins**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making emulsions.

**Sodium Chloroplatinate**

French: Chloroplatinate sodique, Chloroplatinate de sodium, Chloroplatinate de soude.  
German: Natriumchlorplatinat, Natronchlorplatinat.  
Spanish: Chloroplatinato de sosa.  
Italian: Chloroplatinato di sodio.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Sodium 5-Chlorosalicylanilide****Insecticide**

Starting point (Brit. 403411) in making—  
Fungicides for seeds, tubers, and corms by reaction with copper sulphate (in dried form the precipitate product is used as a dusting powder; in paste form it is made into an aqueous suspension to which protective colloids, emulsifying and spreading agents, insecticides, or other fungicides may be added, and used in the form of a spray).

**Sodium Chlorostannate**

Synonyms: Sodium-tin chloride.  
French: Chlorostannate sodique, Chlorostannate de sodium, Chlorostannate de soude, Chlorure d'étain et de soude, Chlorure d'étain et de sodium, Chlorure sodique et stannique, Chlorure de sodium et d'étain,

Chlorure de soude et d'étain, Chlorure stannique et sodique.

German: Chlornatriumstannat, Chlornatronstannat, Natriumchlorstannat, Natriumzinchlorid, Natronchlorstannat, Natronzinchlorid, Stanninchlornatrium, Stanninchlornatron, Stanninnatriumchlorid, Stanninnatronchlorid, Zinnchlornatrium, Zinnchlornatron, Zinnnatriumchlorid, Zinnnatronchlorid.

Spanish: Chlorostanate de sosa.

Italian: Chlorostanato di sodio.

**Textile**

Mordant in various dyeing processes.

**Sodium 2-Chlor-4-phenylphenate****Disinfectant**

As a germicide

**Sodium 6-Chlor-2-phenylphenate****Disinfectant**

As a germicide.

**Sodium Cholate**

French: Cholate sodique, Cholate de sodium, Cholate de soude.

German: Cholinäuresnatrium, Natriumcholat.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 282356) in making parasitocides with—  
Dihydrocupreine-ethyl ether.  
Dihydrocupreine-ethyl ether hydrochloride.  
Dihydrocupreineisoamyl ether.  
Dihydrocupreineisoamyl ether hydrochloride.  
Dihydrocupreine normal octyl ether.  
Dihydrocupreine normal octyl ether hydrochloride.  
Dihydroquinone.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sodium Chromate**

Synonyms: Chromate of soda.  
French: Chromate sodique, Chromate de soude.  
German: Chromsäuresnatrium, Chromsäuresnatron, Natriumchromat, Natronchromat.  
Italian: Cromato di sodio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

Oxidizing agent in making various chemicals.  
Oxidizing and neutralizing agent (Brit. 402529) in making—

Benzoic acid from toluene.

Starting point in making—

Chromates.

Chromic acid by reaction with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid.

Lead chromate by reaction with lead sulphate and sodium acetate, the latter being regenerated (French 752674).

Substitute for—

Sodium bichromate.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Writing inks.

**Leather**

Reagent in—  
Chrome tanning.

**Metallurgical**

Pickling agent for—

Ornamental or other silver articles, the object being to cover them with a silver chromate coating which prevents tarnishing (German 592710).

**Miscellaneous**

Oxidizing agent in various processes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Mineral pigments.

**Textile**

Mordant in—

Dyeing and printing fabrics.

**Sodium Chromitesilicate**

French: Chromite-silicate de chrome, Chromite-silicate chromique.

German: Natriumchromitsilikat.

**Chemical**

Catalytic reagent in making—

Acetic acid from aldehyde, aldehyde from alcohol, benzoic acid from benzaldehyde, sodium bisulphate from

**Sodium Chromitesilicate (Continued)**

sodium bisulphite, sodium chloride from sodium hypochlorite.

**Reagent in—**

Converting manganese protoxide into permanganic acid.

Oxidizing iron and manganese compounds with the aid of atmospheric oxygen.

**Dye**

Reagent in converting—

Leuco-malachite hydrochloride into malachite.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in recovering—

Metals from liquids, gold from seawater, radium from wells.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent in sterilizing—

Liquids by means of ozone, chloride, hydrogen peroxide, or potassium permanganate.

**Sugar**

Reagent in recovering—

Potash and other bases from sugar juices and molasses.

**Water**

Reagent in—

Purifying water.

Removing iron and manganese from mineral water containing carbon dioxide by oxidizing the iron and manganese by means of atmospheric oxygen.

Removing oxygen from water by the addition of sodium sulphite, which is converted into sodium sulphate.

**Sodium Chromoglucosate****Mechanical**

Inhibitor of—

Corrosion in condenser systems.

**Refrigeration**

Inhibitor of—

Corrosion by oxygen depolarization in brine systems.

**Sodium Citrate**

Synonyms: Citrate of soda.

Latin: Citras sodicus, Natrium citricum.

French: Citrate de soude.

German: Citronsäuresnatrium, Citronensäuresnatron,

Natriumcitrat.

**Beverage**

Ingredient of—

Soft drinks.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient (U. S. 1772183) of—

Pharmaceutical product, containing also sodium malate, ammonium citrate, and manganese bromide.

Suggested for use in treating—

Bronchitis, cystitis, diabetic acidosis, fevers (diuretic and diaphoretic, furunculosis, gout, nephritis, pneumonia, rheumatism, tracheitis, urinary acidosis).

**Food**

Reagent for—

Preventing curdling of milk (offsets action of rennin).

Ingredient (U. S. 1913044) of—

Reagent for improving and bleaching bread dough, containing also manganese succinate, iron lactate, gum arabic, sodium carbonate, and starch.

Modifying agent for—

Cow's-milk in infant feeding.

**Photographic**

Reagent in making—

Coatings for printing-out paper.

**Sodium Cresolate**

French: Crésolate de soude, Crésolate sodique, Crésylate de soude, Crésylate sodique.

German: Kresylsäuresnatrium, Natriumkresylat.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Dyeing liquors.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Dye liquors for coloring hair and feathers.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Liquors and pastes containing vat dyestuffs for coloring and printing fabrics and yarns containing acetate rayon, viscose rayon, silk-rayon mixtures, wool-rayon mixtures.

**Sodium-Cupro Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—

Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Sodium Cuprothiolactate****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 398020) in making—

Complex double compounds of organic heavy metal mercapto compounds.

**Sodium Cyanide**

French: Cyanure sodique, Cyanure de sodium.

German: Cyannatrium.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Catalytic mixtures used in making methylamines from hydrocyanic acid (Brit. 398502-4).

Mixture with calcium cyanamide used to make sodium-calcium cyanide (Brit. 400949).

Mixture with calcium cyanamide used to make calcium cyanide (Brit. 400949).

Reagent for introducing nitrile into—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Reagent in making—

Aromatic aldehydes from an aromatic hydrocarbon, or an ether or a mono- or polyhydric phenol, or an aromatic halogenated hydrocarbon having one or several lateral chains, and aluminum chloride (French 750842). Carbon tetrachloride solution of cyanogen chloride by reaction with chlorine in the presence of carbon tetrachloride and an amount of glacial acetic acid equal to about 4 percent by weight of the sodium cyanide (U. S. 1938324).

Hydrocyanic acid by reaction of an acid with a mixture comprising sodium cyanide and a metal sulphite (U. S. 1950899).

Starting point in making—

Case-hardening compounds, cyanogen, cyanogen chloride, cyanogen iodide, ferricyanides, ferrocyanides, hydrocyanic acid with sulphuric acid, metallic cyanides, sulphocyanides.

**Disinfectant**

Starting point (U. S. 1894041) in making—

Fumigating gas-producing compositions by reaction with calcium chloride and calcium oxychloride.

**Food**

Fumigating agent for—

Citrous and other fruits.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Bath used in producing an electroplated zinc-tin alloy on steel and iron; claim being made that said coating has same properties as cadmium plate (U. S. 1904732).

Mixtures for producing nitrogen-containing cases of steel (U. S. 1920368).

Reagent in—

Case-hardening steel, cleaning steel surfaces, galvannealing steel, localized hardening of steel, mottling processes, reheating processes.

Solvent in—

Cyanide processes of extracting gold and silver from their ores.

Electroplating baths.

**Miscellaneous**

Fumigating agent for—

Grain elevators, railroad cars, various purposes.

Ingredient of—

Metal polishes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (U. S. 1803607) of—

Marine paint containing also coaltar and cement.

**Photographic**

As a fixing agent.

**Sanitation**

As a fumigating agent.

**Textile**

Fumigating agent for—

Raw cotton.

**Sodium Cyclohexylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Cyclohexylnaphthalènesulfonate sodique,  
Cyclohexylnaphthalènesulfonate de sodium,  
Cyclohexylnaphthalènesulfonate de soude.  
German: Cyclohexylnaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium,  
Natriumcyclohexylnaphthalinsulfonat.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—  
Solvents (Brit. 279877).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—  
Cleansing and bleaching compositions.  
Compositions for treating parquet floors.  
Washing compositions.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Soap compositions (Brit. 279877).

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
Assist in dyeing—  
Woolen fabrics and yarns (Brit. 279877).

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
Cleansing compositions (Brit. 279877).

**Sodium Cyclohexylxanthate****Metallurgical**

Flotation agent (U. S. 1823316) in separating—  
Minerals from ores (added to aid in the froth flotation process).

**Sodium Decylsulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 360539).  
For uses, see under general heading "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Diamylalphanaphthylaminesulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (U. S. 1853415).  
For uses, see under general heading "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Dibutylidithiocarbamate****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (claimed effective against aphids) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Sodium Dibutylsulphanilate**

French: Dibutylsulphanilate de soude.

German: Dibutylsulfanilsäuresnatrium, Natriumdibutylsulfanit.

**Dye**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 264860) in making—  
Dyes, lakes.

**Ink**

Dispersive agent.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersive agent in making—  
Copal varnishes, lacquers, spirit varnishes, water paints.

**Plastics**

Dispersive agent in making—  
Solutions of cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters and ethers.

**Rubber**

Dispersive agent in making—  
Rubber solutions.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*  
Dispersive agent in making dye liquors with—  
Anthraquinone dyestuffs, indigoes, sulphur dyestuffs, vat dyestuffs.

**—, Finishing**

Dispersive agent in making finishing compositions for all fabrics.

**Sodium-Dibutyl Sulphosebacate****Miscellaneous**

As a wetting agent (Brit. 446568).  
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Sodium Dibutyltetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Dibutyltetrahydronaphthalènesulfonate sodique, Dibutyltetrahydronaphthalènesulfonate de sodium, Dibutyltetrahydronaphthalènesulfonate de soude.

German: Dibutyltetrahydronaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumdibutyltetrahydronaphthalinsulfonat.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point (Brit. 279877) in making—  
Solvents.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—  
Cleansing and bleaching compositions for parquet floors.

Washing compositions.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—  
Washing and detergent compositions.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
Assist (Brit. 279877) in making—  
Wool-dyeing liquors.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—  
Cleansing and finishing compositions.

**Sodium 1:4-Dichlorophthalate****Textile**

Delustring agent (Brit. 425418) for—  
Cellulose acetate rayon (used with aluminum formate).

**Sodium Dicroseldithiophosphate****Metallurgical**

Collector in—  
Ore concentrating by flotation processes.

**Mining**

Flotation agent (Brit. 455224) in—  
Froth flotation of minerals.

**Sodium Dicrosylphosphate**

French: Dicrosylephosphate de soude.

German: Dicrosylphosphorsäuresnatrium, Natriumdicrosylphosphat.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—  
Finishing compounds for use on textiles (Brit. 267534).

**Dye**

Reagent in making—  
Dye pastes.

**Soap**

Ingredient in making—  
Detergent compositions.

**Sodium Diethylidithiocarbamate****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (claimed effective against aphids) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Sodium Diethylidithiophosphate****Metallurgical**

Collector in—  
Ore concentrating by flotation processes.

**Sodium Dihydroxytartrate**

French: Dihydroxytartrate sodique, Dihydroxytartrate de sodium, Dihydroxytartrate de soude.

German: Dihydroxyweinsäuresnatrium, Dihydroxyweinsäuresnatron, Natriumdihydroxytartrat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 340009) in making azo dyestuffs with the aid of—

2-Aminotoluene-4:5-disulphonic acid hydrazin.

2-Methylphenylhydrazin-4:5-disulphonic acid.

Phenylhydrazin-5-sulphonic acid, phenylhydrazin-3:5-

disulphonic acid, tolylhydrazin-5-sulphonic acid, tolyl-

hydrazin-3:5-disulphonic acid, xyllylhydrazin-5-sul-

phonic acid, xyllylhydrazin-3:5-disulphonic acid.

**Sodium-Dimeta-aminobenzamidostilbene Disulphonate***Paper*

Impregnating agent and absorbent for ultraviolet light (Brit. 436891) in—

Treating paper and like products to be used as food containers.

**Sodium 1:3-Dimethylcaproate***Textile*

Cleansing agent (Brit. 414485) for—

Wool, silk, cotton, ramie, jute, hemp, flax, and rayon fibers, by treatment in an aqueous alkaline liquor, using trisodium phosphate, soda ash, or sodium or potassium hydroxide as the alkaline constituent.

**Sodium Dimethyldithiocarbamate***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 340574) in making rubber vulcanization accelerators with the aid of—

Benzal chloride, 2:4-dinitro-1-chlorobenzene, 1:4-dichloro-2:6-dinitrobenzene.

*Disinfectant*

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

As a fungicide (claimed effective against barley spores) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (claimed effective against aphids) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Sodium 1:3-Dimethylvalerate***Textile*

Cleansing agent (Brit. 414485) for—

Wool, silk, cotton, ramie, jute, hemp, flax, and rayon fibers, by treatment in an aqueous alkaline liquor, using trisodium phosphate, soda ash, or sodium or potassium hydroxide as the alkaline constituent.

**Sodium Dinaphthylphosphate**

French: Dinaphthylphosphate de soude.

German: Dinaphthylphosphorsäuresnatrium, Natriumdinaphthylphosphat.

*Chemical*

Reagent in making—

Finishing compounds for use on textiles (Brit. 267534).

*Dye*

Reagent in making—

Dye pastes.

*Soap*

Ingredient in making—

Detergent compositions.

**Sodium Dinitrostilbindisulphonate**

French: Dinitrostilbenedisulphonate sodique, Dinitrostilbenedisulphonate de sodium, Dinitrostilbenedisulphonate de soude.

German: Dinitrostilbendisulfonsäuresnatrium, Dinitrostilbendisulfonsäuresnatron, Natriumdinitrostilbendisulfonat.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various intermediates.

*Dye*

Reagent (Brit. 311384) in making azo dyestuffs with—

Alphanaphthylamine, anilin, 4-chloro-2-aminophenol, 4-chloro-2-aminophenol-6-sulphonic acid.

2-Chloroanilin-5-sulphonic acid, 2-chloro-2-aminobenzene-3-sulphonic acid, J acid, metanilic acid, paraphenylenediamine, salicylic acid, sulphanilic acid.

**Sodium Dipentamethylenethiuramdisulphide***Rubber*

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Sodium Dipentamethylenethiurammonosulphide***Rubber*

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Sodium Dipentamethylthiouramtetrasulphide***Rubber*

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Sodium Diphenylmonosulphonate***Chemical*

Ingredient (U. S. 1845309) of—

Wetting and penetrating agent containing also cresol and an emulsifying agent.

**Sodium Dithiosalicylate***Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Antipyretic, antirheumatic, antiseptic dusting powder.

**Sodium Dodecanolsulphonate***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 360539).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Eleostearicsulphonate***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 361732).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Ethylmethylbutylbarbiturate**

Synonyms: Nembutal.

*Pharmaceutical*

Suggested for use as—

New anesthetic (by basal narcosis).

**Sodium Ethyl-1-methylbutylthiobarbiturate**

Synonyms: Pentothal sodium.

*Pharmaceutical*

Suggested for use as—

New anesthetic (said to produce quickly deep anesthesia for short periods, with rapid recovery).

**Sodium Ethylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Éthylenaphthalènesulphonate sodique, Éthylenaphthalènesulphonate de sodium, Éthylenaphthalènesulphonate de soude.

German: Aethylnaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Aethylnaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatron, Natriumaethylnaphthalinsulfonat.

*Chemicals*

Reagent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Pharmaceuticals.

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Fats and Oils*

Reagent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Dissolving emulsions.

*Insecticide*

Ingredient (Brit. 298823) of—

Insecticides, vermin exterminators.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient (Brit. 298823) of—

Cleansing, scouring, and detersive preparations.

*Mechanical*

Ingredient (Brit. 298823) of—

Lubricating compositions.

*Perfume*

Ingredient (Brit. 298823) of—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

*Sanitation*

Ingredient (Brit. 298823) of—

Disinfectants, germicides.

**Sodium Ethyl-3-nitrophthalate**

French: Éthyle-3-nitrophthalate de soude.

German: Aethyl-3-nitrophthalsäuresnatrium, Natriumaethyl-3-nitrophthalat.

*Resins and Waxes*

Reagent in making—

Synthetic resins (U. S. 1618209).

**Sodium Ethyl-4-nitrophthalate**

French: Éthyle-4-nitrophthalate de soude.

German: Aethyl-4-nitrophthalsäuresnatrium, Natriumaethyl-4-nitrophthalat.

*Resins and Waxes*

Starting point in making—

Synthetic resins (U. S. 1618209).

**Sodium Ethylphthalate**

French: Ethylephthalate de soude.

German: Äthylphthalsäuresnatrium, Natriumäthylphthalat.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 250265) in making synthetic resins with—

Barium acetate, barium bromide, barium nitrate, calcium acetate, calcium bromide, calcium chloride, calcium nitrate, lead acetate, lead bromide, lead chloride, lead nitrate, magnesium acetate, magnesium bromide, magnesium chloride, magnesium nitrate, strontium acetate, strontium bromide, strontium chloride, strontium nitrate, zinc acetate, zinc bromide, zinc chloride, zinc nitrate.

**Sodium Ethylxanthate**

French: Xanthate de soude-éthyle.

German: Natriumäthylxanthogenat, Natronäthylxanthogenat, Xanthogensäuresnatriumäthyl, Xanthogensäuresnatriumäthyl.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Chemical**

Reducing agent in various processes.

Starting point in making—

Rubber vulcanization accelerator with sulphur monochloride (Brit. 265169).

Thiophenols from diazonium compounds.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Flotation agent in—

Froth processes of ore concentration.

**Sodium Fluoride**

French: Florure sodique, Florure de soude.

German: Natriumfluorid, Fluornatrium, Fluornatron.

Spanish: Fluoro sodico.

Italian: Fluoruro di sodio.

**Beverage**

Antifermentative in—

Alcoholic fermentations.

Antiseptic in—

Alcoholic fermentations.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Enamels.

**Chemical**

Antifermentative in—

Alcoholic fermentations.

Antiseptic in—

Alcoholic fermentations.

Reagent (U. S. 1914135) in making—

Carbon halides (chlorofluorides).

Starting point in making—

Calcium fluoride, caustic soda by the fluoride process, magnesium fluoride, zinc fluoride.

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient of—

Disinfectant for plant and seed diseases, comprising a mercurized chlorophenol and hydrated lime (U. S. 1776423).

**Food**

Antiseptic and disinfectant for—

Egg storage.

**Glass**

Opacifying agent in making—

Opaque glasses, translucent glasses.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (U. S. 1895979) of—

Vegetable glue, containing also powdered ivory nut, casein, lime, soda ash, and trisodium phosphate.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal composition for impregnating woolen goods, containing also sodium taurocholate, sodium glycocholate, and carbon dioxide dissolved under pressure sufficient to cause the spray to penetrate the goods (U. S. 1901960).

Insecticidal powders for killing chicken lice, rat exterminants, roach exterminants, vermicides.

**Metallurgical**

Coating agent (U. S. 1905753) for—

Copper.

Ingredient of—

Flux used in melting magnesium metal (Brit. 403891). Pickling mixture with nitric acid and molasses for removing scale from chrome steel (U. S. 1919624).

Soldering composition for aluminum, consisting of a mixture with zinc chloride and ammonium bromide (French 642778).

Soldering composition for metals, particularly aluminum and its alloys, consisting of a mixture with zinc chloride and ammonium bromide (U. S. 1761116).

Reagent (U. S. 1914768) in making—

Pure aluminum combinations adapted for production of aluminum.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (U. S. 1881128) of—

Motion picture projection screen coating, containing also glue, copper sulphate, casein, glycerin, borax, cobalt blue, and water, said to have properties of nonstickiness, permanence, and adaptability to climatic conditions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Antiseptic in external lotions.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 403966) of—

Impregnating mixture with borax, for raising the safe ironing temperature of cellulose acetate fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Impregnating preservative agent for—

Electric light poles, telegraph poles, and the like.

Piling, railroad ties, underground woodwork.

Ingredient of—

Wood-impregnating mixtures with zinc chloride, or acid zinc fluoride.

Wood preservative (Brit. 394162).

**Sodium Formaldehyde-sulfoxylate**

Synonyms: Formaldehyde-sulphoxylate of soda.

French: Formaldéhyde-sulfoxylyate sodique, Formaldéhyde-sulfoxylyate de sodium, Formaldéhyde-sulfoxylyate de soude, Sulfoxylyate-formaldéhyde de sodium.

German: Natriumformaldehydsulfoxylyat.

**Textile**

—, Printing

Discharge in printing fabrics.

Reagent (U. S. 1912008) in making—

Printing pastes used as colored discharges on cellulose acetate and similar fibers.

**Sodium Formanilide**

German: Natriumformanilid.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Phenylidihydroquinazolin (orexin).

**Sodium Formate**

French: Formiate sodique, Formiate de soude.

German: Formylsäuresnatrium, Formylsäuresnatron, Natriumformiat, Natronformiat.

**Chemical**

Reducing agent in—

Organic synthesis.

Starting point in making—

Formic acid, oxalic acid.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

Mordant in—

Dyeing, printing.

**Sodium Glucosate****Mechanical**

Inhibitor of—

Magnesium scale formation in boilers and hot-water systems.

Remover of—

Carbon dioxide formation in boiler waters and hot-water systems.

Reagent for—

Hydrogen ion adjustment (pH increase).

**Sodium Glycocholate**

French: Glycocholate sodique, Glycocholate de sodium, Glycocholate de soude.

German: Glycocholsäuresnatrium, Natriumglycocholat.



**Sodium Glycocholate (Continued)****Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 282356) in making antiparasitic agents with—

Dihydrocuprein ethyl ether, dihydrocuprein ethyl ether hydrochloride, dihydrocuprein isoamyl ether, dihydrocuprein isoamyl ether hydrochloride, dihydrocuprein normal octyl ether, dihydrocuprein normal octyl ether hydrochloride, dihydroquinone.

**Sodium Heptadecylsulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 360539).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Heptylate**

French: Heptylate sodique, Heptylate de sodium, Heptylate de soude.

German: Heptylsauresnatrium, Heptylsauresnatron, Natriumheptylat.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making ketonic acid esters with the aid of allyl, amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, propyl, an other alkyl esters of the following acids—

Acetic, anthranilic, benzoic, butyric, camphoric, capric, caproic, caprylic, chloroacetic, cinnamic, citric, cresylic, gallic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, metanilic, mucic, naphthionic, oxalic, palmitic, phenylacetic, phthalic, picramic, picric, propionic, pyrogallic, salicylic, succinic, sulphanilic, tartaric, trichloroacetic, valeric.

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Sodium Heptylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Heptylenaphthalènesulfonate sodique, Heptylenaphthalènesulfonate de sodium, Heptylenaphthalènesulfonate de soude.

German: Heptylnaphtalinsulfonsauresnatrium, Natriumheptylnaphtalinsulfonat.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 277277) in making—

Emulsified boring oil compositions, emulsions of various sorts.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 277277) in making—

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 277277) in making—

Emulsions.

**Textile****Finishing**

Reagent (Brit. 277277) in making—

Emulsified bucking and felting compositions.

**Manufacturing**

Reagent (Brit. 277277) in making—

Compositions for removing incrustations from textile fibers, emulsified spinning oil compositions.

**Sodium Hexylate**

French: Hexylate sodique, Hexylate de sodium, Hexylate de soude.

German: Natriumhexylat.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making ketonic acid esters with the aid of the butyl, amyl, allyl, heptyl, hexyl, and propyl esters of the following acids—

Acetic, anthranilic, benzoic, butyric, camphoric, caproic, caprylic, chloroacetic, cinnamic, citric, cresylic, gallic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, metanilic, mucic, naphthionic, oxalic, palmitic, phenylacetic, phthalic, propionic, pyrogallic, salicylic, succinic, sulphanilic, tartaric, trichloroacetic, valeric.

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Sodium Hexylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Hexylenaphthalènesulfonate de soude, Hexylenaphthalènesulfonate sodique.

German: Hexylnaphtalinsulfonsauresnatrium, Natriumhexylnaphtalinsulfonat.

**Fats and Oils**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 277277) in making—

Boring oil compositions.

Reagent (Brit. 277277) in making—

Emulsions.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 277277) in making—

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent (Brit. 277277) in making—

Emulsions.

**Textile****Manufacturing**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 277277) in making—

Bucking compositions, compositions for removing incrustations from fibers, felting compositions, spinning oils.

**Sodium Hippurate**

Latin: Natrium hippuratum.

French: Hippurate sodique, Hippurate de sodium,

Hippurate de soude.

German: Hippursäuresnatrium, Hippursäuresnatron, Natriumhippurat.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 310934) of—

Insulin preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sodium Hydrosulphide**

Synonyms: Sodium sulphhydrate, Sulphhydrate of soda.

**Analysis**

As a reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

As a reagent in various processes.

**Leather**

Solvent (Brit. 402327) for—

Sulphur dyes in dyeing leather and skins.

**Sodium Hydrosulphite****Chemical**

Reducing agent in making—

Stable solutions of acridin salt (Brit. 395405, 342690).

Triaminohydroxyanthraquinones (Brit. 396976).

Starting point in making—

Sodium formaldehyde-hydrosulphite.

**Explosives and Matches**

Sheathing agent for—

Coal-mining explosives.

**Photographic**

Reducing agent (Brit. 401340) for—

Azo dyes in the production of color pictures from silver pictures.

**Textile**

Bleaching agent for various fabrics.

Discharge in—

Dyeing.

Ingredient of—

Vat liquors.

Reagent for—

Reducing dyes.

**Sodium Hydroxide**

Synonyms: Caustic soda, Hydrate of soda, Hydrated oxide of sodium, Mineral alkali, Soda lye, Sodichydrate, Sodium hydrate.

Latin: Natrium causticum, Natrium hydricum, Natriumhydroxydatum, Sodii hydroxidum.

French: Caustique de soude, Soude caustique.

German: Aetznatron, Natriumhydroxyd, Natriumoxyhydrat, Natron, Natronhydrat.

Spanish: Hidrato sodico.

Italian: Soda caustica, Sodio caustica.

**Abrasives**

Process material in making—

Abrasives.

**Adhesives**

Converting agent in making—

Starch glues.

Ingredient of—

Adhesives, casein cement, starch adhesives.

**Agriculture**

Ingredient of—

Cattle dips, cattlefeeds, sheep dips.

**Sodium Hydroxide (Continued)****Analysis****Alkali in—**

Analytical process involving control research.

**Automotive****Process material in making—**

Clutch facing.

**Brewing—****Ingredient of—**

Bottle-washing compositions, cleansing compositions.

**Settling agent for—**

Yeast.

**Building Material****Process material in making—**

Heat insulation, plaster-board, portland cement, sound insulations, wallboard.

**Cellulose Products****Fermenting agent for—**

Cellulose sulphite liquor.

**Process material in making—**

Cellulose, cellulose esters, ethers, and other derivatives such as rayon, viscose.

**Chemical****Absorbent for—**

Acids, carbon dioxide, chlorine, cyanogen, hydrogen sulphide, nitrogen oxides, phenols.

**Activating agent for—**

Charcoal.

**Catalyst in making—**

Aldol, ammonia, cyanogen, esters, sodamide.

**Dehydrating agent for—**

Air, alcohol, butyl ether, diethyl ketone, ethyl ether, ethylmethyl ketone, ethylpropyl ether, ketones, methyl-ethyl ketone, organic solutions, propyl alcohols, propyl ether, pyridin.

**Deodorizing agent for—**

Isopropyl alcohol.

**Neutralizing agent for—**

Acids, in various reactions and processes of chemical manufacturing.

**Process material in—**

Regenerating catalysts.

**Process material in making—**

Arsenobenzene derivatives, absorbent carbons, acetates (from carbohydrates), 2-acetylaminio-1-naphthyl-thioglycolic acid, aldehydes, aldehyde emulsions, alginic acid, aldol, aluminates, alkali-earth linoleates, allyl chloride, allyl para-aminobenzoate, allylthiobromine, aluminum compounds, 4-amino-2-auromeraptobenzoic acid, 2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene-4-sulphonamide, 2-amino-1-naphthylthioglycolic acid, N-(4'-amino-1-naphthyl)-N-toluenesulphonamide, aminonaphtholsulphonic acids, amino(paratolylsulphonamide)naphthalene-sulphonic acids, aminophenolsulphonic acids, ammonia, amyl acetate, amyl formate, amyl oleate, amyldextrin, anthranilic acid, arsenic and its compounds and derivatives, barium compounds, beechwood creosote, beeswax acids, benzaldehyde, benzene derivatives, benzenedisulphonamides, benzenedisulphonic acids, benzoates, benzoic acid, benzophenone-arsenious acid, 4-benzoyl-1-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid, benzyl alcohol, benzyl oleate, benzylidextrin, benzyl-sodium phthalate, benzyl-sodium succinate, bis-(3-carboxy-4-hydroxy-1-naphthyl) ketone, bismuth compounds, bismuth oxide catalysts, bismuth-mercury compounds, borax.

Borneol, bromoethylene, bromine, bromine organic compounds and their emulsions, butyl acetate, butyldextrin, butyric acid, carbazole sodium salt, calcium compounds, carbon dioxide absorbent, catalysts of various kinds, cerium oxide, chlorinated organic compounds, cresol, cresyl phosphates, cyanides, decolorizing agents, dialkylaminoalkyl compounds, diamino-dihydroxyarsenobenzene alkali salts, diaminodihydroxyarsenobenzene silver salts, diaminodihydroxydibenzendisulphonamides, dibutyl dixanthate, dichloropentane, diglycerol, dimetatolylparatolyl phosphate, dimethyl-di-isopropylbenzidin, dimethyl ether, dinitrophenol, diphenic acid, diphenyl ether, diphenylguanidin, emulsions of aliphatic hydrocarbons, emulsions of aromatic hydrocarbons, emulsions of cyclic hydrocarbons, emulsions of nitro compounds, emulsions of pyridin compounds, emulsions of quinolin compounds, ethane, ethylamine, ethylbenzene emul-

sions, ethyl chloride emulsions, ethyl 4-hydroxy-1-naphthoate, ethyl oleate, ethyldextrin, ethylene, ethylene oxide, ethyleneglycol, ethylhydrocuprein and derivatives, ethylmethyl ether, 5-ethyl-5-phenylhydantoin, ethylstarch, formaldehyde, formic acid, glutamic acid, glyceryl oleate, glycol, glyoxylates, glyoxylic acid, guaiacol, hexamethylenetetramine, hydrocinnamic acid, hydrocuprein derivatives, hydrocyanic acid, hydrogen, hydrogenation catalysts, hydroquinone, 4-hydroxymercapto-arsanilic acid, 4-hydroxynaphthalene-1:3-dicarboxylic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-naphthoic acid, 4-hydroxy-1-naphthylphenyl ketone, 4-hydroxy-3-nitrobenzenearsonic acid, inulin, iodine compounds, ionine emulsions, iron compounds, isoborneol, isobutyl oleate, isopropylallylbarbituric acid, isopropylstarch, ketones, lactic acid, lead compounds, litharge, lysalbinic acid, magnesium compounds, maltose, manganates, mannose, mercury compounds, meta-aminobenzaldehyde, meta-hydroxybenzaldehyde, meta-hydroxybenzoic acid, metallic hydroxides, metatitanic acid, methane, methanol, methylamines, methylidextrin.

Methyl 4-hydroxynaphthalene-1:3-dicarboxylate, methyl 4-hydroxy-1-naphthoate, methyl oleate, 2-methylphloroglucinol, methylstarch, naphthalene, naphthalene derivatives, naphthalenesulphonic acids, naphthothic acid, naphthoisoquinolin, naphthols, naphtholsulphonic acids, 1:2-Naphthothioindoxyl, naphthylenediamine derivatives, N-(1'-naphthyl)paratoluenesulphonamide, natural gas chlorination products, nickel catalysts, nickel hydroxide, nickel sulphide, nitrobenzene, nitrobenzene emulsions, nitrogen, nitrosamine, 4-nitro-2-thiocyanobenzoic acid, nitroxyene, olefin-glycol, orthoaminophenol-4-sulphon-(4'-amino)-anilide, orthoaminophenol-4-sulphonanilide, orthobenzyloxybenzoic acid, oxalic acid, oxanthal, oxygen, oxymercury nitrophenolates, palmitic acid, para-acetylaminophenylstibnic acid, parahydroxybenzoic acid, parahydroxyphenylstibnic acid and salts, phenol, phenols, phenolphthalein, phenylphosphates, phenylstibnic acid, phenylstibnic oxychloride, phosphoric acid, phosphoric acid esters, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, picric acid, polyglycerols, potassium compounds, propionic acid, propyl oleate, propyldextrin, propylene, propyleneglycol, propylstarch, protalbinic acid compounds, pyridin, quinine derivatives, radium and its compounds, resorcinol, salicylic acid, silicic acid, silicon compounds, sodium compounds, starch ethers, starch xanthogenate, stearic acid, succinic acid, synthetic aromatic chemicals, tartaric acid, tartrates, terpinol emulsions, tetraglycerol, thorium and compounds, titanium and compounds, toluene and derivatives, toluene emulsions, trichloroethylene, triethyltrimethylcentriamine, triglycerol, tritolyguanidin, uranium and its compounds, valeric acid, vanadium catalysts, vanadium compounds, vanillalacetone, vanillylamine, xylene, xylene emulsions, zinc salts, zirconium salts.

**Promoter of—**

Catalytic reactions.

**Purifying agent (either directly or in the process) for—**

Acenaphthene, alkali chloride solutions, aluminum sulphate, 2-amino-1-methyl-4-isopropylbenzene-5-sulphonic acid, benzene, bormine, carbazole, calcium acetate, calcium sulphate, cresol, ethyl ether, fluorene, gases (with pumice), hydrogen, iron oxide, lead arsenate, nitrogen monoxide, para-acetaldehyde, toluene.

**Reagent for separating—**

Carbon dioxide from air, flue gas, gases generally, nitrogen, water gas.

Carbon monoxide from hydrogen, hydrofluoric acid from phosphoric acid, hydrogen sulphide from gases, naphtholsulphonic acids, nitrogen monoxide from ozone, phenols from benzene, phosphorus from iron vanadate, red phosphorus from yellow phosphorus, sodium chloride from magnesium chloride, sulphur from hydrogen, suspended matter from organic liquids, theobromine from caffeine.

**Reagent in solidifying—**

Alcohols, alcohol-ether mixtures, butane, carbon bisulphide, carbon tetrachloride, ether.

**Solubilizing agent for—**

Materials difficult to dissolve, materials insoluble in nitric acid, materials insoluble in sulphuric acid.

**Solvent for—**

Starch.

**Stabilizing agent for—**

Hydrogen peroxide solutions, perborates.

**Starting point in making—**

Pernganganates, sodium compounds, sodium salts of organic chemicals.

**Sodium Hydroxide (Continued)****Chemical Specialty****Ingredient of—**

- Antifreeze compositions, belt dressings, boiler compounds.
- Composition for removing carbon from internal-combustion engines.
- Compositions for repairing automobile radiators.
- Hat sizings, puncture-closing composition for tires.

**Clay Products****Cleaning agent for—**

- Canadian d'Amherst clay, Canadian china clay, Fradon china clay, kaolins, Wotter clay.
- Deflocculating agent, floating agent, peptizing agent.

**Process material in making—****Opaque glazes.****Purifying agent.****Coal By-Products****Extractant for—****Phenols from tar.****Ingredient of—****Binders for briquettes.****Purifying agent for—****Benzene.****Separating agent for—**

- Clarain from coal, sulphur from coaltar distillates, vitrain from coal.

**Solvent for—****Coal humic substance, coal, peat.****Construction****Waterproofing agent for—****Cement, concrete, gypsum.****Cosmetic****Process material in making—****Greaseless creams, shampoos, shaving creams.****Disinfectant****Ingredient of—**

- Antiseptics, bactericides, disinfecting powders, disinfectants, germicides.

**Distilled Beverage****Ingredient of—****Bottle-washing compositions, cleansing compositions.****Recovering agent for—****Potash salts from distillery waste.****Treating agent for—****Distillery waste.****Dye****Process material in making—**

- Alizarin, anilin dyes, 2-anilinoanthraquinone, 1-anilino-2-naphthol, anthraquinone, anthraquinonesulphonic acids (sodium salt), azo dyes, azobenzene, 2-bromoanthraquinone, bromoindigo, diethylanilin, dye soaps, green dyes, hydrazin hydrochloride, hydrazobenzene, hydrazocymene, hydrazotoluene, indigo, intermediates, indanthrene, indanthrene leuco derivatives, leuco derivatives of vat dyes, leuco compounds of hydron blue, leuco derivatives of indigo, leuco derivatives of thioindigo, methylanilin, methylanthrane, nitrosamine printing pastes, paranitrilanin, printing pastes, sulphur dyes, thioindigo derivatives, vat dyes.

**Purifying agent for—****Anthracene, anthraquinone, phenanthrene.****Electrical****Ingredient of—****Dry batteries, electrolytes for wet batteries.****Process material in making—**

- Depolarizers, electrodes, electrolytic condensers, insulations.

**Explosives****Treating agent for—****Cellulose.****Process material in making—**

- Nitrocellulose, nitrostarch, nitrosugar, nitroglycerin, picric acid.

**Fats and Oils****Catalyst in—****Hydrogenation processes.****Extractant for—****Oil from copra, oil from cottonseed.****Process material in—****Bleaching operations.****Process material in making—****Butter substitutes.****Emulsions of animal, fish, and vegetable oils.****Fatty acids, sodium salts of sulphonated oils.****Purifying agent for—****Wool-grease.****Refining agent for—****Fats of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.****Foots.****Hydrogenated products of blubber, oils, fats.****Oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.****Remover of fatty acids from—****Fats of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.****Oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.****Saponifying agent for—****Fats of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.****Oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.****Starting point in making—****Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.****Food****Neutralizing agent for—****Acids in food, milk.****Peeling agent for—****Fruit.****Pickling agent for—****Olives.****Process material in making—****Canned products, cocoa products, dried products, yeast.****Forest Products****Treating agent for—****Bamboo, baobab wood, bast, coconut fibers, sisal.****Glass****Process material in making—****Frosted glass, milk glass, opaque glass.****Glue and Gelatin****Hydrolyzing agent for—****Gelatin, glue.****Ink****Process material in making—****Lithographic inks, printing inks, writing inks.****Insecticide and Fungicide****Ingredient of—****Insecticides, fungicides, weed destroyers.****Process material in making—****Calcium arsenate, calcium arsenite.****Laundering****Ingredient of—****Washing compositions.****Leather****Process material in making—****Artificial leather, tanning materials.****Process material in tanning—****Fish skins.****Linoleum and Oilcloth****Treating agent for—****Linseed oil.****Lubricant****Process material in making—**

- Cup greases, cutting oils, emulsified oils, soda-base greases.

**Metallurgical****Cleansing agent for—****Iron.****Process material in—**

- Coloring iron, detinning operations, dezincing lead, platinum metallurgy, purifying lead.

**Process material in making—**

- Aluminum soldering compositions, aluminum wire electric coils, antimony, bismuth, cadmium.

- Cadmium electroplatings on iron, knives, piano wires, razors, scissors, springs, steel products, tools, and many other articles.

- Colorings on galvanized iron, copper coatings on iron, electrodepositions of iron, electrodepositions of lead, electrodepositions of nickel, electroplatings on aluminum, ferro-molybdenum, foundry sand molds, gold, lead coatings on iron, metallic coatings on aluminum, metallic coatings on copper, nickel coatings on iron, oxide coatings on aluminum wire, red lead, zinc coatings on iron.

**Reagent for separating—**

- Antimony from bismuth, arsenic from bismuth, selenium from bismuth, sulphur from bismuth, tellurium from bismuth, tin from bismuth, zinc from bismuth.

**Military****Ingredient of—****Gas-mask absorbents.****Milling****Disinfectant for—****Beans, cereals, grain.**

**Sodium Hydroxide (Continued)****Mining**

Extracting reagent for—

Cinnabar treatment, copper from its ores, molybdenum from its ores, tungsten from its ores, uranium from its ores, vanadium from its ores, zinc from its ores.

Flotation agent for—

Carbonate ores, chalcocite, chalcopyrite, gold ores, lead ores, malachite, porphyry ores, silicate ores, silver ores, sulphide ores, zinc-lead ores.

Ingredient of—

Binders for ore-briquetting.

Process material in making—

Flotation agents, mercury.

Reclaiming agent for—

Huebnerite.

Reagent for separating—

Bauxite from clay, hematite, lead from pyrite, lead from zinc sulphide ores, limonite, platinum group of metals from ores.

Recovering agent for—

Cyanide gas during ore treatment, potash from minerals.

**Miscellaneous**

Carrotting agent for—

Furs.

General cleansing agent.

Process material in making—

Chewing gum, dental cements, dentifrices, dyed feathers, silvered mirrors.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Cement paints, coldwater paints, paint removers, paint-removing composition in admixture with calcium hydroxide.

Process material in making—

Pigments.

**Paper**

Digesting agent in—

Pulp manufacture.

Fermenting agent for—

Cellulose sulphite liquor.

Parchmentizing agent for—

Cellulose products.

Process material in making—

Cymene emulsions.

Source of soda in—

Pulp manufacture.

**Petroleum**

Decolorizing agent for—

Petroleum products.

Deodorizing agent for—

Petroleum products.

Neutralizing agent for—

Acidified products in petroleum processing.

Reagent for—

Removing sulphur from petroleum products.

Refining agent for—

Petroleum products.

Sweetening agent for—

Gasoline and other petroleum products.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Process material in making—

Hydroxides of magnesium and other bases.

Saponification agent.

Solubilizing agent in—

Preparing aqueous solutions of certain slightly soluble substances.

**Photographic**

Disintegrating agent for—

Film.

Ingredient of—

Developing agents.

Reagent for

Recovering silver from emulsions.

**Plastics**

Process material in making—

Horn substitutes, ivory substitutes, plastics.

Reagent for—

Recovering camphor from celluloid.

Solvent for—

Casein.

**Rayon**

Liquefying agent for—

Cellulose in the viscose process.

**Refractories**

Process material in making—

Aluminum oxide and products, sand-lime brick.

Reagent for—

Separating bauxite from clay.

Treating agent for—

Alunite.

**Resins**

Catalyst in—

Acetone-phenol condensations, aldehyde-phenol condensations, aldehyde-resorcinol condensations, cresolformaldehyde condensations, furfural resin manufacture, ketone-aldehyde condensations, urea-formaldehyde condensations.

Process material in making—

Oleoresins, paracoumarone, paraindene, polymerized glycerol.

**Rubber**

Coagulant for—

Rubber.

Process material in—

Devulcanizing processes, metal-coating rubber, reclaiming rubber, vulcanizing processes.

**Sanitation**

Treating agent for—

Country sewage, effluents, factory sewage, garbage grease (in hydrogenation processes), tannery sewage.

**Soap**

Catalyst in—

Hydrogenation of fats and oils.

Extractant for—

Oil from copra, oil from cottonseed.

Ingredient of—

Detergent compositions for various purposes in the home and industry.

Process material in making—

Emulsions of animal, fish, and vegetable oils.

Fatty acids, glycerin, sodium salts of sulphonated oils.

Refining agent for—

Fats of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Foods.

Hydrogenated products of blubber, oils, fats.

Oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Remover of fatty acids from—

Fats of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Saponifying agent for—

Fats of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Oils of animal, fish, and vegetable origin.

Starting point in making—

Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

**Sugar**

Purifying agent for—

Spent decolorizing carbons.

Treating agent for—

Bagasse.

**Textile**

Bleaching agent for—

Fibers and fabrics.

Cleansing agent for—

Fibers and fabrics.

Desizing agent for—

Fibers and fabrics.

Lustering agent for—

Fibers and fabrics.

Mercerizing agent for—

Fibers and fabrics.

Parchmentizing and antiqueing agent for—

Fibers and fabrics.

Preventer of—

Carbonizing of fibers.

Process material in—

Bleaching processes, dyeing processes, mercerizing processes, mildew-proofing canvas and other textile fabrics, printing processes, rotproofing canvas and other textile fabrics.

Process material in dyeing—

Cellulose acetate and other products.

**Water**

Ingredient of—

Water softeners.

Process material in making—

Artificial zeolites.

Regenerating agent for—

Peat in water-softening processes, zeolites in water-softening processes.

Softening agent for—

Water.

Treating agent for—

Boiler water, water-softening silicates.

**Sodium 2-Hydroxydiphenyldisulphonate***Cosmetic*

Protectant (U. S. 2015005) in—

Oils, creams, and lotions, against harmful effects of light of short wave lengths (sunburn).

**Sodium 4-Hydroxydiphenyldisulphonate***Cosmetic*

Protectant (U. S. 2015005) in—

Oils, creams, and lotions, against harmful effects of light of short wave length (sunburn).

**Sodium 2-Hydroxydiphenylmonosulphonate***Cosmetic*

Protectant (U. S. 2015005) in—

Oils, creams, and lotions, against harmful effects of light of short wave length.

**Sodium 4-Hydroxydiphenylmonosulphonate***Cosmetic*

Protectant (U. S. 2015005) in—

Oils, creams, and lotions, against harmful effects of light of short wave length (sunburn).

**Sodium 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoate**

French: 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoate sodique, 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoate de sodium, 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoate de soude.

German: 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoesauresnatrium, 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoesauresnatrium, Natrium-2:3-hydroxynaphthoat.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts and esters.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 298101) in making triarylmethane dyestuffs with—

Fuchsin hydrochloride, methyl violet.

**Sodium Hypobromite***Analysis*

As a reagent.

*Chemical*

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 423286) for—

Starch (treatment in cold water results in paste of the nature of a salve-like gel which gives the characteristic reactions of pure starch with iodine or Fehling's solution).

**Sodium Hypochlorite**

Synonyms: Bleaching solution, Labarraque's disinfecting fluid, Labarraque's solution, Solution of chlorinated soda.

Latin: Liquor natri chlorati, Liquor natri hypochlorosi, Liquor sodae chloratae, Liquor sodae chlorinatae.

French: Chlorure de soude liquide, Eau de labarraque, Liqueur de labarraque.

German: Bleichflüssigkeit, Chlornatronlösung.

Spanish: Solucion de hipoclorito sodico, Licor de labarraque.

*Beverage*

Deodorizing and sterilizing agent for—

Equipment in breweries, malt houses, soft drink plants, wineries.

*Chemical*

Chlorinating agent.

Ingredient (Brit. 393221) of—

Bleaching compound containing also sodium metasilicate, or trisodium phosphate.

Oxidizing agent.

Reagent in making—

Anthrannilic acid from phthalimide.

Chloramine from ammonia.

Hydrazin from ammonia.

Solvents for acetic acid from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for cyclohexanol from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for essential oils from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for formic acid from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for higher alcohols from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for paraffin from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for phenols from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for acetic acid from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for cyclohexanol from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for essential oils from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for formic acid from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for higher alcohols from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for paraffin from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for phenol from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

*Dry Cleaning*

Deodorizing and spotting agents for—

White goods.

*Fats and Oils*

Bactericide, bleaching agent, deodorant, germicide.

*Foods*

Bactericide, bleaching agent, deodorant.

Deodorant for—

Waste waters from vegetable cooking operations.

Disinfectant for—

Fruit, general purposes, shell fish, vegetables.

Germicide.

Spraying agent for—

Rendering atmosphere sterile and sweet.

Sterilizing agent for—

Equipment and utensils in canning plants, food product plants, milk product plants.

*Fuel*

Extractant for—

Sulphur from municipal gases.

*Laundrying*

Bleaching agent in—

Washroom waters and soap solutions.

Germicide in—

Washroom waters and soap solutions.

*Miscellaneous*

Bactericide, bleaching agent, deodorant, disinfectant, germicide, sterilizing agent.

Sterilizing agent in—

Dishwashing operations in hotels, restaurants, industrial canteens.

*Paper*

Bleaching agent for—

Paper stock of all kinds.

Bleaching agent (Brit. 398730) in making—

Cotton-like fabric from sulphite cellulose.

Reagent (U. S. 1906824) in making—

Orange-colored safety paper (by treatment after impregnation with an alcoholic solution of para-p'-dihydroxydiphenyl).

*Petroleum*

Chlorinating agent (Brit. 364204, U. S. 1908273) in purifying—

Petroleum, petroleum distillates.

*Pharmaceutical*

Base of—

Carrel-Dakin's solution, Dakin's solution.

Disinfecting agent for—

Utensils.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Reagent in—

Bacteriological work.

Suggested for use in treating—

Ulcers, wounds.

*Sanitation*

Bactericide, deodorant and sterilizing washing agent for—

Hospital walls and floors, hospital lavatories, hospital utensils, industrial buildings, industrial equipment, public and domestic convenience stations, public buildings.

Deodorant and disinfectant for—

Gaseous factory effluents, liquid factory effluents.

Germicide and deodorant in—

Earth closets, sewage systems.

*Textile*

Bleaching agent in—

Finishing viscose rayon (U. S. 1915952).

Making textiles with soft handle and full white color (Brit. 401199).

Reagent (Brit. 390148) in making—

Degrassing agents from sulphonated oils, fats, and fatty acids.

**Sodium Hypochlorite (Continued)****Water**

Bactericide, deodorant, and sterilizing agent in—

Emergency water supply systems.

Isolated water storage systems.

Municipal water storage and supply systems.

Ships' water storage systems.

Swimming pools.

Water mains under construction.

Destructive agent for—

Algae in condenser water for power plants and refrigerating plants.

**Sodium Hyposulphate**

Synonyms: Sodium dithionate.

**Analysis**

As a reagent in various processes.

**Sodium Hyposulphite**

Synonyms: Antichlor, Hypo, Hyposulphite of soda, Sodium subsulphite, Sodium thiosulphate.

Latin: Hyposulphis sodicus, Natrium hyposulfurosum, Natrium thiosulfuricum, Natrium subsulfurosum.

French: Hyposulphite de soude, Sulfite sulfure de soude.

German: Natriumthiosulfat, Unterschweifigsäuresnatrium.

Spanish: Hiposulfito sodico.

**Agriculture**

Intestinal antiseptic in—

Poultry feeding, stock feeding.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

Reagent (U. S. 1900001) in making—

2-Aminoanthraquinone.

Starting point in making—

Complex double compounds of organic heavy metal mercapto compounds (Brit. 398030).

Sodium cyanates from carbon dioxide and/or carbon oxysulphide and ammonia in the presence of a gas (other than a hydrocarbon) capable of decomposing water (preferably carbon monoxide) (Brit. 399820).

**Dry Cleaning**

Reagent for—

Removing iodine stains on fabrics.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Aldehyde green, anilin dyes, synthetic dyes of various types.

Reducing agent in—

Indigo reduction.

**Explosives and Matches**

Reagent in making—

Lead thiosulphate for the production of phosphorus-free matches.

**Fats and Oils**

Bleaching agent for—

Edible oils, technical oils.

Rancidity retardant for—

Fats, oils.

**Fuel**

Ingredient of—

Candlewick pickling solutions.

**Glue and Gelatin**

Bleaching agent for—

Bone stock.

**Ink**

In the manufacturing process.

**Leather**

Reducing agent for—

Bichromates in chrome tanning by Schultz process.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Electrolytic baths in plating with gold or silver.

Reagent in—

Silver extraction from its ores by the wet method.

**Miscellaneous**

Bleaching agent for—

General purposes in various industries.

Ivory, straw.

Source of—

Synthetic ice for skating rinks and ponds shown in motion pictures.

Thermatic medium in—

Chemical hot-water bottles.

**Paint and Varnish**

Luminophore (Brit. 391914) in making—

Luminous compositions for paints.

Reagent in making—

Antimony cinnabar, mercury cinnabar.

**Paper**

Bleaching agent (U. S. 1894501) in making—

Pulp from poplar stock.

Extractant for—

Excess chlorine in bleaching processes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use in treating—

Cyanide poisoning, ringworm, skin diseases of the toes.

**Photographic**

Fixing agent for—

Photographic and motion-picture film after development.

Prints of various types.

**Refrigeration**

Refrigerant in—

Portable or camp cooling equipment.

**Sugar**

Antifermentative for—

Sugar syrups.

**Soap**

Preservative for—

Colors in high-grade soaps.

Perfumes in high-grade soaps.

Rancidity retardant for—

Fats, oils, stored hard soaps.

**Textile**

Antichlor in—

Bleaching processes.

Mordant in—

Chrome mordanting wool (U. S. 1735844).

Dyeing and printing fabrics.

Fixation of anilin green on fabrics.

Reagent (U. S. 1903828) in making—

Artificial wool from jute.

Reducing agent (Brit. 399559) in—

Coloration of materials made of or containing cellulose esters or ethers (to give reserve effects).

**Water and Sanitation**

Disinfectant for—

Water supply systems.

**Sodium Iodate****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Local disinfectant.

**Sodium Iodide**

French: Hydriodate de soude, Iodure de sodium.

German: Natriumiodatum, Natriumjodid.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Iodated pharmaceuticals, iodated derivatives of chemicals, iodated intermediates, iodides of organic and inorganic bases, methyl iodide, propyl iodide.

Solvent in making—

Iodine solutions.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 271181) in making dyestuffs from halogenated indanthrones, such as—

Dichloroindanthrone, monochloroindanthrone.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Emulsions.

Reagent in making—

Silver iodide.

**Sodium Isoallylphthalate**

French: Isoallylphthalate sodique, Isoallylphthalate de sodium, Isoallylphthalate de soude.

German: Isoallylphthalaeuresnatrium, Natriumisoallylphthalat.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 250265) in making synthetic resins with—

Acetates, bromides, chlorides, and nitrates of barium, calcium, lead, magnesium, strontium, and zinc.

**Sodium Isoamyl-naphthalenesulphonate**

French: Isoamyl-naphthalènesulphonate de soude.

German: Isoamyl-naphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium,  
Natriumisoamyl-naphthalinsulfonat.**Chemical**

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) for various chemical purposes.

**Dye**Dispersive agent in making—  
Color lakes.**Ink**Dispersive agent in making—  
Printing inks.**Paint and Varnish**Dispersive agent in making—  
Paints, pigment compositions.**Plastics**Dispersive agent in making—  
Plastics with cellulose esters.**Resins and Waxes**Dispersive agent in making—  
Compositions containing natural and artificial resins.**Rubber**Dispersive agent in making—  
Rubber compositions.**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Dispersive agent in making dye liquors, containing sulphur dyes, indigos, anthraquinone vat dyestuffs, for rayons, wool, cotton, and natural silk.

**—, Finishing**Dispersive agent in making—  
Finishing compositions for fabrics.**—, Manufacture**Ingredient of—  
Lubricating compositions used in spinning fibers (Brit. 268387).**Sodium Isoamylphthalate**

French: Isoamylphthalate sodique, Isoamylphthalate de sodium, Isoamylphthalate de soude.

German: Isoamylphthal-säuresnatrium, Natriumisoamylphthalat.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 250265) in making synthetic resins with—

Acetates, bromides, chlorides, and nitrates of barium, calcium, lead, magnesium, strontium, and zinc.

**Sodium Isobutyl-naphthalenesulphonate**

French: Isobutyl-naphthalènesulphonate de soude.

German: Isobutyl-naphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium,  
Natriumisobutyl-naphthalinsulfonat.**Dye**Dispersing agent in making—  
Color lakes (Brit. 264860).**Ink**Dispersing agent in making—  
Printing inks.**Paint and Varnish**Dispersing agent in making—  
Paints, pigments, varnishes.**Plastics**Dispersing agent in making—  
Compounds of cellulose esters and ethers.**Resins and Waxes**Dispersing agent in making—  
Artificial resin preparations, natural resin preparations.**Rubber**

Dispersing agent in making various compositions.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**Dispersing agent in making—  
Dyeing liquors for applying sulphur dyes, indigos, anthraquinone vat dyestuffs and other dyestuffs to cotton, rayon, silk, wool.**—, Finishing**Dispersing agent in making—  
Dressings and other finishes.**Sodium Isobutylphthalate**

French: Isobutylphthalate de soude, Isobutylphthalate sodique.

German: Isobutylphthal-säuresnatrium, Natriumisobutylphthalat.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 250265) in making synthetic resins with—

Chlorides, bromides, acetates, and nitrates of barium, calcium, lead, magnesium, strontium, and zinc.

**Sodium Isopropyl-naphthalenesulphonate**

French: Isopropyl-naphthalènesulphonate de soude.

German: Isopropyl-naphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium,  
Natriumisopropyl-naphthalinsulfonat.**Dye**Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—  
Dye preparations, lakes.**Ink**Dispersive agent in making—  
Lithographic inks, printing inks, writing inks.**Paint and Varnish**Dispersive agent in making—  
Copal varnishes, lacquers, spirit varnishes, water paints.**Plastics**Dispersive agent in making—  
Cellulose ether and ester solutions, cellulose ether and ester plastics.**Rubber**Dispersive agent in making—  
Solutions of rubber.**Textile****—, Dyeing**Dispersive agent in making—  
Anthraquinone dye liquors, indigo dye liquors, sulphur dye liquors.

Vat dye liquors for cottons, woollens, rayons.

**Sodium Isopropylphthalate**

French: Isopropylphthalate de soude, Isopropylphthalate sodique.

German: Isopropylphthal-säuresnatrium, Natriumisopropylphthalat.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 250265) in making synthetic resins with—

Barium acetate, bromide, chloride, nitrate, calcium, lead, magnesium, strontium and zinc.

Calcium acetate, bromide, chloride, nitrate.

Lead acetate, bromide, chloride, nitrate.

Magnesium acetate, bromide, chloride, nitrate.

Strontium acetate, bromide, chloride, nitrate.

Zinc acetate, bromide, chloride, nitrate.

**Sodium Isopropylxylenesulphonate**

French: Isopropylxylènesulfonate sodique, Isopropylxylènesulfonate de sodium, Isopropylxylènesulfonate de soude.

German: Isopropylxylensulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumisopropylxylensulfonat.

**Fats and Oils**Starting point (Brit. 279877) in making—  
Solvents.**Miscellaneous**Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—  
Cleansing and bleaching compositions for parquetry floors.  
Washing compositions.**Soap**Ingredients (Brit. 279877) of—  
Washing and detergent compositions.**Textile****—, Dyeing**Assist (Brit. 279877) in making—  
Wool-dyeing liquors.**—, Finishing**Ingredient (Brit. 279877) of—  
Cleansing and finishing compositions.**Sodium Lactate****Pharmaceutical**In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Suggested for use in treating—  
Acidosis.**Sodium Laurate****Textile**

Cleansing agent (Brit. 414485) for—

Wool, silk, cotton, ramie, jute, hemp, flax, and rayon fibers, by treatment in an aqueous alkaline liquor, using trisodium phosphate, soda ash, or sodium or potassium hydroxide as the alkaline constituent.

**Sodium Laurylethylsulphonate***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent.

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Laurylpyrophosphate***Chemical*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 421843) for—

Peroxide solutions.

*Miscellaneous*

Stabilizing agent and promoter of wetting and penetrating properties (Brit. 421843) for—

Peroxide solutions used in many industries for (1) bleaching, (2) sterilizing, (3) disinfecting.

**Sodium Laurylsulphonate***Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Spirit cleaner containing also glycerin, alcohol, and water.

*Soap*

Antioxidant in—

Soaps.

Rancidity retardant in—

Soaps.

*Textile*

Starting point (Brit. 393164) in making—

Detergent mixtures with tetrahydrofurfuryl acetate, tetrahydrofurfuryl formate, tetrahydrofurfuryl valerate, or tetrahydrofurfuryl propionate, for washing raw wool.

**Sodium Linoleate**

French: Linoleate sodique, Linoleate de sodium,

Linoleate de soude.

German: Leinoelnatrium, Leinoelnatron, Leinölnatrium, Leinölnatron, Natriumleinoelat, Natronleinoelat, Natriumleinoät, Natronleinoät.

*Miscellaneous*

As a wetting agent (Brit. 411908).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Sodium Lysalbinat**

French: Lysalbinat de soude.

German: Lysalbinsäuresnatrium, Natriumlysalbinat.

*Construction*

Ingredient (Brit. 271181) of—

Bituminous compositions for waterproofing cement, concrete, stone, stucco, wood, and other structural materials.

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Bituminous compositions used in roadmaking.

**Sodium Manganate**

French: Manganate de soude, Manganate sodique.

German: Mangansäuresnatrium, Natriummanganat.

*Chemical*

Oxidizing agent in making—

Anisic acid from paracresolmethyl ether.

Benzoic acid from toluol.

Benzophenoneparadicarboxylic acid from paratolylorthobenzoic acid.

Orthoacetaminobenzoic acid from orthoacetoluidide.

Orthochlorobenzoic acid from orthochlorotoluol.

Orthonitrobenzidineanilinsulphonic acid from orthonitrobenzylanilinsulphonic acid.

Para-acetaminobenzoic acid from para-acetoluidide.

Parachlorobenzoic acid from parachlorotoluol.

Reagent in making—

Saccharin, sulphonal, tetranal, trional.

Starting point in making—

Oxygen gas, sodium permanganate.

*Dye*

Reagent in making—

Alizarin.

Anthraflavone G from betamethylantraquinone.

Anthraquinone dyestuffs.

Benzanthronquinolin from betamethylantraquinone.

Indanthrene dark blue BO from betamethylantraquinone.

Pyranin from acridin red.

*Insecticide*

As an insecticide, alone or in compositions.

*Miscellaneous*

Antidote in poisoning with organic substances.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Sanitation*

Disinfectant for various purposes.

**Sodium Metaborate**

French: Métaborate sodique, Métaborate de sodium,

Métaborate de soude.

German: Metaborsäuresnatrium, Metaborsäuresnatron,

Natriummeterborat.

Spanish: Metaborato de sosa.

Italian: Metaborato di sodio.

*Adhesives*

Ingredient of—

Casein glues, various glues and adhesive compositions.

*Food*

As a preservative for honey.

*Perfumery*

Ingredient of—

Bath salts.

*Pharmaceutical*

Rated highly as a noncorrosive antiseptic.

Suggested as an ingredient of eye lotions and in the treatment of chronic otorrhea.

*Soap*

As a "building" ingredient.

**Sodium Metaphosphate**

French: Métaphosphate sodique, Métaphosphate de

sodium, Métaphosphate de soude.

German: Metaphosphorsäuresnatrium, Metaphosphorsäuresnatron.

*Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 407722) in—

Hydration of olefines.

Catalytic promoter (French 752270) in making—

Aliphatic anhydrides from aliphatic acids.

Ingredient (French 752270) of—

Catalytic-promoter mixtures used in making aliphatic anhydrides from aliphatic acids.

*Food*

Reagent (Brit. 387918) in making—

Crustless cheese.

*Glass*

Cleansing agent for—

Glassware.

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions for glassware, containing also trisodium phosphate, monohydrate, sodium metasilicate, pentahydrate, and caustic soda (dehydrated salts also used).

*Laundering*

Addition agent to—

Boil for final hot wash, to eliminate lime soaps completely.

*Mechanical*

Water-softening agent in—

Treating boilerfeed water (softens water without forming a precipitate through formation of soluble salts).

*Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Detergent, containing also borax, used in washing domestic animals.

*Perfume*

Water-softening agent in—

Toilet preparations.

*Pharmaceutical*

Water-softening agent in—

Veterinary preparations.

*Textile*

Water-softening agent in—

Dyeing and finishing of silk (more level dyeing and a better handle being obtained by reason of the complete elimination of lime soap which causes uneven penetration).

Dyeing cotton and wool union fibers.

Kier boiling cotton.

Wool scouring.

*Water and Sanitation*

Water-softening agent for—

Industrial waters (softens water by formation of complex, soluble phosphates).



**Sodium Metavanadate***Agriculture*

In inoculation of plant-life.

*Ink*

Ingredient of various inks.

*Miscellaneous*

Mordant in—

Fur dyeing.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Photographic*

Reagent for—

Imparting red tones to films and plates.

*Textile*

As a mordant.

**Sodium Methoxide**

French: Méthoxyde de soude.

German: Natronmethoxyd.

*Chemical*

Reagent in making—

1:6-Dihydroxyanthraquinone, trimethyl phosphate.

**Sodium Methylarsonate***Pharmaceutical*

As an arsenic carrier in medication with that element.

**Sodium 3-Methylcaproate***Textile*

Cleansing agent (Brit. 414485) for—

Wool, silk, cotton, ramie, jute, hemp, flax, and rayon fibers, by treatment in an aqueous alkaline liquor, using trisodium phosphate, soda ash, or sodium or potassium hydroxide as the alkaline constituent.

**Sodium 3-Methylcaprylate***Textile*

Cleansing agent (Brit. 414485) for—

Wool, silk, cotton, ramie, jute, hemp, flax, and rayon fibers, by treatment in an aqueous alkaline liquor, using trisodium phosphate, soda ash, or sodium or potassium hydroxide as the alkaline constituent.

**Sodium Methyl-naphthalenesulphonate**

French: Méthyl-naphtalènesulfonate sodique, Méthyl-naphtalènesulfonate de soude.

German: Methyl-naphtalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriummethyl-naphtalinsulfonat.

*Dye*

Dispersive agent in making—

Color lakes (Brit. 264860).

*Ink*

Dispersive agent in making—

Printing inks (Brit. 264860).

*Paint and Varnish*

Reagent (Brit. 268387) in making—

Paints, pigments.

*Plastics*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Cellulose ester and other plastics.

*Rubber*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Rubber cements.

*Textile**—, Dyeing*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Dye liquors for rayon, wool, cotton, silk, with sulphur dyestuffs, indigo, anthraquinone vat dyes.

*—, Finishing*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Finishing and dressing compositions for fabrics and yarns.

*—, Manufacturing*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 268387) in making—

Lubricating compositions for spinning.

**Sodium Methylphthalate**

French: Méthylphthalate de soude.

German: Methylphthalsäuresnatrium, Natriummethylphthalat.

*Resins and Waxes*

Starting point (Brit. 250265) in making synthetic resins with salts of—

Barium, calcium, lead, magnesium, strontium, zinc.

**Sodium Methylpyrazolone**

German: Natriummethylpyrazolon.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Wool dyestuff (Brit. 261770).

**Sodium 1-Methylvalerate***Textile*

Cleansing agent (Brit. 414485) for—

Wool, silk, cotton, ramie, jute, hemp, flax, and rayon fibers, by treatment in an aqueous alkaline liquor, using trisodium phosphate, soda ash, or sodium or potassium hydroxide as the alkaline constituent.

**Sodium 3-Methylvalerate***Textile*

Cleansing agent (Brit. 414485) for—

Wool, silk, cotton, ramie, jute, hemp, flax, and rayon fibers, by treatment in an aqueous alkaline liquor, using trisodium phosphate, soda ash, or sodium or potassium hydroxide as the alkaline constituent.

**Sodium Molybdate**

French: Molybdate de soude, Soude molybdate.

German: Molybdaensäuresnatrium, Molybdaensäuresnatrium.

*Analysis*

As a reagent.

*Glues and Adhesives*

Ingredient of—

Casein glues.

*Paint and Varnish*

As a pigment.

*Miscellaneous*

Starting point (U. S. 1730702) in making—

Rubber-like material with concentrated cactus juice, sodium tungstate, boiled linseed oil, and a solution of rubber in turpentine.

**Sodium Monobenzyldisulphanilate***Textile**—, Dyeing*

Solvent for leuco-products in—

Dyeing with vat dyestuffs.

*—, Finishing*

Wetting agent for—

Fabrics, yarns.

**Sodium Monocresylphosphate**

French: Monocrésylephosphate de soude.

German: Monocresylphosphorsäuresnatrium, Natriummonocresylphosphat.

*Chemical*

Reagent in making—

Textile finishing compounds (Brit. 267534).

*Dye*

Reagent in making—

Pastes.

*Soap*

Ingredient of washing compositions.

**Sodium-Monopara-aminobenzoyleparaphenylenediamine Sulphonate***Paper*

Impregnating agent and absorbent for ultraviolet light (Brit. 436891) in—

Treating paper and like products to be used as food containers.

**Sodium Monostearinsulphoacetate***Fats and Oils*

Antispattering agent (U. S. 1917273) in—

Edible fats and hydrogenated oils.

*Food*

Antispattering agent (U. S. 1917273) in—

Margarins.

**Sodium Mucate***Metallurgical*

Flux (U. S. 1947735) in—

Iron ore smelting.

**Sodium Myrcylsulphonate***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 360539).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Myristylpyrophosphate***Chemical*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 421843) for—  
Peroxide solutions.

*Miscellaneous*

Stabilizing agent and promoter of wetting and penetrating properties (Brit. 421843) for—  
Peroxide solutions used in many industries for (1) bleaching, (2) sterilizing, (3) disinfecting.

**Sodium-Naphthalene-1:5-disulphonate**

French: Naphthalène-1:5-disulphonate sodique, Naphthalène-1:5-disulphonate de sodium, Naphthalène-1:5-disulphonate de soude.

German: Naphthalin-1:5-disulfonsäuresnatrium, Naphthalin-1:5-disulfonsäuresnatron, Natriumnaphthalin-1:5-disulfonat.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Reagent (Brit. 280945) in making diazo salts with diazotized—

Anilin, azoxyanilin, 4-chloro-2-toluidin, 5-chloro-2-toluidin, dianisidin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, meta-anisidin, metachlorotoluidin, metanitrilanin, metanitroparatoluidin, metatoluidin, 4-nitro-2-anisidin, 5-nitro-2-anisidin, orthoanisidin, orthochlorotoluidin, orthonitrilanin, orthotoluidin, para-anisidin, parachloroanilin, parachlorotoluidin, paranitrilanin, paranitro-orthotoluidin, paratoluidin.

Stabilizing agent (French 610261) in making—

Solid diazo compounds of the aromatic series.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Sodium Naphthalene-2:7-disulphonate**

French: Naphthalène-2:7-disulphonate de soude.

German: Naphthalin-2:7-disulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumnaphthalin-2:7-disulfonat.

*Chemical*

Stabilizing agent in making—

Solid aromatic diazo compounds (French 610261).

**Sodium Naphthalenetrisulphonate**

French: Naphthalenetrisulfonate sodique, Naphthalenetrisulfonate de sodium, Naphthalenetrisulfonate de soude.

German: Naphthalintrisulfonsäuresnatrium, Natriumnaphthalintrisulfonat.

*Chemical*

Reagent (Brit. 280945) in making diazo salts with diazotized—

Anilin, azoxyanilin, benzidin, 4-chloro-2-toluidin, 5-chloro-2-toluidin, dianisidin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, meta-anisidin, metachloroanilin, metachlorotoluidin, metanitrilanin, metanitroparatoluidin, metatoluidin, 4-nitro-2-anisidin, 5-nitro-2-anisidin, orthoanisidin, orthochloroanilin, orthochlorotoluidin, orthonitrilanin, orthotoluidin, para-anisidin, parachloroanilin, parachlorotoluidin, paranitrilanin, paranitro-orthotoluidin, paratoluidin.

**Sodium Naphthionate**

French: Naphthionate sodique, Naphthionate de soude.

German: Naphthionsäuresnatrium, Naphthionsäuresnatron, Natriumnaphthionat, Natronnaphthionat.

*Analysis*

Reagent in detecting—

Nitrous acid.

*Dye*

Intermediate in making—

Azo dyes.

*Mechanical*

Ingredient (U. S. 1895014) of—

Lubricating composition, containing also graphite, gum solution, triethanolamine.

*Miscellaneous*

Dust-laying substance (French 599497) for—

Highways.

**Sodium Naphthylacetamidedisulphonate***Textile*

Reagent (French 750647) for—

Rendering rayon soft (supple) to the touch.

**Sodium Naphthylthioglycolate***Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Dye*

Reagent (Brit. 284288) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with the aid of—

Acenaphthenequinone, alphasatinilide, 5:7-dibromo-

isatin.

Isatin, homologs, substitution products, and alpha de-

derivatives.

Orthodiketones.

**Sodium-Nickel Cyanide***Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—

Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Sodium Nitrate**

Synonyms: Chile saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, Chillsalt-

petre, Chillsaltpetre, Cubic nitre, Nitrate of soda.

Latin: Azotas sodicus, Nitras sodicus, Natrium nitri-

cum, Nitrum cubicum, Sodii nitras.

French: Azoate de soude, Nitrate de Chili, Nitrate de

soude, Nitre cubique.

German: Natriumnitrat, Chilesaltpetre.

Spanish: Nitrate sodico, Nitrate de sosa.

Italian: Nitrate di sodio.

*Analysis*

Reagent in various processes.

*Ceramics*

Flux.

Ingredient of—

Enamels.

*Chemical*

Oxidizing agent.

Reagent in making.

Nitrous oxide, potassium nitrate by double decomposition with potassium chloride, various nitrate by double decomposition.

Starting point in making—

Sodium arsenate, sodium nitrite.

*Dye*

Reagent in making various synthetic dyes.

*Explosives and Matches*

Ingredient of—

Dynamites, fuses, low-density explosive composition (U. S. 190126), military explosives, permissible explosives, pyrotechnic compositions, touch papers.

*Fertilizer*

As a general nitrogenous fertilizer.

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer compositions.

Source of—

Inorganic nitrogen.

Top dressing for—

Cotton, sugar beets, various crops.

*Food*

Pickling agent for—

Meats.

Preservative for—

Butter, butter products.

*Glass*

Ingredient of—

Glass batches.

*Leather*

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions.

*Metallurgical*

Flux in—

Ore separation processes.

Oxidizing agent (U. S. 1911943) in—

Roasting operations in rhenum recovery.

Reagent (Brit. 400121) in making—

Silicon-aluminum alloys.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use in treating—

Dysentery.

*Tobacco*

Impregnating agent for—

Enhancing burning properties.

**Sodium Nitrite**

Synonyms: Nitrite of soda.

French: Nitrite sodique, Nitrite de soude.

German: Salpetrigsäuresnatrium, Salpetrigsäuresnatron.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

**Dye**

As a diazotizing agent.

Azotizing agent (Brit. 397034) in making—

Tetrazo compounds from metaphenylenediamine or paraphenylenediamine.

**Food**

As a meat-pickling agent.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general bleaching agent (in combination with potassium permanganate).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent in various processes.

**Rubber**

Addition agent (Brit. 395774) to—

Latex prior to coagulation in making soft rubber.

**Textile**

Bleaching agent for—

Fibers, such as flax, linen, and silk.

Developing agent in—

Dyeing and printing.

**Sodium Nitrophenate**

French: Nitrophénate sodique, Nitrophénate de sodium, Nitrophénate de soude.

German: Natriumnitrophenat.

**Agricultural**

Ingredient (Brit. 321396) of—

Compositions used for immunizing wheat.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 321396) of—

Preserving compositions.

**Sodium Nitroprusside**

Synonyms: Nitroprusside of soda, Sodium nitroprussiate.

**Analysis**

As a reagent in—

Roussin's photometer.

Testing for sulphur, sulphides, acetone, and other substances.

Testing silk for presence of animal hair.

**Sodium Nucleinate**

Synonyms: Nucleinate of soda.

**Pharmaceutical**

As a bactericide.

**Sodium Octadecylsulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 360539).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Oleate**

Latin: Natrium oleatum.

French: Oléate sodique, Oléate de sodium, Oléate de soude.

German: Natriumoleat, Oleinsäuresnatrium, Oleinsäuresnatron.

**Ceramics**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Copper oleate, lead oleate, magnesium oleate, manganese oleate, mercury oleate, various metal oleates, zinc oleate.

**Electrical**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in—

Insulating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—

Olein.

**Food**

Stabilizing agent (French 605313) in making—

Mineral waters (added to prevent the precipitation of colloidal elements contained in these preparations).

**Glass**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for coating and decorating glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in—

Adhesive preparations containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Leather**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for coating and decorating leathers and leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating metallic products.

**Miscellaneous**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and coating various articles.

Ingredient of—

Special detergent preparations.

**Paint and Varnish**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in making—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and enamels containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Ingredient of—

Aquarelle paint compositions.

Fine colors (added to prevent the flocculation of the particles of the pigment).

Starting point in making—

Driers.

**Paper**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for decorating and protecting paper and pulp products.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, dentifrices, shampoos.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in making—

Plastics containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Rubber**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber merchandise.

**Stone**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial or natural stones.

**Textile**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328657) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in making coated fabrics.

Waterproofing agent in treating—

Yarns and fabrics by the chemical waterproofing process.

**Sodium Oleic Acid Methyltauride****Laundrying**

Preventer (Brit. 451342) of—

Precipitates or deposits of inorganic metal salts in washing fabrics in hard water with washing agents stable to hard water.

**Sodium Oleic Acid Methyltauride (Continued)****Textile**

Preventer (Brit. 451342) of—

Precipitates or deposits of inorganic metal salts in washing fabrics in hard water with washing agents stable to hard water.

**Sodium Oleic Acid Sarcoside****Laundering**

Preventer (Brit. 451342) of—

Precipitates or deposits of inorganic metal salts in washing fabrics in hard water with washing agents stable to hard water.

**Textile**

Preventer (Brit. 451342) of—

Precipitates or deposits of inorganic metal salts in washing fabrics in hard water with washing agents stable to hard water.

**Sodium Oleicethylsulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent.

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Oleilpyrophosphate****Chemical**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 421843) for—

Peroxide solutions.

**Miscellaneous**

Stabilizing agent and promoter of wetting and penetrating properties (Brit. 421843) for—

Peroxide solutions used in many industries for (1) bleaching, (2) sterilizing, (3) disinfecting.

**Sodium Oleylsulphate****Building and Construction**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 437674) in making—

Aqueous emulsions of asphalt and similar bituminous materials.

**Sodium-1-omega-sulphomethyl-2-oxynaphthalene**

German: Natrium-1-omega-sulphomethyl-2-oxynaphthalin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Synthetic tannins (Brit. 250398).

**Sodium Orthophenylphenate**

French: Orthophénylphénate sodique, Orthophénylphénate de sodium, Orthophénylphénate de soude.

German: Natriumorthophenylphenat.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent for treating—

Glues, particularly joiner's glue, to prevent decomposition and the growth of molds.

**Miscellaneous**

Preservative for various purposes.

**Sodium Orthovanadate****Agriculture**

In inoculation of plant life.

**Ink**

Ingredient of various inks.

**Miscellaneous**

Mordant in—

Fur dyeing.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent for—

Imparting red tones to films and plates.

**Sodium Oxalate**

French: Oxalate sodique, Oxalate de soude.

German: Natriumoxalat, Natronoxalat, Oxalsäuresnatrium, Oxalsäuresnatron.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Alkali-metal salts of adenylypyrophosphoric acids (Brit. 396647), various chemicals.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Explosives (to prevent mouth-firing), pyrotechnic compositions.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Tanning and finishing processes.

**Textile**

Promotive reagent in—

Bleaching textile fibers with hydrogen peroxide.

Reagent in finishing processes.

Retardant of—

Acid attack on fibers when bleaching with hydrogen peroxide.

**Sodium 1-Oxybenzene-2-omega-methylsulphonate**

French: 1-Oxybenzène-2-oméga-méthylesulphonate de soude.

German: 1-Oxybenzol-2-omega-methylsulphosauresnatron.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Synthetic tannins (Brit. 250398).

**Sodium 2:3-Oxynaphtholate**

French: 2:3-Hydroxynaphtholate de soude, 2:3-Oxynaphtholate sodique.

German: Natrium-2:3-oxynaphtholat, 2:3-Oxynaphtholsauresnatrium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

2:3-Oxynaphthoic acid (Brit. 278463).

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

Ingredient (Brit. 277391) of—

Stain-removing compositions, washing and cleansing compositions.

**Textile**

—, Finishing

Ingredient of—

Fulling compositions (Brit. 277391).

**Sodium Palmitomonosulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 343899).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Palm-Nut Oil Tauride****Laundering**

Preventer (Brit. 451342) of—

Precipitates or deposits of inorganic metal salts in washing fabrics in hard water with washing agents stable to hard water.

**Textile**

Preventer (Brit. 451342) of—

Precipitates or deposits of inorganic metal salts in washing fabrics in hard water with washing agents stable to hard water.

**Sodium Parachlorophenate**

Synonyms: Sodium parachlorocarbolate, Sodium parachlorophenolate.

French: Parachlorocarbolate de soude, Parachlorophénolate de soude.

German: Natriumparachlorcarbolat, Natriumparachlorphenat, Natriumparachlorphenolat, Parachlorphenolsauresnatrium.

**Leather**

Ingredient of vat dyeing liquors (Brit. 263473).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of vat dye liquor for—

Furs and hair.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Ingredient of vat dye liquor for—

Cellulose acetate rayon, chardonnay rayon, cuprammonium rayon, silk-rayon mixtures, viscose rayon, wool-rayon mixtures.

**Sodium Paradinitrophenoxide****Construction**

Ingredient (U. S. 1921324) of—

Wood preservative composition consisting of 1:2 mixture with urea.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (U. S. 1921324) of—

Wood preservative composition consisting of 1:2 mixture with urea.

**Sodium-Paraethoxyphenylaminomethane Sulphonate***Pharmaceutical*

Suggested for use as—

Antipyretic, antirheumatic.

**Sodium Paraoxybenzoate**

Synonyms: Sodium parahydroxybenzoate.

French: Parahydroxybenzoate sodique, Parahydroxybenzoate de sodium, Parahydroxybenzoate de soude, Paraoxybenzoate sodique, Paraoxybenzoate de sodium, Paraoxybenzoate de soude.

German: Natriumparahydroxybenzoat, Natriumparaoxybenzoat, Parahydroxybenzoesäuresnatrium, Parahydroxybenzoesäuresnatrium, Paraoxybenzoesäuresnatrium, Paraoxybenzoesäuresnatron.

*Food*

Preservative for various preparations.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Sanitation*

Antiseptic and disinfectant for various purposes.

*Soap*

Ingredient of—

Antiseptic and disinfectant soaps.

**Sodium Pentadecylsulphonate***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 360539).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Pentamethylenedithiocarbamate***Rubber*

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptanbenzthiazole).

**Sodium Pentylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Pentylnaphthalènesulphonate sodique, Pentylnaphthalènesulphonate de sodium, Pentylnaphthalènesulphonate de soude.

German: Pentylnaphtalinsulfonsäuresnatrium, Pentylnaphtalinsulfonsäuresnatron, Natriumpentylnaphtalinsulfonat.

*Chemical*

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Pharmaceuticals.

*Dye*

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Color lakes.

*Fats and Oils*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Lubricating and greasing compositions, solvents for fats and oils.

*Ink*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Printing inks.

*Insecticide*

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Insecticidal and germicidal preparations.

*Miscellaneous*

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Washing compositions.

*Paint and Varnish*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Paints, varnishes.

*Perfumery*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

*Plastics*

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 298823) in making—

Compounds of cellulose esters and ethers.

*Resins and Waxes*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Artificial resin preparations, natural resin preparations.

*Rubber*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making various com-

positions.

*Textile*

Dispersive agent (Brit. 264860) in making—

Dye liquors containing sulphur dyestuffs, indigos, and anthraquinone vat dyestuffs.

Dye liquors for rayon, cotton, wool, and silk.

**Sodium Perborate**

Synonyms: Perborax.

French: Perborate sodique, Perborate de sodium, Perborate de soude.

German: Natriumhyperborat, Natriumperborat, Perborin, Ueberborsäuresnatrium, Ueberborsäuresnatron.

Spanish: Perborato de sosa.

Italian: Perborato di soda, Perborato di sodio.

*Analytical*

Reagent in—

Analyses involving oxidations, analyzing blood, analyzing boiled milk, determining bile pigments in urine, physiological analyses.

*Chemical*

General oxidizing agent in carrying out inorganic and organic reactions.

Ingredient of oxygen baths containing catalysts, such as—

Bisulphites of various metals, colloidal iron compounds, dried blood, colloidal manganese dioxide, heavy metals salts in admixture with gum arabic, manganoborates, permanganates, saponin, tannin.

Reagent in making—

Diacyl perborates.

Starting point in making—

Hydrogen peroxide.

*Metallurgical*

Ingredient of—

Electroplating baths (added for the purpose of assisting in the production of smooth, pleasing plated surfaces).

Electroplating baths of alkaline or sodium stannate tin bath character (added for the purpose of assisting in the production of white tin plate).

Nickel-plating solutions (added for the purpose of preventing hydrogen pitting and permitting higher current densities, thus speeding up production).

Sulphate of zinc baths (added for the purpose of obtaining white zinc plate of good appearance).

*Fats and Oils*

Bleaching agent for various fats and oils of animal and

vegetable origin for both technical and edible use.

*Food*

Ingredient (German 431749) of—

Flours (added for the purpose of improving the baking properties).

Reagent in—

Bleaching almond paste and other food products.

*Glues and Adhesives*

Reagent in—

Bleaching bones for use in manufacturing, bleaching gelatin.

*Miscellaneous*

Bleaching agent for—

Bristles and the like, ivory, both natural and artificial. Panama and similar hats, sponges, straw.

Ingredient of—

Deodorizing preparations, general bleaching preparations, general oxidizing preparations, preparations used for antiseptic purposes, preparations used for bactericidal purposes.

Reagent in—

Dentistry operations, destroying organic matter in toxicology, preventing the growth of putrefactive organisms, various domestic operations.

*Paper*

Bleaching agent for—

Paper, pasteboard, and various types of pulp.

*Perfume*

Ingredient of—

Bleaching creams and lotions, dentifrices, deodorants, hair bleaches, mouthwashes and pastilles, shampoos.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.

*Resins and Waxes*

Bleaching agent for—

Artificial and natural resins, various waxes.

*Rubber*

Ingredient of—

Rubber mixtures (added for the purpose of oxidizing lead sulphide contained in them so as to prevent dark discoloration of the product).

*Soap*

Ingredient of—

Laundering compositions, skin-bleaching soaps, stain-removing textile soaps, textile industrial soaps and detergents.

**Sodium Perborate (Continued)****Starch**

As a bleaching agent—

Glossing starch for ironing, making soluble starch.

**Textile**—, *Bleaching*

As an antichlor.

Bleaching agent for—

Absorbent cotton, colored cotton fabrics, delicate cotton and linen fabrics and yarns, fine silks, laces, raw stocks and yarns, raw wool, tussah silk, various mixed fabrics, wool yarns and wool cloths.

—, *Finishing*

Reagent in—

Removing sizing from fabrics.

—, *Printing*

Reagent in—

Printing with vat dycustuffs.

**Sodium Permanganate**

Synonyms: Permanganate of soda.

French: Permanganate sodique, Permanganate de soude, Soude permanganique.

German: Hypermangansäurenatrium, Hypermangansäuresnatron, Permangansäurenatrium, Permangansäuresnatron.

**Analysis**

As an oxidizing agent in various processes.

**Chemical**

As an oxidizing agent in various processes.

Oxidizing agent in making—

Saccharin.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general bactericide.

As a general disinfectant.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Antidote for poisoning by morphine, curare, and phosphorus.

**Sodium Peroxide**

Synonyms: Sodium binoxide, Sodium dioxide.

Latin: Bixydum natri.

French: Peroxide de soude, Peroxide sodique.

German: Natriumhyperoxyd, Natronhyperoxyd.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

Source of oxygen.

**Brewing**

Bactericide for—

Unfavorable ferments and moulds in the wort.

Preservative agent for—

Beer.

Sterilizing agent for—

Casks, filter pulp.

**Chemical**

Oxidizing agent in making—

Inorganic peroxides and various persalts—for example, manganese peroxide, sodium perborate, sodium percarbonate, zinc peroxide.

Organic peroxides, such as benzoyl superoxide.

Pharmaceutical chemicals, selenic acid from selenic salts, various chemicals.

**Dye**

General oxidizing agent in making—

Intermediates, synthetic dyestuffs.

**Food**

General bleaching agent.

General oxidizing agent.

General preservative.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Bleaching agent for—

Gelatin, glue.

**Leather**

Disinfecting and oxidizing agent for—

Hides subjected to long storage.

**Miscellaneous**

Bleaching agent for—

Teeth (in dentistry).

Bleaching agent (in aqueous solution acidified with sulphuric acid or mixed with magnesium sulphate) for—

Bones, bristles, feathers, hair, ivory, parchment, sponges, straw.

Carbon dioxide absorbent and source of oxygen in—

Air-purifying apparatus, diving apparatus and diving bells, fire-fighting respiratory apparatus, life-saving apparatus, submarine vessels, subterranean operations of various kinds.

General antiseptic.

General bactericide in many fermentation industries.

General bleaching agent.

General oxidizing agent.

**Paper**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 398730) in making—

Cotton-like fabric from sulphite cellulose.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Bleaching preparations, cosmetic creams, dentifrices.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Disinfectant tablets.

**Photographic**

Bleaching agent.

Ingredient (U. S. 1844711) of—

Mixture with alcohol used for removing dye from cellulose nitrate film scrap.

Oxidizing agent.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Detergent compositions, medicinal soaps, toilet soaps.

Source (Brit. 395572) of active oxygen in making—

Strongly disinfectant silver soaps.

**Textile**

Bleaching agent for—

Animal and vegetable textile fibers.

**Water and Sanitation**

Disinfectant and bactericide for—

Drinking water (in combination with citric acid).

Ingredient of—

Sanitary compositions.

Oxidizing agent (U. S. 1915240) for—

Coagulated sewage in purification process.

Purifying agent for—

Sickroom air.

**Wine**

Bactericide for—

Unfavorable ferments and moulds in the must.

Preservative agent for—

Finished wines.

Sterilizing agent for—

Casks, filter pulp.

**Woodworking**

Bleaching agent.

**Sodium Phenate**

Synonyms: Sodium phenolate, Sodium phenoxide.

French: Phénate sodique, Phénate de soude, Phénolate sodique, Phénolate de sodium, Phénolate de soude, Phénoxyde sodique, Phénoxyde de soude.

German: Natriumphenat, Natriumphenolat, Phenolnatrium, Phenolsauresnatrium.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Liquors for dyeing leather.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Liquors for dyeing hair and feathers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Ingredient (Brit. 263473) of—

Liquors and pastes containing vat dyestuffs used in dyeing and printing acetate and other rayons in fabric or yarn form, and also mixtures of rayons with wool or silk.

**Sodium 2-Phenylbenziminazole Sulphonate****Cosmetic**

Protective (Brit. 435811) in—

Sun-tan lotions (solution or dispersion in a compatible solvent, for example, glycerin or wool-fat, but not water, alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or acetone), said to prevent formation of painful erythemas whilst enabling the skin to grow brown in sunlight, by virtue of high absorption of ultra-violet rays.

**Sodium 1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone-4-amino-methanesulphonate****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Analgesic, antipyretic, antirheumatic.

**Sodium Phenylmethyldithiocarbamate****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (claimed effective against aphids) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Sodium 2-Phenylphenate**

Synonyms: Sodium orthophenylphenate.

**Disinfectant**

As a germicide (of particular value for the disinfecting of premises which have been contaminated by infected cattle).

**Fungicide**

As a fungicide.

**Sodium Phosphoglucosate****Refrigeration**

Inhibitor of—

Corrosion in brine systems.

Reagent for—

Hydrogen ion adjustment of brines.

Remover of—

Carbonic dioxide formation in brines.

**Sodium Phosphotungstate**

Synonyms: Sodium tungstophosphate.

French: Phosphotungstate de soude, Phosphotungstate sodique, Tungstophosphate de soude, Tungstophosphate sodique.

German: Natriumphosphorwolframat, Natriumwolframposphat, Phosphorwolframsauresnatrium, Wolframposphorsauresnatrium.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 275943) in making lakes with—

Para-aminobenzaldehyde.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Oil or spirit lacquers containing cellulose esters and ethers and colored with basic dyestuffs (Brit. 275969).

**Sodium Phosphotungstomolybdate**

Synonyms: Sodium phosphomolybdotungstate, Sodium tungstomolybdophosphate, Sodium tungstophosphomolybdate.

French: Molybdophosphoretungstate sodique, Molybdophosphoretungstate de sodium, Phosphoremolybdotungstate de sodium, Phosphoretungstomolybdate de soude.

German: Molybdaenphosphorwolframsauresnatrium, Molybdaenwolframposphorsauresnatrium, Natrium-molybdaenwolframposphat, Natriumphosphorwolframpolybdat, Natriumphosphormolybdaenwolframat, Phosphorwolframpolybdaensauresnatrium.

**Dye**

Ingredient (Brit. 275943) of coloring lakes containing—

Para-aminobenzaldehyde.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone.

4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 275969) of—

Cellulose ester or ether lacquers containing basic colors.

**Sodium Phthalate**

French: Phthalate sodique, Phthalate de soude.

German: Phthalnatrium, Phthalnatron.

**Textile**

Delustring agent (Brit. 425418) for—

Linen goods (used with aluminum formate).

Viscose rayon (used with aluminum sulphate and sodium acetate).

**Sodium Polyacrylate****Rubber**Creaming agent (Brit. 429559) for—  
Rubber latex.**Sodium Polysulphide**

Synonyms: Polysulphide of soda.

French: Polysulfure sodique, Polysulfure de sodium,

Polysulfure de soude.

German: Natriumpolysulfid.

Spanish: Polisulfuro de sosa.

Italian: Polisulfuro di sodio.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Sodium thiosulphate by oxidation.

Reducing agent in making—

Derivatives of polynitro compounds.

**Dye**

Reducing agent in making—

Sulphur dyestuffs fast to chlorine, sulphur colors from 2:5-dinitrophenol, thional brown G, thiophor indigo CJ, vital black.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 271553) in making—

Vulcanized oils.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide and fungicide.

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Dehairing hides.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 271553) of—

Compositions, containing rubber latex, used for treating paper and pulp.

**Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient of—

Parasitic pomades, sulphur baths, sulphurized lotions.

**Rubber**

Reagent (Brit. 271553) in treating—

Rubber latex.

**Textile**

Reagent in—

Denitrating nitro rayons.

Removing sulphur from viscose rayon filament.

**Sodium-Potassium Guaiacolate**

French: Guaiacolate de soude-potasse.

German: Guaiakolsauresnatriumkalium, Natrium-kaliumguaiacolat.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Vat liquors for dyeing leathers (Brit. 263473).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Vat liquors for dyeing and stenciling furs and hair (Brit. 263473).

**Textile**—, **Dyeing**

Ingredient of (Brit. 263473) vat liquors for dyeing—

Cellulose acetate rayon yarns and fabrics.

Charbonnet rayon yarns and fabrics.

Cuprammonium rayon yarns and fabrics.

Silk-rayon mixtures.

Viscose rayon yarns and fabrics.

Wool-rayon mixtures.

—, **Finishing**

Ingredient of compositions for stenciling—

Rayon fabrics, silk-rayon mixtures, wool-rayon mixtures.

**Sodium-Potassium Quinolate**

French: Quinolate de soude et potasse.

German: Chinolinsauresnatriumpotassium, Natrium-potassiumchinolat.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Vat dyestuff liquor (Brit. 263473).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Vat dyestuff liquor for dyeing and stenciling fur and hair.

**Sodium-Potassium Quinolate (Continued)****Textile****—, Dyeing**

Ingredient of vat dyestuff liquor for—  
Cellulose acetate yarns and fabrics.  
Chardonnet rayon yarns and fabrics.  
Cuprammonium yarns and fabrics.  
Silk-rayon yarns and fabrics.  
Viscose rayon yarns and fabrics.  
Wool-rayon yarns and fabrics.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of stenciling compositions for—  
Rayon fabrics.

**—, Printing**

Ingredient of printing pastes for—  
Rayon fabrics.

**Sodium Propylnaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Propylnaphthalènesulfonate de soude.  
German: Natriumpropylnaphthalinsulfonat, Propylnaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium.

**Dye**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Color lakes (Brit. 264860).

**Ink**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Printing inks.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Paints, pigments.

**Plastics**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Cellulose ester plastics, cellulose ether plastics.

**Resins and Waxes**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Artificial resin preparations, natural resin preparations.

**Rubber**

Dispersing agent in making rubber compositions.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Dye liquors containing sulphur dyestuffs, indigoes, anthraquinone, vat dyestuffs.  
Dye liquors for rayon, wool, cotton, and silk.

**Sodium Propyl-3-nitrophthalate**

French: Propyle-3-nitrophthalate de soude.  
German: Natriumpropyl-3-nitrophthalat, Propyl-3-nitrophthalsäuresnatrium.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point in making—  
Synthetic resins (U. S. 1618209).

**Sodium Propylphthalate**

French: Propylephthalate de soude.  
German: Natriumpropylphthalat, Propylphthalsäuresnatrium.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 250265) in making synthetic resins with the aid of—  
Barium acetate, bromide, chloride, or nitrate.  
Calcium acetate, bromide, chloride, or nitrate.  
Lead acetate, bromide, chloride, or nitrate.  
Magnesium acetate, bromide, chloride, or nitrate.  
Strontium acetate, bromide, chloride, or nitrate.  
Zinc acetate, bromide, chloride, or nitrate.

**Sodium Pyroglucosate****Mechanical**

Inhibitor of—  
Corrosion in boilers and hot-water systems.

**Remover of—**

Oxygen and carbon dioxide from boilers and hot-water systems.  
Treating agent for—  
Water in boilers and hot-water systems.

**Sodium Pyrophosphate**

Synonyms: Disodium pyrophosphate.  
Latin: Natrium pyrophoricum, Sodii pyrophosphas.  
French: Pyrophosphate de soude.  
German: Natriumpyrophosphat.  
Spanish: Pirofosfato sodico.

**Analysis**

As a reagent in—  
Electro-analysis of metals, general analysis.

**Chemical**

Absorbent (Brit. 369344) in making—  
Solidified hydrogen peroxide product.

**Ingredient (Brit. 399998) of—**

Desizing preparations containing also starch-degrading enzymes.

**Reagent (U. S. 1914311) in making—**

Organic compounds containing active oxygen, from hydrogen peroxide, alcohols, aldehydes, or ketones.

**Stabilizer (Brit. 394989) in—**

Emulsifying baths containing organic persulphonates, calcined soda or soap, and sodium silicate.

**Starting material in making—**

Iron pyrophosphates, other pyrophosphates.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Oxygen-carrier (Brit. 395572, 395570) in—  
Silver base disinfectant soaps.

**Textile****Reagent for—**

Removing ink stains from colored cotton fabrics without affecting colors.

**Stabilizer (Brit. 394989) in—**

Cleansing baths containing organic persulphonates, calcined soda or soap, and sodium silicate.

**Sodium Pyrosulphate**

Synonyms: Pyrosulphate of soda.

French: Pyrosulfate sodique, Pyrosulfate de soude.

German: Natriumpyrosulfat, Natronpyrosulfat, Pyroschwefelsäuresnatrium, Pyroschwefelsäuresnatron.

Spanish: Pirosofatto sodico.

Italian: Pirosofatto di sodio.

**Analysis**

As a reagent in various processes.

**Chemical****Sulphonating agent for—**

Batyl, chimyl, and selachyl alcohols in production of emulsions useful in tanning and impregnating processes and in making insecticides and fungicides (Brit. 398818).

Oleyl alcohol-pyridin mixture used in making cleansing agent (Brit. 391435).

Sperm oil alcohols-pyridin mixtures used in making cleansing agents (Brit. 391435).

**Sulphonating agent in—**

Organic synthesis.

**Sodium Pyrovanadate****Agriculture**

In inoculation of plant life.

**Ink**

Ingredient of various inks.

**Miscellaneous****Mordant in—**

Fur dyeing.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic****Reagent for—**

Imparting red tones to films and plates.

**Sodium Resinate**

Synonyms: Abietate of soda, Resinate of soda, Rosin soap, Sodium abietate.

French: Abiétate sodique, Abiétate de sodium, Abiétate de soude, Résinate sodique, Résinate de sodium, Résinate de soude, Savon résinique.

German: Abietinsäuresnatrium, Abietinsäuresnatron, Harzseife, Natriumabietat, Natriumresinat.

**Metallurgical****Flotation agent in separating—**

Copper sulphide from iron sulphide.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Germicidal preparations.

**Paper****Sizing agent in treating—**

Pulp in the beater.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Ingredient of various soaps.



**Sodium Resorcinate**

French: Résorcinate de soude.

German: Natriumresorcinat, Resorcinsäuresnatrium, Resorzinsäuresnatrium.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Vat dye liquors in dyeing and stenciling (Brit. 263473).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Vat dye liquors in the dyeing of fur and hair.

**Textile****Dyeing**

Ingredient of vat-dyeing liquors for—

Cellulose acetate fabrics and yarns.

Cuprammonium rayon fabrics and yarns.

Nitrocellulose rayon fabrics and yarns.

Silk-rayon mixtures.

Viscose rayon fabrics and yarns.

Wool-rayon mixtures.

**Printing**

Ingredient of vat-dye pastes for printing and stenciling—

Cellulose acetate fabrics, cuprammonium rayon fabrics, nitrocellulose rayon fabrics, viscose rayon fabrics, silk-rayon fabrics, wool-rayon fabrics.

**Sodium Ricinoleate**

Synonyms: Sodium ricinate.

French: Ricinoléate sodique, Ricinoléate de sodium,

Ricinoléate de soude.

German: Natriumricinat, Natriumricinoleat, Natriumricinoleat, Ricinoelsäuresnatrium, Ricinusölsäuresnatrium, Rizinoelsäuresnatrium, Rizinölsäuresnatrium.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Fire extinguishing compositions (Brit. 260535).

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Transparent soaps.

**Textile****Dyeing and Printing**

Ingredient (Brit. 283253) of dye liquors, printing pastes, and stenciling compositions used on acetate rayon threads, films, and fabrics and on acetate rayon mixtures, with the following dyestuff ingredients—

4-Chloro-2-nitrophenylbenzylamine.

3:3'-Dinitrobenzidin.

3:3'-Dinitro-4:4'-diaminodiphenylmethane.

3:3'-Dinitro-4:4'-di(dimethylamino)-diphenyl ketone.

2:2'-Dinitro-4:4'-di(dimethylamino)-6:6'-ditolylmethane.

2:4-Dinitro-2-nitrophenylbenzylamine.

3:3'-Dinitro-orthotoluidin.

3-Nitro-4-aminodiphenyl ether.

3-Nitrobenzidin.

2-Nitrophenylbenzylamine.

4-Nitrophenylbenzylamine.

Various other nitrodiphenyls, nitrobenzidines, nitro-tolidines, nitrophenylbenzylamines, nitrophenylethers, nitrodiphenylmethanes, nitrobenzophenones.

**Sodium Ricinoleic Sulphonate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 361732).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Ricinoleylpyrophosphate****Chemical**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 421843) for—

Peroxide solutions.

**Miscellaneous**

Stabilizing agent and promoter of wetting and penetrating properties (Brit. 421843) for—

Peroxide solutions used in many industries for (1) bleaching, (2) sterilizing, (3) disinfecting.

**Sodium Salicylanilide****Insecticide**

Starting point (Brit. 403411) in making—

Fungicides for seeds, tubers, and corms by reaction with mercuric chloride. (In dried form the precipitate product is used as a dusting powder; in paste form it is made into an aqueous suspension to which protective colloids, emulsifying and spreading agents, insecticides, or other fungicides may be added, and used in the form of a spray.)

Fungicides for seeds, tubers and corms by reaction with mercurous nitrate, copper sulphate, lead nitrate, or zinc chloride.

**Sodium Salicylate**

Synonyms: Salicylate of soda.

Latin: Natrium salicylatum, Sodii salicylas.

French: Salicylate de soude.

German: Natriumsalicylat, Natronsalicylat.

Spanish: Salicilato sodico.

Italian: Salicilato di sodio.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Furniture glue, containing also animal glue, powdered white lead, powdered chalk, methanol, and water.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1940041) of—

Rust and corrosion preventive for automobile radiators, particularly soldered joints (in admixture with sodium borate and sodium nitrite).

**Paint and Varnish**

Liquefying agent (Brit. 406048) for—

Gelatin when used as underlying medium for coating liquids consisting of cellulose ester lacquers, oil varnishes, synthetic resin lacquers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Nonfading amethyst-colored water composition for druggists' window display bottles (contains also tincture of ferric chloride).

Substitute for—

Salicylic acid.

Suggested for use in treating—

Migraine, neuralgia, pleurisy, rheumatism.

**Rubber**

Dispersing agent (German 425770 and 556904) in making—

Microporous rubber.

**Sodium Salicylorthoanisidide**

French: Orthoanisididesalicylique sodique, Orthoanisididesalicylique de sodium, Orthoanisididesalicylique de soude.

German: Natriumsalicylorthoanisidid.

**Agricultural**

Reagent in treating—

Seeds and grains to protect them against the action of fungi and mildew.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals, and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Leather**

Reagent in treating—

Leather and leather goods to protect them against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Paper**

Reagent in treating—

Paper, pulp, and products made therefrom for protection against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Rubber**

Reagent in treating—

Rubber and rubber products for protection against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Textile**

Reagent in treating—

Cotton yarns and fabrics for protection against mildew and the action of fungi.

**Woodworking**

Reagent in treating—

Wood and wood products for protection against the action of fungi and mildew.

**Sodium Salicylparatoluidide****Insecticide**

Starting point (Brit. 403411) in making—

Fungicides for seeds, tubers, and corms by reaction with copper sulphate. (In dried form the precipitate product is used as a dusting powder; in paste form it is made into an aqueous suspension to which protective colloids, emulsifying and spreading agents, insecticides, or other fungicides may be added, and used in the form of a spray.)

**Sodium Salt of Dodecylsulphuric Acid Ester****Mining**

Flotation reagent (Brit. 405163) for—

Barytes from carbonate or silica gangue, with or without the presence of barium chloride.

**Sodium Salt of Ortho-4-Sulphobenzoylbenzoic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point (U. S. 1899957) in making—  
Anthraquinonesulphonic acids.

**Sodium Salt of Ricinoleic Acid Butyl Ester Sulphuric Acid Ester****Mining**

Flotation reagent (Brit. 405163) for—  
Barytes from carbonate or silica gangue, with or without the presence of barium chloride.  
Cassiterite, with or without the presence of sodium oleate.

**Sodium, Secondary, Butylbetabromoallylbarbiturate**

Synonyms: Pernocton.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—  
New anesthetic (by basal narcosis).

**Sodium Selenate**

French: Séléniate sodique, Séléniate de sodium,  
Séléniate de soude.  
German: Natriumselenat, Selenäuresnatrium, Selenäuresnatron.  
Spanish: Selenato sodico.  
Italian: Selenato di sodio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various laboratory operations.

**Chemical**

Reagent in various processes.

**Miscellaneous**

Moth repellent (used in 10 percent solution, with soap, for killing larvae deposited on feathers, furs, hair, and other animal products).

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for the treatment of cancer.

**Textile**

Moth repellent (used in 10 percent solution, with soap, for killing larvae deposited on wool and felt).

**Sodium Selenite****Analysis**

Reagent in various laboratory operations.

**Chemical**

Reagent in various processes.

**Glass**

Ingredient in making—

Red glass.

Ingredient in masking—

Green colors due to iron.

**Miscellaneous**

Moth repellent (used in 10 percent solution, with soap, for killing larvae deposited on feathers, furs, hair, and other animal products).

**Textile**

Moth repellent (used in 10 percent solution, with soap, for killing larvae deposited on wool and felt).

**Sodium Silicate**

Synonyms: Liquid glass, Silicate of soda, Sodium metasilicate, Soluble glass, Water glass.

Latin: Sodii silicas.

French: Métasilicate de sodium, Métasilicate de soude, Silicate sodique, Silicate de sodium, Silicate de soude, Soude silicate, Verre soluble.

German: Löslichesglas, Natriumsilikat, Natronsilikat, Wassergläschesglas, Wasserartigesglas, Wasserglas.

**Abrasives**

Binder in making—

Abrasive compositions, abrasive stones, abrasive wheels.

**Adhesives**

Alone as such or ingredient of—

Adhesive cements for miscellaneous purposes.

Container board adhesives (both solid and corrugated board).

Fiber board adhesives, fiber trunk cements, labelling adhesives for glass, parquet flooring cements, plywood cements, sealing agents for shipping containers, sealing agents for various purposes, veneering adhesives, wallboard adhesives, wood adhesives.

**Beverage**

Cleansing agent for—

Bottles, tanks, and other plant equipment.

Ingredient of—

Bottle-washing compounds.

**Brewing**

Cleansing agent for—

Bottles, tanks, pasteurizers, and other plant equipment.

Ingredient of—

Bottle-washing compounds.

**Building Construction**

Adhesive cement for—

Corrugated asbestos insulations for piping and heating equipment.

Binder in—

Building materials, construction materials.

Coating and hardening agent for—

Cement floors and other surfaces exposed to ordinary abrasion, or to chemical corrosion or interfactory trucking of goods and materials.

Dust-proofing agent for—

Cement, concrete, brick, and other surfaces exposed to abrasion, corrosion, mechanical and other forms of crumbling or disintegration.

Fireproofing agent for—

Floors, walls.

Heat insulation for—

Roofs and walls (applied by spraying on shredded newspapers).

Improver in—

Whitewashes for coating heated surfaces.

Promoter of—

Cement penetration of porous rock in sealing to prevent water seepage into borings for tunnels, subways, and the like, and for solidifying or strengthening both old and new foundations.

Starting point in making—

Acidproof cements for setting bricks, tile, and shapes in acid plants, chemical plants, smelters, metallurgical plants, and various other industrial establishments where buildings and equipment are exposed to chemically corrosive conditions.

Cements for making gas-tight joints in boilers, furnaces, coke-ovens and the like.

Hydraulic cements used for various purposes.

Waterproofing agent for—

Floors, walls.

**Ceramic**

Deflocculating agent for—

Clays.

Ingredient of—

China cements, zinc glazes.

Mending agent for—

Saggers.

**Chemical**

(For constructional uses in this industry see under: "Building Construction.")

Starting point in making—

Silica gel.

**Dairying**

Cleansing agent for—

Bottles, cans, tanks, pasteurizers, and other plant equipment.

Ingredient of—

Bottle-washing compounds.

**Distilling**

Cleansing agent for—

Bottles, tanks, and other plant equipment.

Ingredient of—

Bottle-washing compounds.

**Dry-Cleaning**

Clarifying agent for—

Dry-cleaning solvents.

Coating agent for—

Identification tags subjected to immersion in hydrocarbon solvents.

**Electrical**

High-temperature insulator.

Ingredient of—

Electrolyte for rectifiers (U. S. 1748011).

**Explosives and Matches**

Fireproofing agent for—

Matches.

Ingredient (U. S. 1762911) of—

Sealing compound for torpedoes, flares, and other pyrotechnic, and signal devices (advantages claimed: Quick-drying, waterproof, fireproof, slight expansion and contraction).

**Fats and Oils**

Penetration-resistant coating for—

Tubs and barrels used to ship oily and greasy products.

**Sodium Silicate (Continued)**

Purifying agent for—  
Fats, vegetable oils.

**Fertilizer**

Increased of—  
Barley yield (by action on phosphate).

Sizing agent for—  
Fertilizer bags.

**Firefighting**

Fireproofing agent for—  
Curtains, fabrics, flooring, woodwork.

**Food**

Candling agent for—  
Eggs.

Cleansing agent for—  
Bottles, jars, cans, tanks, and other plant equipment.

Penetration-resistant coating for—  
Bakery containers.

Tubs and barrels used to ship oils and greasy products.

Preservative for—  
Eggs.

**Glass**

Binder (U. S. 1752792) in—  
Coating composition for imparting opalescent effects to electric lamp bulbs or similar glass objects (said to give favorable effects in light absorption, bulb strength, and flow in coating).

Ingredient of—  
Glass cements.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Printing inks.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Efficiency promoter in—  
Pyrethrum-soap sprays for combatting Japanese beetle, striped cucumber beetle, squash bug, and other insects.

**Laundry**

Ingredient of—  
Detergent compounds containing also soda ash or trisodium phosphate.

Jointing agent for—  
Fabric conveyors on ironing machines.

Preventer of—  
"Red water" in washing and rinsing operations.  
Staining by iron in water.

**Leather**

Accelerator (U. S. 1765199) of—  
Depilant action.

Improver (U. S. 1765199) of—  
Grain, fullness.

Preventer (U. S. 1765199) of—  
Brittleness, rigidity.

Soaking agent (U. S. 1765199) for—  
Hides, skins, pelts (used in conjunction with a nitrogen base, such as ammonia, ethylenediamine, or pyridin; claimed that this soaking agent, used prior to the depilating treatment, prevents injury to the hair or wool and the true skin thereby increasing hide-value).

**Mechanical**

Adhesive cement for—  
Corrugated asbestos insulations for piping and heating equipment.

Degreasing agent for—  
Metal machine parts and surfaces.

Ingredient of—  
Boiler compounds.

Preventer of—  
"Red water" in boiling systems.

**Metal Fabrication**

Degreasing agent for—  
Metal products.

Plugging agent for—  
Steel barrel seams.

**Metallurgical**

Basic lining for—  
Bessemer converters.  
Corrosion inhibitor for—  
Aluminum.

Ingredient of—  
Enamels for such products as kitchen ware, signs, kitchen sinks, sanitary ware, washstands, bathtubs, fixtures, and the like.

**Mining**

Deflocculating agent in—  
Ore flotation.

Promoter of—

Penetration of porous rock by cement in sealing such rocks in order to prevent water seepage into mine workings.

**Miscellaneous**

Anchoring agent for—

Fixing light machinery to floors (used in admixture with sawdust).

Binder for various articles.

Binder in—

Furnace cements, stove cements.

Binder and hardener for—

Tennis courts.

Cementing agent for—

Splints in surgery.

Coating agent for—

Tree wounds.

Continuous-jointing agent for—

String.

Ingredient of—

Bottle-cleansing compounds.

Compounds for cleansing painted surfaces.

Detergent compounds for various purposes (added because of ability to suspend dirt, to increase the amount and stability of the lather of soaps, to cleanse by wetting oily surfaces thus loosening the oil so that it can be rinsed away, to emulsify oils with soap in an economical and efficient manner, to reduce soap consumption in hard waters).

Hand-cleansing compositions for mechanics.

Metal-cleansing compounds.

Rug-cleansing compounds.

Tapestry-cleansing compounds.

Woodwork-cleansing compounds.

Jointing agent for—

Fabric conveyor belts used in factories for various transportation purposes.

Penetration-resistant coating for—

Tubs and barrels used to ship oily and greasy products.

Preventer of—

Corrosion of iron pipe by dissolved oxygen in the water.

Protective coating agent for many products.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Coldwater paints, fresco paints, paint and varnish removers, silicate paints.

**Paper**

Addition agent in—

Beater operations (added to reduce time of operation, to improve quality of finished product, and to effect savings in rosin size).

Adhesive for—

Roll capping, splicing.

Antislipping and coating agent for—

Concrete beaters, Jordan chests, save-alls.

Coating and hardening agent for—

Cement floors.

Dispersing agent for—

Clays used in making book and other papers (doubles solids content of fluid mixtures).

Dustproofing agent for—

Floors.

Greaseproofing and oilproofing agent for—

Paper.

Hardening agent for—

Paper (used in conjunction with alum).

Increased of—

Hardness and smoothness of paper surface.

Paper strength.

Ingredient of—

Acidproof cements for digester linings in sulphite mills.

Preservative coatings for paper.

Sizes for paper.

Loading agent for—

Paper (combined with other advantages).

Neutralizing agent for—

Acid in colorings for wallpaper.

Retention aid for—

Color, fillers, rosin, starch.

Starting point in making—

Adhesives for corrugated paper, fiberboard, sized paper, containers, paperboard, mailing tubes, cartons.

**Sodium Silicate (Continued)**

Antisliming agent for treating the white water and stock in the well (combined with solution of bleaching powder).

**Petroleum**

Deflocculating agent in—  
Crack case oil reclamation, refining processes.

**Refractory**

Bonding agent in—  
Cements and mortars.

**Rubber**

Parting layer in—  
Making and interplant transporting rubber products, such as boots, gloves, hot-water bags, tires, toys, and the like.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Detergent compounds for various purposes (added because of ability to suspend dirt, to increase the amount and stability of the lather of soaps, to cleanse by wetting oily surfaces thus loosening the oil so that it can be rinsed away, to emulsify oils with soap in an economical and efficient manner, to reduce soap consumption in hard waters).

Penetration-resistant coating for—  
Tubs and barrels used to ship soapstocks.

**Stone**

Hardening agent.  
Starting point in making—  
Artificial stone.

**Sugar**

Clarifying and refining agent (U. S. 1687561) for—  
Molasses to be used as nutrient in yeast culture.

**Textile**

Emulsification promoter in—  
Kier boiling.  
Fireproofing agent for various fabrics.  
Preventer of—  
Fabric staining by iron in water.  
"Red water" caused by rust from iron pipe and equipment, corrosion by dissolved oxygen in the water.  
Process material in—  
Boiling-off operations, chlorine bleaching processes, degumming processes.  
Dyeing processes, particularly with direct dyes.  
Mordanting processes, peroxide bleaching processes, printing processes, sizing processes.  
Soaking and dyeing weighted silk (U. S. 1723183).  
Tin-phosphate-silicate silk-weighting process.

**Resist in—**

Dyeing operations.  
Silk protectant in—  
Peroxide bleaching processes for mixed cotton and silk goods.

Stain preventer in—  
Kier boiling.

**Water and Sanitation**

(See also: "Mechanical.")  
Water-clarifying agent.  
Water-softening agent.

**Wine**

Cleansing agent for—  
Bottles, tanks, and other plant equipment.  
Ingredient of—  
Bottle-washing compounds.

**Wood**

Adhesive in—  
Veneering.  
Adhesive in making—  
Plywood.  
Ingredient of—  
Stainproofing compositions.  
Stainproofing agent.

**Sodium Silicofluoride**

Synonyms: Sodium fluosilicate.  
French: Fluosilicate de soude.  
German: Kieselfluormatrium, Kieselfluorwasserstoffsauresnatrium, Natriumsilicofluorid.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—  
Enamel glazes for use on chinaware.  
Porcelain enamels.  
Raw material in making—  
Ceramic ware (used in place of cryolite).

**Glass**

Ingredient of—  
Opalescent glassware.  
Raw material in making various kinds of glass.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used in place of arsenicals and sodium fluoride.  
Compositions used for destroying the boll weevil.

**Leather**

Reagent in treating—  
Hides and skins to facilitate tanning (Brit. 256628).

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—  
Zirconium oxide pigment (U. S. 1588476).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sodium Silicomolybdate**

Synonyms: Sodium molybdosilicate.  
French: Molybdosilicate de soude, Molybdosilicate sodique, Silicomolybdate de soude.  
German: Molybdaenkieselsauresnatrium, Silicium-molybdaensauresnatrium.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 275943) in making color lakes with—  
Para aminobenzaldehyde, 4:4'-tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol, 4:4'-tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone, 4:4'-tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 275969) of—  
Cellulose ester or ether oil or spirit lacquers containing basic dyestuffs.

**Sodium Silicotungstate**

Synonyms: Sodium tungstosilicate.  
French: Silicotungstate de soude, Silicotungstate sodique, Tungstosilicate de soude.  
German: Silicowolframsauresnatrium, Wolframkieselsauresnatrium.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 275969) in making color lakes with—  
Para-aminobenzaldehyde, 4:4'-tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol, 4:4'-tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone, 4:4'-tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 275943) of—  
Cellulose ester or ether oil or spirit lacquers containing basic dyestuffs.

**Sodium Stannate**

Synonyms: Preparing salt.  
French: Stanniate de sodium, Stanniate de soude.  
German: Natriumstannat, Natriumorthostannat, Zinnsauresnatrium, Zinnsoda.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—  
Glazes.

**Glass**

Ingredient of batch in making various glass products.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in—  
Refining lead in order to remove its arsenic content.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing  
As a mordant.

**—, Finishing**

Reagent in—  
Fireproofing, waterproofing, weighting silk.

—, Printing  
As a mordant and fixative.

**Sodium Stearylglucolate****Metallurgical**

Flotation agent in—  
Flotation concentration of minerals (said to closely approach the ideal properties of a reagent for these purposes; namely:—(1) the formation of an abundant froth, but one not too persistent, at low concentrations; (2) as effective in acid mediums as in alkaline mediums; (3) insensitive to salts, even in high concentrations; (4) absolutely inert as a collector in regard to both sulphurized and nonsulphurized minerals; (5) its froth-forming properties should not be affected by the collecting agents, including the soap; (6) it should emulsify rapidly and have a dispersive

**Sodium Stearylglycolate (Continued)**

action on all collecting reagents that are usually employed. By the use of this reagent the employment of new collectors, such as the insoluble paraffin oils and butyl sulpholeate, is practicable).

**Sodium Stearylsulphate****Building and Construction**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 437674) in making—

Aqueous emulsions of asphalt and similar bituminous materials.

**Sodium Sulphanilate**

Synonyms: Sulphanilate of soda.

**Soap**

Rancidity retardant (U. S. 1869469) for—  
Soap materials.

**Sodium Sulphate**

Synonyms: Glauber's salt, Sulphate of soda, Vitriolated soda.

Latin: Natrium sulfuricum, Sal mirabile glauberi, Sodii sulphas, Sulfas natricus, Sulfas sodicus.

French: Sel de glauber, Sulphate sodique, Sulphate de soude.

German: Glaubersalz, Natriumsulfat, Natronsulfat,

Schwefelsäuresnatrium, Schwefelsäuresnatron.

Spanish: Sal admirable de glauber, Sulfato sodico, Sulfato de sosa.

Italian: Solfato di sodio.

**Agriculture**

Ingredient (U. S. 1879777) of—

Banding, plugging and patching material for trees, containing also whitening and fish and castor oils.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Beverage**

Ingredient of—

Artificial mineral waters, artificial vichy water.

**Chemical**

Dehydrating agent (Brit. 400944) for—

Concentrating aliphatic acids by extracting with a solvent of low-boiling point together with an oxygen-containing liquid with a boiling point of at least 105° C. in which water is insoluble, or extracting with a low-boiling solvent and precipitating water from the extract by adding the high-boiling oxygen-containing liquid.

Ingredient of—

Detergent compositions (Brit. 391435).

Detergent composition, containing also the sodium salt of cetyl sulphobenzyl ether and the sodium salt of dodecyl sulphobenzyl ether (Brit. 378454).

Furnace charge in process for decolorizing tinted barytes (Brit. 376080).

Reagent in making—

Various chemicals; for example, blanc fixe, sodium-ammonium sulphate, sodium persulphate.

Sulphiding agent (U. S. 1902203) in making—

Iron-free titanium dioxide.

Washing agent (Brit. 392568) in making—

Emulsifying agents by sulphonating hydroxy fatty acids.

**Construction**

Ingredient (U. S. 1904639) of—

Hydraulic cement.

**Dye**

As a diluent for synthetic dyestuffs.

Ingredient (U. S. 1889491) of—

Dye composition for home dyeing of silk.

Starting point in making—

Ultramarine from kaolin and charcoal or rosin.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Dynamites, safety explosives.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Glass batches.

**Metallurgical**

Flux (U. S. 1890204) in making—

Phosphates from ferrophosphorus.

Ingredient of—

Electrolyte, containing also nickel sulphate, nickel chloride, iron chloride, iron sulphate, cobalt sulphate, cobalt chloride, and boric acid, used in electrodeposition of magnetic nickel-cobalt-iron alloys (U. S. 1920964).

Electrolyte, containing also nickel sulphate, sodium chloride, and boric acid, for plating nickel on zinc or die-cast metal.

**Miscellaneous**

As a dehydrating agent in various processes.

Ingredient (U. S. 1887618) of—

Thermophoric composition.

**Paint and Varnish**

Crystallization promoter (Brit. 405340) in making—

Titanium pigments.

Luminophore (Brit. 319914) in making—

Luminous pigments for paints.

**Paper**

Precipitant (Brit.-403116) in making—

Bituminous-base waterproofed paper and pasteboard.

Source of soda in—

Sulphate process used in making Kraft and other papers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Effervescent laxative compositions.

Suggested for use as—

Aperient, cathartic, diuretic.

**Photographic**

Reagent (Brit. 403988) in making—

Cellulose acetate film from bagasse, wood pulp, corn-stalks, or other cheap cellulosic material.

**Plastics**

Dehydrating agent (French 755316) in making—

Plastics by condensation of a polymerized vinyl alcohol with an aldehyde; for example, aliphatic aldehydes, cyclic aldehydes, aromatic aldehydes.

**Refrigeration**

Ingredient of—

Freezing mixtures (in making ice).

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Soap batches.

**Textile**

Assist in—

Dyeing.

Bleaching agent for—

Fabrics.

Ingredient (Brit. 390553) of—

Dye bath in process for increasing the fastness to water of cotton, viscose, and other cellulosic materials dyed with substantive colors.

Leveling agent in—

Dyeing and printing.

Mordant in—

Cotton dyeing.

**Water and Sanitation**

Crystallizing and porosifying agent (U. S. 1906163) in making—

Base-exchanging gels for water softening.

Ingredient of—

Air-conditioning substance comprising a mixture with plaster of paris (U. S. 1907809).

Cleansing agents for toilets.

**Sodium Sulphide**

Synonyms: Sulphide of soda.

French: Sulfure sodique, Sulfure de sodium, Sulfure de soude.

German: Schwefelnatrium, Schwefelnatron.

Spanish: Sulfuro sodico.

Italian: Solfuro di sodio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research.

**Cosmetic**

Active ingredient of—

Hair-removing preparations.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Urea.

Process material in making—

Acetic anhydride, aluminum chloride, amino compounds, anthranilic acid, antimony sulphide, arsenic pentasulphide, barium sulphate, benzene derivatives, intermediate chemicals, mercury-arsenic pharmaceuticals, naphthylenediamine derivatives, sulphides of various bases, sulphonamides, sulphonanilides, sulphononic acids.

**Sodium Sulphide (Continued)**

Reducing agent in—

Organic synthesis.

Starting point in making—

Sodium salts.

**Dye**

Process material in making—

Dyes, principally sulphur dyes.

**Food**

Disinfectant for—

Grain and chaff in milling.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Special glass batches.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Ingredient of—

Fungicides, insecticidal compositions, sheep dips, weed-destroying compositions.

**Leather**

Depilatory for—

Hides, pelts, skins.

Treating agent (with calcium hydroxide) for—

Shark skins, porpoise, and other fish skins.

**Metallurgical**

Process material in flotation of—

Cassiterite (tin ore), chalcopryrite (copper pyrites), copper ores, galena (lead glance), lead ores, malachite (copper carbonate ore), porphyry ores, zinc sulphide ores.

Process material in making—

Antimony, cadmium, cobalt, gold, iron, lead, nickel.

Process material in separating—

Copper from nickel, copper from iron, molybdenum from wulfenite.

Reagent in—

Coloring of metals.

Sulphiding material in various processes.

**Miscellaneous**

Carrotting agent for—

Hair and fur.

Process material in—

Sulphur dyeing vegetable fibers.

Process material in dyeing—

Feathers, furs, hair.

Solvent for—

Hair.

Treating agent for—

Vegetable fibers.

**Paper**

Processing material in—

Pulp manufacture.

**Petroleum**

Catalyst in making—

Benzin, gasoline.

**Photographic**

Reagent in—

Developing processes, toning processes.

**Printing**

Process material in—

Lithographic processes, process engraving.

**Rayon**

Denitrating agent.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Rubber batches.

**Soap**

Process material in making—

Special soaps.

**Textile**

Detergent and saponifying agent in—

Cleansing silk, cotton, and other fabrics.

Process material in—

Dyeing processes, printing processes, sulphur dyeing vegetable fibers.

Solvent for—

Sulphur dyes in dyeing processes.

Treating agent for—

Vegetable fibers.

**Wood**

Reagent in—

Staining of wood.

**Sodium Sulphite**

Synonyms: Sulphite of soda.

Latin: Sodii sulphis, Natrium sulfurosum, Sulfis natri-cus, Sulfis sodicus.

French: Sulfite sodique, Sulfite de soude.

German: Natriumsulfit, Schwefligsäuresnatrium, Schwefligsäuresnatron.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Brewing**

Antiseptic in—

Fermentations.

Sterilizing agent for—

Barrels, casks, plant equipment, vats.

**Chemical**

Antiseptic in—

Fermentations.

Reagent in making—

Alkali cyanates (Brit. 399820).

Hydrocyanic acid (Brit. 401351).

Sodium naphthylacetamide disulphonate (French 750647).

Solvents for acetic acid from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for cyclohexanol from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for essential oils from vegetable oils, fats and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for formic acid from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for higher alcohols from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for paraffin from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Solvents for phenols from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for acetic acid from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for cyclohexanol from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for essential oils from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for formic acid from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for higher alcohols from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for paraffin from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Water-solubilizing agents for phenol from vegetable oils, fats, and fatty acids (Brit. 390148).

Reducing agent in making—

Intermediates and other products, stable acridin salt solutions (Brit. 395405, 342690).

**Distillery**

Antiseptic in—

Fermentations.

Sterilizing agent for—

Barrels, casks, cookers, fermentation tanks, plant equipment.

**Dye**

Reducing agent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Food**

Antifermentative for various food products.

Antiseptic for—

General purposes, grains.

Preservative for—

Egg yolk, food products, fruit juices, meats, syrups, vegetable juices.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Antiseptic for—

Glue, gelatin.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in silvering glass.

**Leather**

Sulphiting agent for—

Quebracho extract (to improve its effect).

**Mechanical**

Reagent for—

Treating boiler-water to remove dissolved oxygen.

**Metallurgical**

Frothing restrainer (Brit. 396053) in—

Pickling solutions.

**Miscellaneous**

Antiseptic in many processes.

Bleaching agent in many processes.

Bleaching agent for—

Cork, straw.

Cleansing agent in many processes.

Disinfectant in many processes.

Preservative in many processes.

**Sodium Sulphite (Continued)****Paper**

Antichlor in—

Bleaching operations.

**Perfume**Antiseptic and preservative for—  
Cosmetic creams.**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Preservative for—

Developing solutions (prevents oxidation).

Reducing agent (Brit. 401340, 404856) in—

Developing multi-colored pictures.

Regenerator of—

Oxidized developing solutions.

Substitute for—

Hyposulphite in fixing photographic negatives and prints.

**Printing**

Reagent in—

Lithography, process engraving.

**Rubber**

Coagulating agent in making—

Raw rubber from rubber latex.

**Sugar**

Antifermentative for—

Sugar solutions and syrups, glucose, sugar.

Bleaching agent for—

Sugar solutions and syrups.

**Textile**

Antichlor in bleaching—

Animal fibers, vegetable fibers.

Reagent (Brit. 390148) in making—

Degreasing agents from sulphonated oils, fats, and fatty acids.

**Wine Making**

Antiseptic in—

Fermentations.

Sterilizing agent for—

Barrels, casks, plant equipment, vats.

**Sodium Sulphocarbolate**

Synonyms: Sodium phenolsulphonate, Sulphocarbolate of soda.

French: Sulfocarbolicque de sodium, Sulfocarbolicque de soude.

German: Carbonschwefelsäuresnatrium, Carbonschwefelsäuresnatrium.

**Chemical**

Denaturant for—

Alcohol.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Process material in making—

"Bouillie Lyonnaise" for destroying *Oidium* on vines.**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Chicken remedies.

Suggested for use as—

Antiseptic, astringent.

**Sodium Sulphoglucosate****Mechanical**

Inhibitor of—

Corrosion in boilers and hot-water systems.

Remover of—

Oxygen and carbon dioxide in boilers and hot-water systems.

Treating agent for—

Water in boilers and hot-water systems.

**Sodium Sulphoricinolate**

French: Sulforicinolate sodique, Sulforicinolate de soude, Thioricinolate sodique, Thioricinolate de soude.

German: Natriumsulforicinoleat, Natriumthioricinoleat, Sulforicinoelsäuresnatrium, Sulforicinoelsäuresnatrium, Sulforicinoelsäuresnatrium, Sulforicinoelsäuresnatrium, Thioricinoelsäuresnatrium.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Mixtures used in fire-extinguishers (Brit. 260535).

**Textile****Dyeing and Printing**Ingredient (Brit. 283253) of liquors used in dyeing of acetate threads and films and in stenciling or printing fabrics containing acetate rayon, with the aid of—  
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenylbenzylamine, 3:3'-dinitrobenzidine, 3:3'-dinitro-4:4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, 3:3'-dinitro-4:4'-di(dimethylamine)diphenylketone, 2:2'-dinitro-4:4'-di(dimethylamine)-6:6'-ditolylmethane, 3:3'-dinitro-orthotoluidine, 2:4'-dinitrophenylbenzylamine, 3-nitro-4-aminodiphenyl ether, 3-nitrobenzidine, 2-nitrophenylbenzylamine, 4-nitrophenylbenzylamine. Various nitrodiphenyls, nitrobenzidines, nitrotoluidines, nitrophenylbenzylamines, nitrophenyl ethers, nitrodiphenylmethanes, and nitrobenzophenones.**Sodium Sulphosebacate****Miscellaneous**

As a wetting agent (Brit. 446568).

For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

**Sodium Taurine****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 343899).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sodium Taurocholate**

French: Taurocholate sodique, Taurocholate de sodium, Taurocholate de soude.

German: Natriumtaurocholat, Taurocholsäuresnatrium.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 282356) in making antiparasitic agents with—

Dihydrocuprein ethyl ether, dihydrocuprein ethyl ether hydrochloride, dihydrocuprein isoamyl ether, dihydrocuprein isoamyl ether hydrochloride, dihydrocuprein normal octyl ether, dihydrocuprein normal octyl ether hydrochloride, dihydroquinone.

**Sodium Telluride****Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 292222) in making synthetic drugs with—

Pentamethylene alphaepsilondibromide, pentamethylene alphaepsilondichloride, pentamethylene alphaepsilondifluoride, pentamethylene alphaepsilondi-iodide.

**Sodium Tetrachlorophthalate****Textile**

Delustring agent (Brit. 425418) for—

Viscose rayon (used with aluminum formate).

**Sodium 2:4:5:6-Tetrachlorphenate****Fungicide**

Fungicidal agent for—

Molds and fungi on woodwork and wood products.

**Sodium Tetrahydronaphthalenesulphonate**

French: Tétrahydronaphthalènesulfonate sodique, Tétrahydronaphthalènesulfonate de sodium, Tétrahydronaphthalènesulfonate de soude.

German: Natriumtetrahydronaphthalinsulfonat.

Tetrahydronaphthalinsulfonsäuresnatrium.

**Mechanical**

Impregnating agent in treating—

Belts, bands, friction clutches, pulleys, brakes (Brit. 278465).

**Sodium-Tetrahydronaphthalene Sulphonchloramide**

German: Natriumtetrahydronaphthalinsulphonchloramid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Magnesium-tetrahydronaphthalene sulphonchloramide (German 422076).

**Sodium Tetrasulphide**

French: Tétrasulphure de soude.

German: Natriumtetrasulfid, Tetraschwefelnatrium.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 263191) in making—

2-Amino-4-nitrophenoxylethanol, 2-amino-4-nitrophenoxypentandiol.

**Dye**

Reducing agent for—

Polynitro compounds.

Reagent in making various dyestuffs of sulphur group.

**Sodium Tetrathionate**

French: Tétrathionate de soude.

German: Natriumtetrathionat.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Tetramethylthiuram disulphide by oxidation.

Dimethyldiphenylthiuram disulphide by oxidation (Brit. 259930) practice.

**Sodium Thiodinaphthylsulphonate**

French: Thiodinaphthylsulphonate de soude.

German: Natriumthiodinaphthylsulfonat, Thiodinaphthylsulphonsäuresnatrium.

**Textile**—, *Dyeing*

Assistant in dyeing fabrics and yarns with substantive dyestuffs.

**Sodium Thioglucose****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 398020) in making—

Complex double compounds of organic heavy metal mercapto compounds.

**Sodium Thioglycollate**

French: Thioglycollate de soude.

German: Natriumthioglycollat, Thioglycolsäuresnatrium.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 262301) in making therapeutic compounds with—

Antimonyl gallate, antimonyl pyrocatechol, antimonyl pyrogallol.

**Sodium Thiolactate****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 398020) in making—

Complex double compounds of organic heavy metal mercapto compounds.

**Sodium Tolythioglycollate****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 284288) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with the aid of—

Acenaphthenequinone, alphasaisatinilide, 5:7-dibromo-isatin.

Isatin, homologs, substitution products, and alpha derivatives.

Orthodiketones.

**Sodium Triazotate****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Azoate of lead and of other metals.

**Sodium Trichlorophenate**

Synonyms: Sodium trichlorophenolate, Sodium trichlorophenolate.

French: Trichlorophénate sodique, Trichlorophénate de sodium, Trichlorophénate de soude, Trichlorophénolate sodique, Trichlorophénolate de sodium, Trichlorophénolate de soude.

German: Natriumtrichlorphenat, Natriumtrichlorphenolat, Trichlorphenolsäuresnatrium, Trichlorphenolsäuresnatrium.

Spanish: Trichlorfenato sodico, Trichlorfenato de sosa, Trichlorfenolato sodico, Trichlorfenolato de sosa.

Italian: Trichlorfenato di sodio, Trichlorfenolato di sodio.

**Fungicide**

Fungicidal agent for—

Molds and fungi.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for treating furs and feathers to prevent mildew (U. S. 1618416).

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for treating leathers to prevent mildew (U. S. 1618416).

Dressing compositions (added for the purpose of preventing mildew or fungoid growths, essential oils being used to hide the smell of the sodium trichlorophenate).

**Textile**—, *Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Compositions for making textile fibers proof against mildew (U. S. 1618416).

**Sodium Tungstate**

Synonyms: Sodium wolframate.

French: Tungstate sodique, Tungstate de sodium, Tungstate de soude, Wolframate sodique, Wolframate de sodium, Wolframate de soude.

German: Natriumwolframat, Wolframsäuresnatrium, Wolframsäuresnatrium.

**Analysis**

Reagent for the detection and determination of—

Acetoacetic acid, alkaloïds, bile pigments, blood, calcium, carbonates, glucose, nitrates, peptone, phenols, tannin, tryosin, uric acid.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide from camphoric acid by its reduction (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 281307).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or form benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds, which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).



**Sodium Tungstate (Continued)**

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin, pyrrolidin from pyrrol, tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

Reagent in—

Decolorizing acetic acid.

Starting point in making—

Ammonium borotungstate, ammonium phosphotungstate.

Borotungstates and phosphotungstates of the alkali metals, alkaline earth metals and earth metals.

Tungstic acid, tungsten oxides.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of matches.

**Metallurgical**

Starting point in making—

Metallic tungsten.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the sterilization of tooth brushes.

Dry stencil compositions (U. S. 1720897), fireproofing and waterproofing compositions.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Mordant in—

Dyeing silks.

—, **Finishing**

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing and waterproofing compositions.

—, **Printing**

Mordant in—

Calico printing.

**Sodium Uranate**

Synonyms: Uranium yellow, Yellow uranium oxide.

French: Uranate de soude.

German: Natriumuranat, Uransäuresnatrium.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the enameling of porcelains, chinaware and potteries.

Compositions used in the painting of porcelains, chinaware and potteries.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Special glasses (to give a greenish fluorescent color).

**Soap**

Catalyst in making—

Soap from mixtures of palm oil, seal oil and sulphonated fish oil (Brit. 255508).

**Sodium Valeriate**

Synonyms: Sodium valerianate.

Latin: Sodii valerias.

French: Valérianate de soude.

German: Valeriansäuresnatrium.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Nerve stimulant.

**Sodium Vanadate**

Synonyms: Sodium orthovanadate.

French: Vanadate de soude.

German: Natriumvanadinat, Vanadinsäuresnatrium.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Anilin black.

**Ink**

Ingredient of special inks.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (U. S. 1610747) of—

Luminous lacquers, luminous paints, luminous varnish.

**Sodium Xanthate**

French: Xanthate sodique, Xanthate de soude.

German: Natriumxanthogenat, Natronxanthogenat,

Xanthogensäuresnatrium, Xanthogensäuresnatrium.

**Metallurgical**

Flotation agent in—

Ore concentration processes.

**Sodium-Zinc Cyanide**

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Starting point (Brit. 446411) in making—

Catalysts with metal chlorides for halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Softening Agents**

**Ceramics**

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Softening agent for—

Cellulose derivatives.

**Cosmetics**

Softening agent in—

Nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, as a base material.

**Electrical**

Softening agent in—

Insulating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

**Glass**

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Softening agent in—

Adhesive compositions containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins.

**Leather**

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Softening agent in—

Coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used for protecting and decorating various products.

**Paint and Varnish**

Softening agent in—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins.

**Paper**

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp.

**Photographic**

Softening agent in making—

Films from cellulose derivatives.

**Plastics**

Softening agent in making—

Laminated fiber products, molded products, plastics from cellulose derivatives, as well as resins.

**Softening Agents (Continued)****Resins**

Softening agent for—

Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

**Rubber**

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber products.

**Stone**

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial stone and natural stone.

**Textile**

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Plastic compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

**Solanin****Chemical**

Starting point in making the following derivatives—

Acetate, hydrobromide, hydrochloride, hydroiodide, nitrate, sulphate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Solar Oil**

French: Huile solaire.

German: Solaröl.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 269942) of—

Animal and plant insecticides and vermin-destroying compositions, sheep dips.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Finishing compositions, polishes.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Fuels for internal combustion engines, metal polishes.

As a fuel oil.

As a burning oil.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 269942) of—

Varnishes.

**Soluble Prussian Blue**

Synonyms: Ferriferrocyanide of potash, Potassium ferriferrocyanide, Soluble Berlin blue, Soluble blue, Soluble iron "cyanide."

French: Bleu de Berlin soluble, Bleu de prusse soluble, Ferriferrocyanure de potasse, Ferriferrocyanure potassique, Ferriferrocyanure de potassium.

German: Ferriferrocyanwasserstoffsäurepotasche, Ferriferrocyanwasserstoffsäureskalium, Kaliumferriferrocyanid, Kaliumferriferrocyanid, Losliches Berlinerblau, Losliches preussischblau.

**Ink**

Pigment in—

Blue ink.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Stains for anatomical specimens.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in making—

Paints and stains.

**Paper**

Pigment in making—

Colored paper (not fast to washing).

**Textile**

As a dye.

**Solvent Naphtha**

French: Naphte.

German: Bergöel, Nafta, Steinoel.

**Chemical**

Solvent in extracting—

Carbazole from crude anthracene.

Phenanthrene from crude anthracene.

Starting point in making—

Xylene.

**Construction**

Solvent for—

Asphalt, pitches, road tars.

Solvent in—

Dampproofing compositions.

Waterproofing compositions.

**Explosives and Matches**

Starting point in making—

Nitrated naphtha for incorporation with dynamite compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent and extractive agent for—

Essential oils, fats, vegetable oils.

**Fuel**

As an illuminant.

Softening agent for—

Bituminous materials used in making briquetted fuels.

**Glass**

Solvent and softener for—

Asphalt in glass-etching.

**Ink**

Binder phase (U. S. 1906961) in—

Emulsified inks.

Ingredient of—

Printing inks.

**Mechanical**

Solvent for—

Bituminous materials used in impregnating belting.

**Metallurgical**

Solvent (U. S. 1913100) in making—

Hard alloys containing nickel and carbides or borides of tantalum, tungsten, or molybdenum.

**Miscellaneous**

As a solvent for various substances.

Solvent in—

Automobile polishes, cleansing compositions.

Compositions for waterproofing automobile tops and tarpaulins.

Degreasing compositions, floor polishes, furniture polishes, linoleum polishes, metal polishes, scouring compositions, shoe polishes, wood polishes.

Solvent in impregnating—

Asbestos board, brake linings, other products.

**Paint and Varnish**

Binder phase (U. S. 1906961) in—

Emulsified paints.

Solvent and vehicle in—

Acidproof paints, acidproof varnishes, bituminous raw materials, black varnishes, dark paints, enamels, japans, roof cements, varnishes, waterproof paints, waterproof varnishes, white paints.

Solvent in making—

Drier compositions composed of metallic drier, beta-naphthol, chlorphenol or phenol (Brit. 391093).

Varnish containing resinous product formed by heating a phenol-acetaldehyde condensation product, or the components thereof, with a fatty oil, such as linseed or tung oil (Brit. 392226).

**Paper**

Solvent for—

Bituminous materials used in impregnating roofing papers, insulating papers, building papers.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (U. S. 1905087) of—

Mixture with methanol, acetone, and benzene, used for reactivating spent decolorizing clays.

**Plastics**

Solvent and softener for—

Bituminous materials.

**Printing**

Solvent in—

Lithography, process engraving.

**Resins and Waxes**

Raw material (Brit. 394000) in making—

Synthetic resin suitable for use in final coating of leather in producing a patent leather finish.

Solvent for—

Coumarone resins.

**Solvent Naphtha (Continued)****Rubber**

Ingredient of—  
Rubber cements.  
Solvent for—  
Rubber.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Special soaps.

**Textile**

As a dry-cleaning agent.

**Solvents**

This covers applications for those solvents used principally in paints, varnishes, lacquers and various coating and decorative uses. For those solvents having a wider commercial application the uses are given in full under the product heading. The applications for "Diluents" are similar to those given below.

**Ceramics****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for protecting and decorating ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

As a general solvent.

**Electrical****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for insulating wire and in making electrical apparatus and equipment.

**Glass****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for decorating glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives****Solvent in—**

Adhesive preparations containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins.

**Leather****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and also for decorating and coating leather goods.

**Metallurgical****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for coating metals and metal products.

**Miscellaneous****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for insulating purposes and also for coating and decorating various products.

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent in making—**

Lacquers, paints, varnishes, dopes, and enamels, containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as artificial or natural resins.

**Paper****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and also in coating and decorating pulp and paper products.

**Plastics****Solvent in making—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins.

**Rubber****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for coating and decorating rubber merchandise.

**Stone****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for protecting and decorating natural and artificial stone.

**Textile****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins.

**Waxes and Resins****Solvent for—**

Artificial resins, natural resins.

**Woodworking****Solvent in—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used in coating and decorating wood products.

**Sorbitol**

Synonyms: d-Sorbitol, Sorbite.

\*"Humectant" is a term denoting affinity for water, with stabilizing action on the water content of an article; thus, a humectant keeps within a narrow range the moisture content fluctuations caused by wide-range humidity fluctuations.

**Adhesives**

Flexibilizer, humectant,\* and plasticizer in—

Animal adhesives, dextrin adhesives, envelope adhesives, gum-base adhesives, label adhesives, library adhesives, office adhesives, stamp adhesives, starch pastes, vegetable adhesives.

**Antifreeze**

Ingredient (U. S. 1900040) of—

Antifreeze admixtures with propyleneglycol.

**Cellulose Products**

Flexibilizer for—

Cellulose products, sheet regenerated cellulose.

Humectant for—

Cellulose products, sheet regenerated cellulose.

Inhibitor of—

Loss of flexibility by cellulosic wrapping material when subjected to high heat conditions.

Reducer of—

Shrinkage of cellulosic products caused by drying out. Stretching of cellulosic products caused by loss of tensile strength at high moisture contents.

Softener of—

Cellulosic sanitary tissues.

**Chemical**

Conditioning agent, or humectant, in—

Chemical products and processes.

Starting point in making—

Acetals, anhydrous products.

Anhydrous products having many uses (U. S. 1757468).

1-Ascorbic acid (vitamin C), esters, ethers.

Ethers having many uses (Brit. 317770).

Ethyleneglycol (U. S. 2004135), glycerin (U. S. 2004135), mixed acetate esters, mixed ether esters.

Pentaerythritol, useful as a solvent and plasticizer (German 510423).

Plasticizers for benzylcellulose with ethyl chloride, or crotyl chloride, or benzyl chloride (U. S. 1936093).

Plasticizers for cellulose acetate with ethyl chloride, or crotyl chloride, or benzyl chloride (U. S. 1936093).

Plasticizers for ethylcellulose with ethyl chloride, or crotyl chloride, or benzyl chloride (U. S. 1936093).

Plasticizers for nitrocellulose with polyvalent alcohols and polyoses (French 652383).

Plasticizers for nitrocellulose, with ethyl chloride, or crotyl chloride, or benzyl chloride (U. S. 1936093).

Propyl alcohol (German 524101).

Propyleneglycol.

1:2-Propyleneglycol (U. S. 1963997, German 524101).

1:3-Propyleneglycol (German 524101).

Softening agents for cellulosic products with 2-methylcyclohexanone (Brit. 385139).

Solvents for nitrocellulose (perfect), with polyvalent alcohols and polyoses (French 652383).

Sorbitol.

**Cosmetic**

Humectant in—

Creams and other cosmetics.

Skin-softening agent (Brit. 294130) in—

Creams and other cosmetics.

**Sorbitol (Continued)**

Starting point (Brit. 294130) in making—

Dehydration products and their derivatives, valuable as humectants and softening agents in creams and other cosmetics.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Explosives containing also nitrated mixtures of carbohydrates, polyvalent alcohols containing 4 to 6 carbon atoms, and liquid polyvalent alcohols (U. S. 1750949).

Explosives designed to replace dynamite, possessing very great stability and capable of being stored for long periods of time (U. S. 1751437).

Nitrated explosive (U. S. 1751438).

**Electrical**

Humectant in—

"Dry-type" electrolytic condensers.

**Glue and Gelatin**

Flexibilizer for—

Gelatin, glue.

Humectant for—

Gelatin, glue.

Plasticizer for—

Gelatin, glue.

**Gums**

Flexibilizer for—

Gums.

Humectant for—

Gums.

Plasticizer for—

Gums.

**Ink**

Ingredient (U. S. 1757915) of—

Copying inks.

Copying ink containing also methyl violet B extra and dextrin.

Hectographic inks.

Hectographic ink containing also methyl violet blue, acetic acid, and dextrin.

Rotogravure inks.

Stamp pad ink containing also glycerin, methyl violet blue N, and alcohol.

Stamp pad ink containing also methyl violet B extra, and alcohol.

Textile inks.

**Leather**

Flexibilizer for—

Leather.

Humectant for—

Leather.

Ingredient of—

Leather dressings.

Increased of—

Pliability of leather, softness of leather, tensile strength of leather, tearing resistance of leather.

Process material (U. S. 2063337) in—

Finishing leathers.

Substitute for—

Glycerin in various processes.

**Lubricant**

Starting point (French 703792) in making—

Viscous lubricating oils with higher monobasic fatty acids.

**Miscellaneous**

Adjunct for glycerin in various processes and products.

Adjunct for lower alcohols in various processes and products.

Conditioning agent in various processes and products.

Flexibilizer in various processes and products.

Flexibilizer and promoter of glue gel-strength in—

Cork-binding, gasket papers.

Humectant in—

Polishes of various sorts, shoe polishes.

Various processes and products.

Starting point (French 703792) in making—

Polishing composition ingredients by condensing with white lignite wax.

Softening agents with higher monobasic fatty acids.

Substitute for glycerin in various processes and products.

Substitute for lower alcohols in various processes and products.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Anticorrosive paint materials possessing great elasticity and stability, with linoleic acid, rosin, boric acid, and benzoyl peroxide (German 529483).

Drying oil substitutes by condensing with higher monobasic fatty acids (French 703792).

Oil characterized by faster drying properties than those of linseed oil and solubility in all organic solvents excepting alcohol (French 703792).

**Paper**

Humectant for—

Food-wrapping papers (claimed to offer as advantages:

(1) Lack of odor, color, and other undesirable characteristics; (2) treated paper is not "tacky") (U. S. 1731679).

Paper products, parchmentized papers, wrapping papers.

Ingredient of—

Paper-treating admixtures with glycerin.

Paper-treating admixtures with glycol.

Paper-treating admixtures with sodium lactate.

Paper-treating admixtures with glycerin, calcium, chloride, calcium acetate, and sodium chloride.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Diuretic, mild laxative, sugar substitute for diabetics.

**Plastics**

Starting point (French 703792) in making—

Plastics with higher monobasic fatty acids.

**Printing**

Flexibilizer for—

Printers' rollers.

Humectant for—

Printers' rollers.

Increased of—

Body of printers' rollers.

Resistance of rollers to action of organic solvents used

in modern high-speed inks.

Resistance of rollers to undue moisture pick-up at high

temperatures and humidities, without sacrifice of desir-

able surface softness at low humidities.

Toughness of printers' rollers.

**Resins**

Hardening agent for—

Resins (French 664455).

Plasticizer for—

Resins (French 664455).

Starting point in making—

Air-drying alkyd type resins, alkyd type resins, ester-gum type resins.

Esters and ethers useful as hardening agents and plas-

tificizers for phenolic resins (French 664455).

Esters and ethers useful as plasticizers for resins (U.

S. 1936093).

Esters useful as plasticizers for resins (German 510423).

Modified alkyd type resins.

Resins with alicyclic acid, characterized by great hard-

ness and high melting point (German 500504).

Resins with anhydrides of citric acid, characterized

by great hardness and high melting point (German

500504).

Resins with anhydrides of maleic acid, characterized

by great hardness and high melting point (German

500504).

Resins with anhydrides of phthalic acid, characterized

by great hardness and high melting point (German

500504).

Resins with anhydrides of polybasic carboxylic acids,

characterized by great hardness and high melting

point (German 500504).

Resins with anhydrides of succinic acid, characterized

by great hardness and high melting point (German

500504).

Resins with citric acid, characterized by great hard-

ness and high melting point (German 500504).

Resins with maleic acid, characterized by great hard-

ness and high melting point (German 500504).

Resins with phthalic acid, characterized by great hard-

ness and high melting point (German 500504).

Resins with polybasic carboxylic acids, characterized

by great hardness and high melting point (German

500504).

Resins with succinic acid, characterized by great hard-

ness and high melting point (German 500504).

**Rubber**

Humectant in—

Rubber products.

**Soap**

Softening agent and humectant (Brit. 294130) in—

Toilet soaps.

**Sorbitol (Continued)****Textile**

Adjunct (U. S. 1955766) to—  
Sulphonated oils used in textile processes.

**Flexibilizer for—**

Textile fabrics, textile sizes.

**Humectant for—**

Textile fabrics, textile sizes.

**Tobacco****Humectant for—**

Tobacco, tobacco papers.

**Wood****Plasticizing and softening agent in—**

Veneering processes.

**Reducer of shrinkage and expansion phenomena in—**

Veneering processes.

**Soybean Lecithin**

French: Lécithine d'huile de soja, Lécithine d'huile de soya.

German: Soyabohnenolecithin.

**Chemical****Reagent in purifying—**

Pepsin.

**Reagent in making—**

Arsenic compounds of bromo- and iodoecithin.

Biocithin.

Copper compounds of bromo- and iodoecithin.

Glycocithin.

Iron compounds of bromo- and iodoecithin.

Mercury compounds of bromo- and iodoecithin.

Regenerin.

**Starting point in making—**

Hydrolecithin, lecithol, ovalectithin, phospholecithin.

Various derivatives obtained by halogenation.

**Food****Ingredient of—**

Food compositions, margarins.

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****In veterinary practice.****Textile****—, Dyeing****Emulsifier and softener in—**

Dye baths (added to produce more level shades on yarns and fabrics).

**—, Finishing****Emulsifier and softener in—**

Compositions used for finishing fabrics and yarns.

Cotton-finishing compositions used to remove stiffening effect produced during drying.

**—, Manufacturing****Emulsifier in—**

Compositions used for softening filaments and fibers and rendering them more pliable.

Cotton-spinning oils, wet doubling solutions, wool-spinning oils.

**—, Printing****Emulsifier in—**

Printing pastes (used to make them thicker for the printing of calicoes).

**Soybean Meal**

Synonyms: Chinese bean meal, Soja bean meal, Soy oil meal, Soy bean flour, Soya bean flour.

French: Farine de fèves de soya, Farine de pois de soya.

German: Sojabohnmehl.

**Agriculture****As a cattle feed.****Ingredient of—**

Cattle feeds.

**Fertilizer****Ingredient of—**

Compounded fertilizers.

**Food****Ingredient of—**

Breakfast foods, diabetic foods, flours, infant foods, macaroni pastes.

**Glues and Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Glues.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Laundry starches.

**Paper****Reagent in—**

Sizing paper and paper products.

Waterproofing paper and paper products.

**Textile****—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Sizing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Soybean Oil**

Synonyms: Bean oil, Chinese bean oil, Sojabean oil, Soj oil.

French: Huile de soja, Huile de soya.

German: Chinesisches bohnenfett.

Spanish: Aceite de soja hispida.

**Agricultural****Ingredient of—**

Cattle foods.

**Cement****Ingredient of—**

Waterproofed cements.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Glycerin, soybean lecithin.

**Electrical****Ingredient (Brit. 273290) of—**

Insulating enamels used for painting electrical wires and parts of electrical machinery.

**Explosives****Ingredient of—**

Explosive compositions.

**Food****As a general food.****As a salad oil.****Ingredient of—**

Compounded products used in the place of vegetable oil and animal fats.

Lard substitutes, margarins.

**Starting point in making—**

Artificial lard and margarin by hydrogenation.

**Fuel****As a fuel oil.****As an illuminant.****Starting point in making—**

Candles.

**Glues and Adhesives****Ingredient (Brit. 273290) of—**

Adhesive compositions used for the manufacture of laminated mica and other special products.

**Ink****Ingredient of—**

Printing inks.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Raw material in making—**

Coating compositions.

**Mechanical****As a lubricant for special purposes.****Metallurgical****Binding agent in making—**

Coras, consisting of refractory materials of various sorts, for use in making castings in foundries.

**Miscellaneous****Waterproofing agent for various compositions of matter.****Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Enamels, oil lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Ingredient of—**

Paint and varnish vehicles (used in conjunction with polymerized linseed oil, polymerized perilla oil, and chinawood oil).

**Starting point in making—**

Varnish bases.

**Substitute for linseed oil in making—**

Paints and varnishes (used in the heated state, and with the addition of driers, such as the cobaltous salts of chinawood oil fatty acids).

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Axle greases, lubricating compositions.

**Starting point in making—**

Artificial petroleum.

**Plastics****Ingredient of—**

Celluloid compositions.

**Mouldable compositions (Brit. 273290).**

**Soybean Oil (Continued)****Rubber**

Ingredient of—  
Rubber substitutes.

**Soap**

Raw material in making—  
Hard and soft soaps.

**Textile**

As a waterproofing agent.

**Soybeans**

Synonyms: Chinese beans, Soja beans, Soy beans,  
Soya beans.  
French: Fèves de soya, Pois de soya.  
German: Sojabohne.

**Agriculture**

Food for—  
Cattle.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
Casein products, cheeses, condensed milk, confections,  
meat substitutes, milk powders, soup stocks.  
Raw material in making—  
Baked beans, canned beans (green), coffee substitutes,  
roasted beans, soy sauce.

**Fats and Oils**

Source of—  
Soybean oil.

**Sparteine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Sparteine salts with acids and halogens.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sperm Oil**

Synonyms: Spermaceti oil.  
French: Huile de blanc de baleine, Huile de cacholot.  
German: Pottfischtran, Pottwaltran, Spermacetioel,  
Walraetel.  
Spanish: Aceite de balena.  
Italian: Olio di spermaceti.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used in making matches.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—  
Hydrogenated hardened fats, lubricating compounds,  
stearin.

**Food**

Ingredient of—  
Lard substitutes, olcomargarin.

**Fuel**

As a burning oil for heat and illumination.  
Starting point in—  
Making candles.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Marking inks, printing inks.

**Insecticide**

Vehicle in making—  
Plant insecticides.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—  
Currying compositions, dressing preparations.  
Oiling compositions for treating special grades of  
leather.

**Mechanical**

Lubricating agent (used alone or in mixtures) for—  
Clocks, light machinery, screw-cutting machines,  
spindles.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—  
Steel-tempering bath.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point in making—  
Spermaceti.

**Soap**

Starting point in making—  
Soft soaps, special soaps.

**Textile**

For oiling and softening hemp, jute, and other fibers in  
preparing them for spinning and weaving.

**Sperm Oil Alcohol Boric Ester****Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 448668) in making—  
Emulsifying agents for fats, oils, and waxes by con-  
densing, in the presence of a sulphonating agent,  
with boric acid esters of the cholesterol of woolfat  
and neutralizing the products.

**S-Phenylisothiourea Hydrochloride**

French: Chlorhydrate de S-phénylisothiourée, Hydro-  
chlorure de S-phénylisothiourée.  
German: Chlorwasserstoffsäure-S-phenylisoharnstoff-  
ester, Chlorwasserstoffsäures-S-phenylisoharnstoff,  
S-phenylisothioharnstoffchlorhydrat.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 262155) in making therapeutic com-  
pounds with—  
Anilin, benzylamine, diphenylamine, meta-anisidin,  
metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin,  
monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, naphthylamine,  
orthoanisidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin,  
orthoxyldin, para-anisidin, paraphenylenediamine,  
paratoluidin, paraxylidin, phenylamine.

**Spodumene**

Synonyms: Hard spodumene.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Lithium salts.

**S-Propylisothiourea Hydrochloride**

French: Chlorhydrate de S-propylisothiourée, Hydro-  
chlorure de S-propylisothiourée.  
German: Chlorwasserstoffsäure-S-propylthioharnstoff-  
ester, Chlorwasserstoffsäures-S-propylthioharnstoff,  
S-Propylisothioharnstoffchlorhydrat, Salzsäures-S-  
propylisothioharnstoff.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 262155) in making therapeutic  
agents with—  
Anilin, benzylamine, diphenylamine, meta-anisidin,  
metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin,  
monoethylanilin, monomethylanilin, orthoanisidin,  
orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthoxyldin,  
para-anisidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin,  
paraxylidin, phenylamine.

**Squill**

Synonyms: Sea onion.  
Latin: Bulbus scillae, Scilla.  
French: Oignon marin, Scille.  
German: Mauszwiebel, Meerzwiebel.  
Spanish: Bulbo de escila, Cebolla albarrana.  
Italian: Scilla.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Rat poisons.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Stand Oil**

Synonyms: Dutch boiled linseed oil, Dutch enamel  
oil.  
German: Standoel.

**Abrasives**

Ingredient (Brit. 295335) of—  
Compositions used in binding abrasive materials in the  
manufacture of grinding discs, abrasive stones, and  
similar articles.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 295335) of—  
Impregnating compositions containing phenol-aldehyde  
condensation products.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Lithographic inks.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Ingredient of—  
Coating compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used in making artificial wood.  
Impregnating compositions containing phenol-aldehyde  
condensation products (Brit. 295335).  
Substitute for brewers' pitch, in admixture with rosin  
and paraffin (German 203795).

**Stand Oil (Continued)****Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Enamels and varnishes.  
 Lacquers containing phenol-aldehyde condensation products (Brit. 295335).

**Plastics****Ingredient of—**

Compositions containing phenolaldehyde condensation products (Brit. 295335).

**Stannic Bromide**

Synonyms: Tin bromide.  
 French: Bromure d'étain, Bromure stannique.  
 German: Stannibromid, Zinnbromid.

**Analysis****Reagent for—**

Separating mineral from gangue.

**Stannous Acetate**

Synonyms: Acetate of tin.  
 Latin: Stannumacetatum.  
 French: Acétate d'étain, Acétate stanneux.  
 German: Essigsäureszinn, Essigsäureszinnoxydul, Stannoacetat, Stannoazetat, Zinnacetat, Zinnbeize.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Tin salts.

**Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—**

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrobromotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Antraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones and acids by the reduction of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Amino compound from the corresponding nitroanisole.

Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Textile****—, Dyeing****Discharge in dyeing—**

Cotton yarns and fabrics with substantive colors.

**Mordant in dyeing—**

Yarns and fabrics.

**—, Printing****Discharge in printing—**

Calicoes.

**Starches. See under name of particular starch; e.g.,**

Potato Starch, Corn Starch, etc.

**Stavesacre Seed**

Synonyms: Louseseed, Stavesaire seeds.

French: Graines de capuchin, Semences de staphisaigre.

German: Laeusepfeffer, Laeusekoerner, Rattenpfeffer, Stephankoerner.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Delphinine.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Pice powders, rat killers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Stearamidin Hydrochloride****Textile****Dispersing agent (Brit. 446976) in making—**

Waterproof and crease-resisting finishes on natural and synthetic fibers (used in conjunction with sulphoated fats, albuminous derivatives, and formaldehyde or a substance yielding it).

**Delustring agent (Brit. 446976) for—**

Natural and synthetic fibers.

**Wetting agent (Brit. 446976) in making—**

Waterproof and crease-resisting finishes on natural and synthetic fibers (used in conjunction with sulphoated fats, albuminous derivatives, and formaldehyde, or a substance yielding it).

**Stearic Acid**

Synonyms: Cetylacetic acid, Stearinic acid, Stearophanic acid.

French: Acide de stéarique.

German: Stearinsäure, Talgsäure.

**Chemical****Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—**

Preparations used for various wetting and cleansing purposes.

**Stearic Acid (Continued)**

Reagent in making various stearates.

Starting point in making—

Croosote stearate, guaiacol stearate, myristic acid, stearates of metallic and alkaline bases.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—

Oil-soluble colors.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Non-conducting compositions for insulating.

Reagent in—

Galvanoplastic work for making molds.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Pyrotechnic compositions, wax matches.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating greases, textile and boring oils.

Starting point in making—

Emulsions of fats and oils with aromatic and aliphatic alcohols (Brit. 266746).

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Various products.

**Fuel**

Ingredient of—

Candles.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Lithographic inks, printing inks, writing inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Tanning and dressing compositions.

Washing and cleansing compositions with aliphatic or aromatic alcohols (Brit. 266746).

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Buffing compositions, metal cleansing and polishing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Bone-dyeing compositions (U. S. 1594498).

Coatings for enteric medicaments.

Cloth-marking compositions (U. S. 1622353).

Crayons, phonograph records, shoe polishes, water-proofing compositions, waxed pencil leads.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Ships' bottoms paints, wax color binding compositions.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Finishing compositions.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, greaseless creams and lotions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient of—

Beeswax compounds.

Starting point in making—

Resin and wax emulsions with aromatic and aliphatic alcohols (Brit. 266746).

**Rubber**

Activator of accelerators in vulcanizing.

Dispersive agent in—

Pigmenting processes.

Vulcanization assist in making—

Rubber heels.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Saponaceous cleansing compositions and detergent preparations.

Raw material in making—

Shaving soaps, textile soaps.

**Textile**

—, *Bleaching*

Reagent in making—

Cotton-bleaching mixtures.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Bowling, softening, oiling, and finishing preparations. Emulsified finishing and dressing compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient of—

Precipitating bath or coagulating bath in the manufacture of viscose rayon (Austrian 102148).

**Stearic Acid Chloride****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 407956) in making pour-point improvers for machine oils, gear oils, and other lubricants by condensing with—

Anilin, anthracene oil.

Aromatics obtained by destructive hydrogenation or by dehydrogenation.

Benzene.

Cracking gases containing gaseous olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene).

Cyclic terpenes, ethylnaphthalene, liquid olefins, middle oil, naphthalene, naphthols, naphthylamines, nitrated aromatics, phenols, tars, toluene, xylene.

**Stearic Amide**

French: Amide stéarique.

German: Stearinamid.

**Fats and Oils**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328675) in making emulsions of—

Fats, fatty acids, oils.

**Petroleum**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328675) in making—

Emulsions of mineral oils and mineral oil distillates.

**Soap**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328675) in making—

Emulsified detergents.

**Textile**

—, *Bleaching*

Ingredient (Brit. 328675) of—

Bleaching compositions.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient (Brit. 328675) of—

Emulsified preparations used in washing, fulling, and finishing textiles.

**Waxes and Resins**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 328675) in making—

Emulsions of waxes and resins.

**7:18-Stearicglycol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 388485) in making—

Emulsifying agents by treating the unsaturated alcohols, which are produced by dehydrating, with a sulphonating agent, phosphoric acid or its anhydride or oxyhalide, removal of the water being effected by heating to 50 to 200° C in the presence of a strong nonoxidizing acid; for example, an organic sulphonic acid, such as naphthalenesulphonic acids, phosphoric acids, sulphuric acid, chloroacetic acid.

**Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 388485) in making—

Cleansing agents by treating the unsaturated alcohols, which are produced by dehydrating, with a sulphonating agent, phosphoric acid or its anhydride or oxyhalide, removal of the water being effected by heating to 50 to 200° C in the presence of a strong nonoxidizing acid; for example, an organic sulphonic acid, such as naphthalenesulphonic acids, phosphoric acids, sulphuric acid, chloroacetic acid.

**Stearic Toluide****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (U. S. 1853571) of—

Lubricating compositions, containing mineral oils (added for the purpose of increasing the viscosity of the oil and raising the melting point).

**Stearimidobutyl Ether Hydrochloride****Textile**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446976) in making—

Waterproof and crease-resisting finishes on natural and synthetic fibers (used in conjunction with sulphonated fats, albuminous derivatives and formaldehyde or a substance yielding it).

Delustrant agent (Brit. 446976) for—

Natural and synthetic fibers.



**Stearimidoethyl Ether Hydrochloride (Continued)**

Wetting agent (Brit. 446976) in making—

Waterproof and crease-resisting finishes on natural and synthetic fibers (used in conjunction with sulphonated fats, albuminous derivatives and formaldehyde or a substance yielding it).

**Stearimidoethyl Ether Hydrochloride****Textile**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 446976) in making—

Waterproof and crease-resisting finishes on natural and synthetic fibers (used in conjunction with sulphonated fats, albuminous derivatives and formaldehyde or a substance yielding it).

Delustring agent (Brit. 446976) for—

Natural and synthetic fibers.

Wetting agent (Brit. 446976) in making—

Waterproof and crease-resisting finishes on natural and synthetic fibers (used in conjunction with sulphonated fats, albuminous derivatives and formaldehyde or a substance yielding it).

**Stearin**

Synonyms: Cotton stearin, Glyceryl stearic ester, Tri-stearin, Wool stearin.

French: Ester glycérile-stéarique.

German: Stearin, Tristearin.

Spanish: Estearica.

Italian: Stearina.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 303379) of—

Preparations used for various wetting and cleansing purposes.

Reagent in making—

Iodated pharmaceutical preparations (Brit. 310869).

Starting point in making—

Aluminum stearate, bismuth stearate, creosote stearate, guaiacol stearate, manganese stearate, myristic acid, sodium stearate, various metallic and alkaline base stearates, zinc stearate.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for impregnating and waterproofing artificial and natural stone structures.

Compositions containing asphalt in emulsified form used for the waterproofing and impregnation of concrete.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—

Oil-soluble dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Nonconducting compositions used for the insulation of wiring and cables and in the manufacture of electrical equipment and machinery.

Reagent in—

Galvanoplastic work for making molds.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Pyrotechnic compositions, wax matches.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Boring oils, lubricating greases, textile oils.

Starting point in making—

Emulsions of fats and oils with aromatic and aliphatic alcohols (Brit. 266746).

**Food**

Ingredient of various food products.

**Fuel**

Ingredient of—

Compositions containing paraffin used for making candles (added for the purpose of giving the requisite "snap").

Solid combustible compositions (French 486557).

Raw material for—

Making candles.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Starch paste adhesives.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Compositions containing indulin base, used as indelible marking inks for laundry marking and similar purposes (French 579568).

Ingredient of—

Lithographic inks, printing inks, writing inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressing compositions containing carnauba wax in emulsified form.

Polishing compositions, stuffing compositions, tanning compositions.

Washing and cleansing compositions containing aliphatic and aromatic alcohols (Brit. 266746).

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Ingredient of—

Compositions containing carnauba wax and the like in emulsified form, used for finishing linoleum.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Flux in—

Compositions containing mercuric chloride, sodium borate, oxalic acid, sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, anhydrous phosphoric acid, potassium carbonate, and glycerin, used for soldering aluminum bronze (French 574392, addition 29095).

Soldering pure aluminum (French 524817).

Ingredient of—

Buffing compositions, cleansing and polishing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Bone-dyeing compositions (U. S. 1594498).

Cloth-marking compositions (U. S. 1622353).

Coatings for enteric medicaments.

Compositions containing asphalt and the like in emulsified form, used for the surfacing of roads.

Crayons.

Furniture polishes containing paraffin in emulsified form.

Phonograph records, shoe polishes, waterproofing compositions, waxed pencil "leads."

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Automobile polishes containing carnauba wax and the like in emulsified form.

Automobile top dressings containing asphalt and the like in emulsified form.

Asphalt paints and varnishes, ships' bottoms paints, waterproofing compositions, wax color binding compositions.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in treating cigaret paper so that it is not discolored by the tobacco (Brit. 322149).

Compositions containing rosin and paraffin, used for making treated wrapping paper for food products (French 599870).

Impregnating compositions containing paraffin.

Waterproofing compositions containing paraffin.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetic creams containing paraffin and the like in emulsified form.

Creams used for use after shaving, face creams, vanishing creams in emulsified form.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—

Artificial ivory containing calcium sulphate.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient of—

Beeswax compositions.

Starting point in making—

Resin and wax emulsions with aromatic and aliphatic alcohols (Brit. 266746).

**Rubber**

Accelerator in—

Vulcanization.

Dispersive agent in—

Pigmenting process, with carbon black for example.

Softener for—

Improving rubber products.

Vulcanization assist in making—

Rubber heels.

**Soap**

Raw material in making—

Lime soaps, shaving soaps, textile soaps.

Substitute for tallow in making—

Household soaps.

**Stearin (Continued)****Textile****—, Bleaching**

Reagent in making—

Cotton bleaching mixtures.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—

Bowking, softening, oiling, and finishing preparations (Brit. 303379).

Emulsified finishing and dressing compositions.

Impregnating compositions and sizing compositions containing paraffin.

Waterproofing compositions containing paraffin.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient of—

Precipitating or coagulating bath in the manufacture of viscose rayon (Austrian 102148).

**Stearin Pitch**

Synonyms: Candle pitch, Candle tar, Palm pitch.

French: Brai de chandelle, Brai de palme, Brai de stearine, Goudron de chandelle.

German: Palmpech, Stearinpech.

**Building**

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing, weatherproofing, and wearproofing compositions used in the treatment of building materials.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pitch coke.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for insulating electrical apparatus and parts of electrical equipment.

Compositions used in making electrodes for various electrical machines and furnaces.

Compositions used in the manufacture of cables.

**Fuel**

As a fuel itself.

Binder in making—

Fuel briquettes.

Ingredient of—

Artificial fuel compositions.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the production of imitation leathers.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used as substitutes for linoleums and oilcloth.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Binder in making—

Core compositions for casting purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Asphaltic compositions and preparations.

Compositions used as binders in various products.

Compositions used as cements.

Compositions used for caulking boats.

Compositions used in coating articles and parts of machines and the like that are subjected to high temperatures.

Compositions used for waterproofing, wearproofing, and weatherproofing felt.

Compositions used for making roofs.

Compositions used for impregnating purposes.

Compositions used for paving streets.

Compositions used for covering pipe.

Fillers.

Weatherproofing, waterproofing, and wearproofing compositions used for a great variety of purposes (Brit. 335247).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Black paints, black varnishes, japans.

Preparations for acidproofing various apparatus subjected to acid liquors and fumes.

Preparations for impregnating paper to make roofing paper.

Preparations for waterproofing, wearproofing, and weatherproofing cement, concrete, and building stone.

Roof cements, rustproofing compositions, black enamels, substitutes for linseed oil varnishes, waterproof cements.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of heavy papers, such as tarred paper.

Compositions used in waterproofing paper and pulp products.

**Printing**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making printers' rollers.

**Rubber**

Filler in compounding—

Special rubber goods.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the place of rubber, especially hard rubber.

**Stone**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for waterproofing and weatherproofing natural and artificial stone.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in waterproofing, wearproofing, and weatherproofing cotton, wool, and cotton and wool mixtures.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 335247) of—

Compositions used in waterproofing, wearproofing, and weatherproofing wood.

**Stearic Acid Chloride****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 407956) in making pour-point improvers for machine oils, gear oils, and other lubricants by condensing with—

Anilin, anthracene oil.

Aromatics obtained by destructive hydrogenation or by dehydrogenation.

Benzene.

Cracking gases containing gaseous olefins (ethylene, propylene, and butylene).

Cyclic terpenes, ethylnaphthalene, liquid olefins, middle oil, naphthalene, naphthols, naphthylamines, nitrated aromatics, phenols, tars, toluene, xylene.

**Stearylhydroquinone****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Stearyl Isoselenocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Stearyl Isotellurocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Stearyl Isothiocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Stearylphloroglucinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Stearylpyrocatechol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Stearylpyrogallol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Stearylresorcinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Stearyl Selenocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Stearyl-1-sulphuric Acid (Normal) Ester****Chemical**

As an emulsifying agent.

**Reagent in—**

Organic syntheses.

Starting point (Brit. 440575) in making—

Emulsifying agents with salts of lead, aluminum, iron, tin, or barium (such emulsifying agents are said to form water-in-oil emulsions and are, preferably, produced in situ by (1) dissolving the sulphuric acid ester in the oil and (2) agitating with an aqueous solution of the metal salt, for example, lead acetate; they are said to be useful for treating medicinal paraffin oil, neatsfoot oil, olive oil, castor oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, and petroleum lubricating oils; a heavy paraffin oil, so-treated on the basis of 50 parts by weight of oil to 48.75 parts of water, is said to yield a heavy grease that has good lubricating properties and may readily be extended with oil; a water-linseed oil type emulsion is offered as suitable for use as a paint base).

**Stearyl Tellurocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Stearyl Thiocyanate****Disinfectant**

Parasiticide (U. S. 1993040).

**Stibnite**

Synonyms: Antimonite, Antimony glance, Antimony ore, Gray antimony.

**Metallurgical****Source of—**

Antimony metal.

Crude antimony (liquated sulphide).

**St. Ignatius Bean**

Latin: Faba ignatti, Faba sancti ignatti, Ignatia amara, Semen ignatiae.

French: Fèves de saint ignace, Fèves igasurique.

German: Bittere siebernuss, Ignatiusbohne, Ignatzbohnen.

Spanish: Hoba de santo ignacio.

Italian: Fava di santo ignazio.

**Chemical**

Starting point in extracting—

Brucine, strychnine.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Stilbene**

Synonyms: Tolulylene.

French: Diphényléthylène.

German: Diphenylacetylen.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Dinitrostilbenesulphonic acid.

Stilbeneorthodisulphonic acid.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various dyestuffs.

**Stilbinphenylazonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de stilbinphénylazonium.

German: Chlorstilbinphenylazonium, Stilbinphenylazoniumchlorid.

**Photographic**

Reagent (Brit. 315236) in preparing—

Plates, papers, and films.

**Printing**

Reagent (Brit. 315236) in—

Photomechanical printing.

**Stoneware Clay****Ceramics**

Raw material in making—

Architectural terra-cotta, art ware, chemical stoneware, earthenware, stoneware, yellow ware.

**Refractories**

Raw material in making—

Saggers.

**Storax**

Synonyms: Liquid storax, Oriental sweet gum, Styrax.

Latin: Balsamum storacis, Balsamum styracis, Balsamum styrax liquidus, Styrax, Styrax liquidus.

French: Résine liquide ambar d'orient, Storax liquide, Styrax liquide.

German: Flüssiger storax, Storax, Styrax.

Spanish: Estoraque, Estoraque liquido.

Italian: Storace, Storace liquido.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Chewing gum.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Cinnamic acid, styrol.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal incenses, parasiticide lotions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Ointments, fumigating and deodorizing pastils.

Reagent in microscopy.

**Perfumery**

Fixative in—

Cosmetics, perfumes.

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, incense.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Medicinal soaps, toilet soaps.

**Stramonium Seed**

Synonyms: Jimson weed seed, Thorn apple seed.

Latin: Semen stramonii.

French: Graines de datura, Graines de stramoine.

German: Stechapfelsamen.

**Chemical**

Starting point in extracting—

Atropine, hyoscyne, hyoscyamine.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Strontium****Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Aluminum, lithium, and copper alloys.

Various alloys for hardening purposes.

**Strontium Acetate**

French: Acétate de strontiane, Acétate strontique,

Acétate de strontium.

German: Essigsäuresstrontian, Essigsäuresstrontianerde, Essigsäuresstrontium, Strontiumacetat, Strontiumazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de estrontio.

Italian: Acetato di stronzio.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Testing for inosite.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Strontium salts.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as an anthelmintic, tonic, and vermifuge.

**Strontium Albuminate**

German: Albuminsäuresstrontium.

**Rubber**

Reagent (U. S. 160817) in—

Reclaiming rubber.

**Strontium-Anilin****Dye**

Reagent (German 436533) in making anthracene dyestuffs from—

3:9-Dichlorobenzanthrone, 11:3-dichlorobenzanthrone.

**Strontium Bromide**

Latin: Strontii bromidum.

French: Bromure de strontium.

German: Strontiumbromid.

Spanish: Bromuro estronico.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Nerve sedative.

Suggested for use in treating—

Diabetes, epilepsy, gastric dilation and catarrh.

**Strontium Chlorate**

French: Chlorate de strontium.  
 German: Chlorsäuresstrontium.  
 Spanish: Clorato de estrontiana.  
 Italian: Clorato di stronzio.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—  
 Red fire and such-like pyrotechnics.

**Strontium Iodate**

French: Iodate de strontium.  
 German: Jodsäuresstrontium, Strontiumjodat.

**Food**

Preservative (Brit. 274164) in treating—  
 Butter, cream, eggs, fish, fruit preserves, margarin,  
 milk, meat.

**Strontium Salicylate**

Latin: Strontii salicylas, Strontium salicylicum.  
 French: Salicylate de strontium.  
 German: Salicylsäuresstrontium, Strontiumsalicylat.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Substitute for other salicylates on account of causing  
 less stomachic disturbances.  
 Suggested for use in treating—  
 Articular rheumatism, gout.

**Strontium Silicofluoride**

Synonyms: Strontium fluosilicate.  
 French: Fluosilicate de strontium, Silicofluorure de  
 strontium.  
 German: Fluosiliciumstrontium, Siliciumfluorwasser-  
 stoffsäuresstrontium, Strontiumfluorsilikat, Stron-  
 tiumsiliciumfluorid.

**Construction**

Preservative (Brit. 271203) for—  
 Artificial stone, brickwork, natural stone, stucco, wood.

**Woodworking**

As a preservative.

**Strontium Telluride****Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 292222) in making synthetic drugs with—  
 Pentamethylene alphaepsilondibromide.  
 Pentamethylene alphaepsilondichloride.  
 Pentamethylene alphaepsilondiodide.

**Strontium Tungstate**

German: Strontiumwolframat, Wolframsäuresstron-  
 tium.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (French 598447) in making the following alco-  
 hols—  
 Allyl, amyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, propyl.

**Strontium Uranate**

German: Uransäuresstrontium.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (French 598447) in making the following alco-  
 hols—  
 Allyl, amyl, hexyl, heptyl, butyl, propyl.

**Strontium Vanadate**

German: Vanadinsäuresstrontium.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (German 598447) in making the following alco-  
 hols—  
 Amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, propyl.

**Strophanthus Seed**

French: Semences de strophanthus.  
 German: Strophanthussamen.

**Chemical**

Starting point in extracting—  
 Strophanthine.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Assist in dyeing fabrics and yarns.

**Strychnine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Various strychnine salts and esters.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Poisons used in exterminating vermin.

**Miscellaneous**

Used by trappers in poisoning fur-bearing animals.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Styrol**

Synonyms: Cinnamene, Cinnamol, Phenylethylene,  
 Styrene, Styrolene, Vinylbenzene.  
 French: Éthylène de phényle, Styrolène.  
 German: Phenyläthylen.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 263873) in making emulsifying  
 agents for—  
 Aromatic hydrocarbons, terpenes.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—  
 Emulsifying agents.

**Leather**

Starting point in making—  
 Tanning emulsifying reagents.

**Miscellaneous**

Starting point in making—  
 Ingredients of washing and cleansing compositions  
 used for various purposes.

**Paper**

Starting point in making reagents for increasing the  
 absorbing and wetting capacity of—  
 Cardboard, paper, pulp.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
 Cosmetics, perfumes.

**Petroleum**

Starting point in making emulsifying agents for—  
 Distillates and oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Perfume for—  
 Toilet soaps.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Starting point in making—  
 Dye liquor assistants.

—, *Finishing*

Starting point in making—  
 Detergents in emulsified form.

—, *Manufacturing*

Starting point in making—  
 Assistants used in the carbonizing of wool.

**Waxes and Resins**

Starting point in making—  
 Emulsifying agents, synthetic resins.

**Succinic Acid**

Synonyms: Butane diacid, Ethylenedicarboxylic acid.  
 Latin: Acidum succinicum, Acor succinicus.  
 French: Acide d'ambre, Acide butanedioïque, Acide  
 karabique, Acide de succinyle, Acide succinique,  
 Esprit volatile de succin, Sel d'ambre, Sel essentiel  
 de succin, Sel volatile de succin.  
 German: Äthylendicarbonsäure, Bernsteinsäure, Bu-  
 tandisäure.  
 Italian: Acido succinico.

**Analysis**

Reagent in making—  
 Standard volumetric solutions for analytical work.

Reagent in separating—

Iron from aluminum, cobalt, manganese, nickel and  
 zinc.

Reagent for testing for—

Albumen, calcium.

Reagent in volumetric operations.

**Ceramics**

Plasticizer in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose  
 or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the  
 decoration or preservation of ceramic ware, porce-  
 lains, pottery and the like.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
 Acetonediacetic acid anhydride, aromatics, caprylene,  
 derivatives of various sorts, esters for use as per-

**Succinic Acid (Continued)**

fumes, fumaric acid, intermediates, oxalic acid, para-ethoxysuccinimide, pharmaceuticals, pyranthin, sanatyl succinate, succinates, succinimide, succinylsalicylic acid.

**Dye****Starting point in making—**

Algol brilliant violet R, algol yellow 3G, rhodamin S.

**Electrical****Plasticizer in—**

Insulating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Glass****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for decorating and protecting glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for special adhesive purposes, such as gluing paper to glass or metal.

**Leather****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for the decoration and protection of leather goods.

**Metallurgical****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of various products.

**Paint and Varnish****Plasticizer in making—**

Lacquers, paints, enamels, varnishes, and dopes containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Paper****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp products.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic****Plasticizer in making—**

Films from cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Reagent in—**

Photographic processes.

**Plastics****Plasticizer in making—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Mouthwashes.

**Rubber****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods.

**Stone****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

**Textile****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration of textile fabrics.

**Woodworking****Plasticizer in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork.

**Succinic Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.

Polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber****Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—**

Rubber.

**Succinic Anhydride**

Synonyms: Succinic acid anhydride.

French: Anhydride succinique, Anhydride de succinyle.

German: Bernsteinsaeuresanhydrid.

**Chemical****Reagent (Brit. 274095) in making cyclic ketones with—**

Acenaphthene, alphachloronaphthalene, alphanaphthalene, anthracene, naphthalene.

**Dye****Reagent in making—**

Rhodamine dyes.

**Succinyl Peroxide**

French: Peroxyde de succinyle, Peroxyde succinique.

German: Succinylperoxyd.

**Fats and Oils****Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) for—**

Fats and oils (used with hydrogen peroxide).

**Food****Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) for—**

Flour, egg yolk, and meal (used with hydrogen peroxide).

**Soap****Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) for—**

Fine soaps (used with hydrogen peroxide).

**Waxes and Resins****Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) for—**

Waxes (used with hydrogen peroxide).

**Sulphacetic Acid**

French: Acide sulphaocétique.

German: Sulfessigsaeure.

**Chemical****Reagent in making—**

Ethylidene diacetate (Brit. 252632).

**Miscellaneous****As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 343899).**

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**1-(3'-Sulphamido)-phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone****Dye****Starting point (Brit. 404198) in making—**

Dyestuffs (for coloring bones and bone objects rose tints) by reaction with nitrated 1-diazo-2-oxynaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid and a chromium salt.

**Sulphatoethylcresidin, Normal****Dye****Starting point (Brit. 435807) in making—**

Reddish-orange dyestuffs for acetate rayon, wool, silk, or tin-weighted silk, by coupling with a diazotized orthomononitranilin.

**Sulphatoethylmetatoluidin, Normal****Dye****Starting point (Brit. 435807) in making—**

Orange dyestuffs for acetate rayon, wool, silk, or tin-weighted silk, by coupling with a diazotized orthomononitranilin.

**Sulphobenzide**

German: Sulfobenzid.

**Plastics****Reagent in making—**

Celluloid (used in place of camphor).

**5-Sulpho-2-chlorobenzoic Acid****Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 397445) in making—

Wetting agents.

Starting point in making—

Esters and derivatives.

**5-Sulpho-2-chlorobenzoic Acid Benzylester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**5-Sulpho-2-chlorobenzoic Acid Betaphenylethylester****Detergent**

Starting point (Brit. 408754) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with tertiary amines, which may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen.

**5-Sulpho-2-chlorobenzoic Acid Dodecylester****Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**5-Sulpho-2-chlorobenzoic Acid Hexadecylester****Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**5-Sulpho-2-chlorobenzoic Acid Tetradecylester****Soap**

Starting point (Brit. 403883) in making—

Saponaceous products by reaction with amines such as anilin, piperidin bases, hydroxyethylanilin, dihydroxyethylanilin, paratoluidin (these products may be used alone or with other soaps, fillers, or compounds giving off oxygen).

**Sulpho-4-chloronaphthalic Acid**

Synonyms: Thio-4-chloronaphthalic acid.

French: Acide de sulpho-4-chloronaphtalique, Acide de thio-4-chloronaphtalique.

German: Sulfo-4-chloronaphtalsaeure, Thio-4-chlor-naphtalsaeure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters and acids, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 312175) in making wool dyestuffs with—

Allylamine, allylenediamine, alphanaphthylamine, ammonia, amylamine, anilin, benzidin, benzylamine, benzylenediamine, betanaphthylamine, butylamine, butylenediamine, cresidin, diallylamine, diamylamine, dibenzylamine, dibutylamine, diethylamine, dimethylamine, diphenylamine, dipropylamine, ethylamine, ethylenediamine, dianisidin, dimethylanilin, ethylanilin, formylamine, heptylamine, heptylenediamine, hexylamine, hexylenediamine, isoallylamine, isoamylamine, isobutylamine, isopropylamine, meta-anisidin, metachloroanilin, metanitranyl, metanitroxylidin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metatoluylenediamine, metaxylidin, methylamine, methylanilin, methylenediamine, orthoanisidin, orthochloroanilin, orthonitranyl, orthonitroxylidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, parachloroanilin, paranitranyl, paranitrotoluidin, paranitroxylidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidin, phenylamine, phenyldimethylamine, phenylmethylamine, propylamine, propylenediamine, tolylamine, xylenediamine.

**Sulpho-4-chloronaphthalic Anhydride**

Synonyms: Thio-4-chloronaphthalic anhydride.

French: Anhydride de sulpho-4-chloronaphtalique,

Anhydride de thio-4-chloronaphtalique.

German: Sulfo-4-chloronaphtalanhydrid, Thio-4-chlor-naphtalanhydrid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 312175) in making wool dyestuffs with—

Allylamine, allylenediamine, alphanaphthylamine, ammonia, amylamine, anilin, benzidin, benzylamine, benzylenediamine, betanaphthylamine, butylamine, butylenediamine, cresidin, dianisidin, diallylamine, diamylamine, dibenzylamine, dibutylamine, diethylamine, dimethylamine, dimethylanilin, diphenylamine, dipropylamine, ethylamine, formylamine, heptylamine, heptylenediamine, hexylamine, hexylenediamine, isoallylamine, isoamylamine, isobutylamine, isopropylamine, meta-anisidin, metachloroanilin, metanitranyl, metanitroxylidin, metaphenylenediamine, metatoluidin, metaxylidin, methylamine, methylanilin, methylenediamine, orthoanisidin, orthochloroanilin, orthonitranyl, orthonitroxylidin, orthophenylenediamine, orthotoluidin, orthotoluylenediamine, orthoxylidin, para-anisidin, parachloroanilin, paranitranyl, paranitrotoluidin, paranitroxylidin, paraphenylenediamine, paratoluidin, paratoluylenediamine, paraxylidin, phenylamine, phenyldimethylamine, phenylmethylamine, propylamine, propylenediamine, tolylamine, xylenediamine.

**Sulphonated Pine Oil**

French: Huile de pin sulfoné.

German: Sulfoniertes fichtenöl.

**Abrasives**

Ingredient (Brit. 321240) of—

Compositions used for lubricating the surface of bonded abrasive articles, such as grinding wheels or abrasive cloth or paper, in conjunction with oils, fats, resins, and waxes.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of—

Emulsified preparations.

**Dye**

Ingredient of various preparations.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Emulsions.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of various preparations.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Finishing and dressing compositions.

**Paper**

Ingredient of various compositions for treating paper.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Detergent and cleansing preparations.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

General assist in dyeing yarns and fabrics.

—, *Finishing*

As a softener.

Ingredient of—

Scouring preparations.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient of—

Oiling preparations for use in winding, weaving, and knitting textiles.

**Waxes and Resins**

Ingredient of—

Emulsions.

**Sulphonethylmethane****Insecticide**

Essential ingredient (U. S. 1871949) of—

Insecticidal composition, rodent repellent.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Soporific.

**1-(3'-Sulpho-6'-phenylsulphonylphenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 428535) in making—

Yellow dyestuffs, capable of being chromed, by coupling with a diazotized 3-halogenanthranilic acid.

**Sulphophthalic Acid**

French: Acide de sulfophthalique.

German: Sulfophthalsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediate chemicals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various dyestuffs.

**Textile****—, Dyeing and Printing**

Solubilizing or dispersing agent (Brit. 276100) in making liquors or pastes containing—

Acridines.

Aminoanthraquinones, reduced or unreduced.

Anthraquinones, reduced or unreduced.

Azines, azo dyestuffs, basic diarylmethane dyestuffs, basic triarylmethane dyestuffs, benzoquinoneanilides, chrome mordant dyestuffs, indigoids.

Naphthoquinones, reduced or unreduced.

Naphthoquinoneanilides, nitroarylamine dyestuffs, nitroarylphenol dyestuffs, oxazines, pyridin dyestuffs, quinolines.

Quinoneimides, reduced or unreduced.

Sulphur dyestuffs, thiazines, xanthenes.

**Sulphur (All Varieties)**

Synonyms: Brimstone, Colloidal sulphur, Commercial sulphur, Crude sulphur, Elemental sulphur, Flotation sulphur, Flowers of sulphur, Fused sulphur, Lac sulphur, Lump sulphur, Milk of sulphur, Miner's sulphur, Native sulphur, Plastic sulphur, Precipitated sulphur, Refined sulphur, Roll brimstone, Rolled sulphur, Soft sulphur, Sublimed sulphur, Sulphur flour, Viscid sulphur, Volcanic sulphur, Washed sulphur.

Latin: Flores sulphuris, Flores sulphuris loti, Lac sulphur, Lac sulphuris, Magisterium sulphuris, Sulphur depuratum, Sulphur lotum, Sulphur praecipitatum, Sulphur sublimatum.

French: Crème de soufre, Fleurs de soufre, Lait de soufre, Soufre, Soufre précipité, Soufre sublimé, Soufre sublimé lavé.

German: Gereinigte schwefel, Gereinigte schwefelblumen, Niedergeschlagener schwefel, Schwefel, Schwefelblumen, Schwefelbluthe, Schwefellack, Schwefelmilch.

Spanish: Azufre, Azufre lavado, Azufre sublimado.

Italian: Solfo, Solfo precipitato, Solfo sublimato, Solfo sublimato e levato.

**Agriculture**

Disinfectant, herbicide.

Ingredient of—

Animal feeds.

Insecticide.

Treating agent for—

Animal drinking waters, cattle feeds, crops, feed storage, fungi, grain storage, greenhouses, kennels, moulds, orchards, outhouses, poultry houses, stables.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research.

**Brewing**

Starting material in sterilizing—

Cooperage, hops.

**Building Construction**

Ingredient of—

Acid-resistant and waterproof concretes and cements.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic syntheses.

Starting point in making—

Ammonium sulphocyanide, bismuth sulphide, carbon bisulphide, copper sulphate, ferrous sulphide, hydrogen sulphide, mercuric sulphide, potassium sulphocyanide, rhodanates, sodium sulphocyanide, stannic sulphide, sulphides, sulphurated potassium, sulphur chloride, sulphur dioxide, sulphuric acid, sulphur iodine, sulphurous acid, thiocyanates, vermilion.

**Dye**

In dye syntheses.

**Electrical**

Process material in making battery—

Cathodes, containers, depolarizers, electrodes, electrolytes, pastes, separators.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Gun powders, matchhead compositions, pyrotechnic compositions.

**Fertilizer**

As a fertilizer.

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer compositions.

Starting point in making—

Sulphuric acid.

**Food**

Starting point in producing bleaching gas for—

Food products, fruits, juices.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Exterminant.

Fumigant.

Fungicide.

Germicide.

Insecticide.

Parasiticide.

Pesticide.

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal, germicidal, and fungicidal preparations.

Starting point in making—

Barium sulphide, dusting agents, lime-sulphur, soda-sulphur.

Vermicide.

**Leather**

Bleaching agent.

Deodorant.

Disinfectant.

Fumigant.

Material in tanning.

Preservative.

Vermicide.

**Metallurgy**

In flotation processes.

Starting point in making—

Sulphuric acid for pickling.

**Miscellaneous**

Bleaching agent.

Bleaching agent for—

Straw hats.

Deodorant.

Disinfectant.

Fumigant.

Ingredient of—

Dental casts and plates.

Material for making—

Casts, moulds.

Preservative.

Treating agent for—

Animal drinking waters, feathers, furs, hair, hospitals, kennels, outhouses, rattan, ships, sponges, stables, straw products, warehouses, wicker products, willow ware.

**Paint and Varnish**

Process material in making—

Ultramarine.

**Paper**

Starting point in making—

"Acid" in sulphite process.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Preparations for the skin or hair.

**Petroleum**

Starting point in making—

Sulphuric acid.

**Pharmaceutical**

Bleaching agent.

Deodorant.

Disinfectant.

Fumigant.

Germicide.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Vermicide.

**Photographic**

Bleaching agent.

Deodorant.

Preservative.

Reagent.

**Plastics**

Filler in—

Plastics.

Process material in making—

Plastics.

**Printing**

Starting point in making—

Molds for electrotyping.

**Sulphur (All Varieties) (Continued)****Refrigeration**

Starting point in making—

Refrigerant sulphur dioxide.

**Rubber**

Process material in making—

Rubber substitutes, vulcanizing agents.

Vulcanizing agent.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Sulphurized shampoos and soaps.

**Sugar**

Bleaching agent for—

Molasses, sugar.

In making invert sugar.

**Textile**

Bleaching agent for—

Felt, hemp, jute, linen, silk, wool.

Stain-removing agent.

**Viniculture**

Dusting agent for—

Vines.

**Water and Sanitation**

Rodent exterminator in—

Municipal sewage systems.

**Wine**

Fumigant for—

Cooperage.

**Sulphur Bichloride**

Synonyms: Sulphur dichloride.

French: Bichlorure de soufre, Dichlorure de soufre.

German: Bichlorschwefel, Dichlorschwefel, Schwefelbichlorid, Schwefeldichlorid.

**Analysis**

As a solvent and reagent in the chemical laboratory.

**Chemical**

Reagent in the dehydration of—

Acetic acid to make acetic anhydride.

Reagent in making—

Acetyl chloride (acetyl tetrachloride), beta-b'-dichloroethyl sulphide, carbon tetrachloride from carbon bisulphide, chlorohydrins from various products, glycol chlorohydrin, glycerol chlorohydrin, methyl sulphide, pharmaceutical chemicals, thionyl chloride, various organic chemicals.

Solvent for—

Sulphur, various substances.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in making—

Linsed oil substitutes, vulcanized oils of various sorts.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal preparations.

Reagent in making—

Insecticides.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in extracting—

Gold from ores.

**Military**

As a military poison gas.

Reagent in making—

Poison gases.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Cement preparations (in combination with olive oil and carbon bisulphide).

Reagent in making—

Hard bituminous materials of high fusion point from acid resins (German 427607).

Waterproofing preparations.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—

Acid-resisting substitutes for shellac.

**Plastics**

Reagent (German 426991) in making—

Sulphur-containing products by the treatment of distillates from pitches of all sorts.

**Rubber**

Reagent in making—

Rubber cements, rubber substitutes.

Solvent for rubber.

Vulcanizing agent in—

Cold vulcanization processes.

**Sugar**

Reagent in—

Purifying cane juice.

**Textile**

Reagent in—

Finishing and dyeing yarns and fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Reagent in treating—

Soft woods to render them hard.

**Sulphur Dioxide**

Synonyms: Sulphurous acid, Sulphurous anhydride.

Latin: Acidum sulfurosum.

French: Acide sulfureux, Anhydride sulfureux, Oxyde sulfureux.

German: Schwefeldioxyd, Schwefligesäure, Schwefligesäureanhydrid.

Spanish: Acido sulfuroso, Anhidrido sulfuroso.

Italian: Anidride solforosa, Ossido solforico, Ossido sulfuroso.

Note: See also uses under: Liquid Sulphur Dioxide.

**Agriculture**

For fumigating plants.

For killing field mice, poultry lice, and other pests.

General fumigant and disinfectant on the farm and in the dairy.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Routine analyses in breweries.

Various processes in general laboratory work.

**Brewing**

Fumigant for—

Beer barrels, apparatus, and containers.

Preservative for—

Beer and porter (French 484708), hops.

**Ceramics**

Reagent in—

Glazing ceramic ware with gold.

**Chemical**

As a disinfectant and antiseptic in preparing and preserving various products that are decomposed by micro-organisms.

As a general extracting medium for various purposes.

As a general oxidizing agent in various processes.

As a general purifying agent in various processes.

As a general reducing agent in various processes.

Reagent in—

Extracting bituminous matters from lignite coal.

Reagent in making—

Acetic anhydride.

Addition products obtained with meta-aminophenol or the like (German 198497).

Alum from shale.

Aluminum sulphite from aluminum oxide or aluminum hydroxide.

Ammonium sulphite from ammonium salts.

Benzidin, beta-benzenesulphinic acid.

Bismuth sulphite from bismuth chloride.

Boric acid from colemanite.

Calcium bisulphite by action on calcium hydroxide.

Calcium hydrosulphite.

Calcium hyposulphite from calcium hydroxide and sulphur.

Calcium sulphite by action on calcium carbonate.

Chromium alum from chromium sulphate and potassium sulphate.

Chromium bisulphate from chromium hydroxide.

Chromium sulphite by action on chromium oxyhydrate.

Colloidal sulphur from alkali sulphides (German 164664).

Compounds made with phenols and the like and used as photographic developers (German 198497).

Cuprous bromide from copper sulphate and potassium bromide or sodium bromide.

Cuprous chloride from copper sulphate and sodium chloride.

Cuprous iodide from copper sulphate and potassium iodide.

Cuprous sulphocyanide from solution of a cupric salt, such as cupric sulphate, and potassium sulphocyanide or ammonium sulphocyanide.

Dicalcium phosphate from tricalcium phosphate obtained from treatment of bones.

Disinfectants, as various chemical compounds.

Dithionic acid as manganese salt by action on suspensions of manganese dioxide in water.

Double salts with the acetate of various metals, such as sodium acetate, potassium acetate, lead acetate,



**Sulphur Dioxide (Continued)**

nickel acetate, copper acetate, magnesium acetate, strontium acetate, calcium acetate, zinc acetate (Brit. 212902).

Ethylsulphuric acid.

Germicides of various sorts, as chemical compounds. Glauber's salt from sodium chloride (German 17409).

Glycerin by the fermentation of sugar (added to control the progress and rate of fermentation) (French 611880).

Hydrosulphites of various metals of the alkali, alkaline earth, earth, rare, and heavy metal series.

Hydrogen sulphide by admixture with water vapor and passage of the mixture over incandescent coke or like material to induce chemical reaction between the water and the sulphur dioxide.

Hydroquinone from quinone, hydroxylamine.

Iodine by action on the natural mother liquors obtained from the ashes of seaweed or from Chile saltpeter.

Intermediate chemicals.

Lactose from skimmed milk (used to remove the casein by precipitation) (German 184300).

Lead sulphite by reaction with solution of a lead salt, such as lead nitrate.

Lead thiosulphate by reaction with a solution of a lead salt, such as lead nitrate.

Lithium sulphite by reaction with a solution of a lithium salt, such as lithium hydroxide.

Luminescent zinc sulphide from zinc sulphide.

Magnesium hydrosulphite.

Magnesium sulphite by action on a solution of magnesium hydroxide.

Manganese sulphite by reaction with a solution of a manganese salt, such as manganese chloride.

Mercurous chloride from mercuric chloride.

Metabisulphites from various metals, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, and earth metals.

Metanitril from metadinitrobenzene.

Metasulphobenzonic acid.

Nickel sulphite by reaction on a salt of nickel.

4-Nitro-2-aminophenol from 2:4-dinitrophenol (German 289454).

Organic chemicals, orthosulphobenzonic acid, ozone from hydrogen peroxide.

Para-aminophenolalaphadisulphonic acid and para-aminophenolsulphonic acid from paranitrophenol.

Paraphenylenediaminesulphonic acid from quinone diimide.

Pharmaceutical chemicals.

Phenol by the decomposition of the phenolate obtained by melting benzenesulphonic acid with sodium hydroxide.

Phosphoric acid from bones, potassium hydrosulphide, potassium metabisulphite.

Potassium sulphate and ammonium chloride from potassium chloride and ammonia (French 627299).

Potassium sulphite.

Saltcake by the Hargreave's process, sodium hydrosulphite, sodium metabisulphite.

Sodium nitrite by reducing sodium nitrate, sodium sulphate, sodium sulphite.

Sodium thiosulphate from sodium sulphide mother liquor.

Sulphuryl chloride by reaction with gaseous chlorine.

Tartaric acid.

Thionyl chloride with aid of phosphorus pentoxide. Thiosulphates of various heavy metals, alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, and earth metals.

Trithionic acid from potassium thiosulphate or potassium bisulphite.

Various pharmaceutical chemicals, as alkylhydroxy-alkyl and dihydroxyalkylarsinic acids (French 585970).

Zinc sulphite.

**Preservative in—**

Cultures of micro-organisms.

**Reagent in—**

Continuous treatment of hydrocarbons, disinfecting mash, protecting metallic magnesium (French 629603).

Purifying aldehydes.

Benzaldehyde (German 154499).

Crude tanning extracts, particularly quebracho extract. Recovering various volatile substances.

Reducing decomposibility of physostigmine solutions. Dinitro compounds partially, the process being carried out with the aid of iron filings.

Nitrogen oxide to nitrous oxide.

Treating grains, potatoes, and other starchy materials to increase yield of alcohol.

Mash to increase yield of alcohol, waste organic matters.

Washing precipitated cuprous bromide and chloride.

Starting point in making—

Sulphur, sulphuric acid.

Sulphuric acid by oxidation to sulphur trioxide in the presence of zeolitic masses (French 641619).

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Sulphur dyestuffs.

**Explosives**

Reagent in making—

Gunpowder.

**Fats and Oils**

Bleaching agent for—

Animal and vegetable fats and oils, fatty acids.

Reagent in—

Deodorizing and purifying animal fats and oils, particularly those with bad odors.

Drying copra.

Treating oilseeds and other oil-bearing materials.

**Fertilizer**

Reagent in—

Disinfecting stable manure to convert it into suitable fertilizer (Brit. 265131).

Treating phosphate rock and fertilizing compositions containing such rock, also ground phosphate and sodium nitrate.

**Food**

Bleaching agent in treating—

Dried fruits, edible gelatin, flour, foods of various sorts and compositions, grains, molasses and other syrups, mushrooms, nuts, oatmeal, white cherries.

Disinfectant in—

Cold-storage plants.

Preservative in—

Asparagus in bottles, cider, foods of various sorts, meat in the dry state, mutton, potatoes, sausage casings, vegetables.

Reagent in—

Restoring yellow color to new grain and old barley and oats, treating corn.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Bleaching agent for—

Gelatin, bone glue.

Preservative for—

Bone stock, gluestock, library glues.

Reagent in—

Extracting gelatin from macerated bones.

**Gums**

Bleaching agent for—

Gum arabic.

**Insecticide**

Insecticide and parasiticide, particularly for killing lice and fleas.

**Leather**

As a bleaching agent.

Ingredient of—

Acid baths for treating hides in tanning.

Reagent in—

Dehairing hides, purifying oak and chestnut extracts before use in tanning, purring operation, recovering debras, reducing chrome tan liquors, softening dry hides and skins.

**Mechanical**

Reagent in—

Improving operation of steam engines by utilizing the heat of the exhaust steam.

**Metallurgical**

As a reagent for a variety of purposes in smelting processes and other metallurgical operations.

Reagent in—

Dissolving auriferous and argentiferous pig iron.

Extracting copper from certain ores.

Copper and lead from oxygenated ores, the sulphur dioxide being used in conjunction with alkaline hyposulphites or alkaline earth hyposulphites (French 648742).

Copper and lead from roasted ores.

Selenium from its ores.

Tellurium from its ores.

Titanium from its ores.

Vanadium from its ores (French 580094).

Various other metals from their ores.

Zinc from its ores.

Hydrometallurgical treatment of manganese and zinc.

Leaching copper ores.

Recovering cyanogen from spent leach solutions.

**Sulphur Dioxide (Continued)**

Regenerating ferric sulphate solution in detinning operations (Brit. 287592).

Removing iridium from platinum to obtain pure platinum metal.

Treating ores by the cyanide process (Brit. 278742).

Oxides or carbonate of copper in the form of ores, to bring them into solution (German 151658).

Ores containing manganese, to bring them into solution.

Sulphide iron ores, to bring them into solution (French 594470).

**Mining**

For extinguishing mine fires.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general bleaching agent, disinfectant, and preservative.

Bleaching agent in treating—

Animal and vegetable matter of various sorts, basketware, catgut, cork, feathers, hog bristles, plumes, rags (French 652696), sponges, straw hats, various products (French 597622), wickerware.

For extinguishing fires in chimneys and other confined places.

Poison for rats and other rodents.

Preservative for various products (French 597622).

Reagent in—

Recovering volatile substances, removing fruit and wine stains from fabrics.

Sterilizing agent for various purposes (French 597622).

**Paint and Varnish**

Aid in drying paints and varnishes.

Reagent in making—

Basic sulphate white lead.

**Paper**

Antichlor in bleaching process.

Bleaching agent for—

Ragstock and wood pulp.

Ingredient of—

Sulphite liquor.

**Petroleum**

Purifying and bleaching agent for—

Crude paraffin.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as antiseptic, parasiticide, disinfectant, intestinal antiseptic; also for external applications in treating skin diseases, syphilitic swellings, diphtheria, swelling of the feet; in antiseptic solutions.

**Resins and Waxes**

Reagent in—

Making artificial resins by condensation of phenol (German 219570).

Treating low-grade resins to remove color and improve the quality (French 632838).

**Rubber**

Reagent in—

Direct vulcanization of rubber (used in conjunction with sulphuretted hydrogen).

**Sanitation**

As disinfectant and also in lactic acid solution (French 623395).

Disinfectant for—

Barrels and casks (French 609849 and 613615), clothing, general purposes, rooms and ships, various purposes (French 597622).

**Starch**

Reagent in making—

Starch from corn.

**Stone**

Reagent in making—

Artificial gypsum stone from dolomite (German 426760).

**Sugar**

Bleaching agent for—

Sugar juices.

Reagent in—

Saccharification of starch.

Treating sugar juices in various stages of refining process, to purify and decolorize them.

Sulphiting reagent.

**Textile**

—, **Bleaching**

Bleach for—

Silk and wool.

—, **Dyeing**

Reagent in—

Dyeing cellulose acetate yarns and fabrics.

Reducing agent in—

Dyeing processes, dyeing with chrome mordant.

—, **Manufacturing**

Reagent in making—

Viscose rayons.

—, **Miscellaneous**

Reagent in—

Decolorizing rags and the like (U. S. 1741496).

—, **Printing**

Reagent in—

Printing cellulose acetate rayon fabrics.

**Wine**

Fumigant for—

Wine barrels.

Preservative for—

Grape must, preventing wine from turning brown, stopping fermentation, sweet wines.

Reagent in making—

White wines.

**Sulphuretted Hydrogen**

Synonyms: Hydrogen sulphide, Hydrosulphuric acid.

French: Acide de hydrosulphurique, Hydrogène sulphureté, Sulfure de hydrogène.

German: Hydroschwefelsäure, Schwefelwasserstoff.

Spanish: Acido de hidrosulfurico, Sulfuro de hidrogeno.

Italian: Acido d'idrosolfurico, Solfuro d'idrogeno, Solfuro d'idrogeno.

**Analysis**

Reagent for the separation of metals by precipitation as sulphides.

**Ceramics**

Reagent (Austrian 102553) in treating—

Clays, bauxites, and other ceramic raw material for the removal of the iron content.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Alloxantin, aminocarvacrol, anthragallol, antimony pentasulphide, antimony trisulphide, barium hydrosulphide, barium sulphide, boron sulphide, calcium hydrosulphide.

Concentrated colloidal solutions of arsenic trisulphide from arsenic trioxide (German 424141).

Hydrocyanic acid by the reaction of cuprous sulphocyanide and carbon dioxide (Brit. 2383—1930).

Copper sulphide, diastase, ethyl mercaptans, ethyl sulphide, ethyl sulphhydrate, formic acid, ionone, magnesium sulphide, malic acid, mercury sulphide, meta-thioformaldehyde, methylpara-aminophenol (metol), ortho-orthodibromobenzidin.

Potassium ferrocyanide by treating the raw materials with sulphuric acid before or after decomposition with lime (German 188902).

Sodium hydrosulphide, thiocarbamide, thiophene from acetylene.

Thiourea from cyanamide (used in place of carbon bisulphide).

Trichloromethylenesulphonic acid.

Various sulphides of metals, inorganic compounds, organic sulphides, intermediates.

Reagent in—

Purifying hydrochloric acid.

Reducing nitro organic compounds in the presence of ammonia.

Removing arsenic from sulphuric acid.

Starting point in making—

Colloidal sulphur in the presence of glue or other suitable colloid protector (German 245621).

Sulphur by oxidation and finally to sulphur dioxide, as a stage in the Le Blanc soda process.

Sulphur by reaction with sulphur dioxide in the gas-purification process by means of liquid reagents.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Carmine naphtha J, methyl violet B, methylene blue from para-aminodimethylanilin, ethylene blue (German 886 and 24125), spirit yellow R.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in making—

Foam bubbles in the flotation of sulphide ores from gangue.

Mesothorium.

**Sulphuretted Hydrogen (Continued)****Reagent for—**

- Precipitating gold and silver from waste materials.
- Removing arsenic from zinc electrolyte.
- Removing copper from solutions of copper sulphate or other copper salts (used in place of sodium sulphide).
- Saturating solutions used for pickling metals.
- Separating nonsulphide ores by introducing the gas into the slime.
- Smelting gold ores by the wet chloration process.

**Paint and Varnish****Reagent (German 235390) in making—**

- Lithopone by atomizing the gas through a solution of zinc sulphate or atomizing zinc sulphate into an atmosphere of the gas.

**Pharmaceutical****In compounding and dispensing practice.****Rubber****Reagent in—**

- Treating latex, which is then aftertreated with sulphur dioxide, to make a crepe rubber of superior quality.

**Sulphuric Acid**

- Synonyms: Battery acid, Chamber acid, Contact acid, Dipping acid, Fortifying acid, Fuming sulphuric acid, Hydrogen sulphate, Oil of vitriol, Oleum, Oleum acid, Tower acid, Vitriolic acid.
- Latin: Acidum sulfuricum, Acidum sulphuricum.
- French: Acide sulfurique, Huile de vitriol.
- German: Schwefelsäure, Vitriolöl.
- Spanish: Acido solforico, Acido sulfurico.
- Italian: Acido solforico, Acido sulfurico.

**Analysis****Reagent in—**

- Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

**Beverage****Acidifying agent.****Neutralizing agent for—**

- Alkalies.

**Process material in making—**

- Carbonated beverages, mineral waters.

**Brewing****Hydrolyzing agent for—**

- Starch.

**Neutralizing agent for—**

- Alkaline reactions of fermenting liquors.

**Cellulose Products****Catalyst in making—**

- Cellulose acetate.

**Ingredient of—**

- Mixed acid (nitrating acid) used in making nitro-cellulose solutions.

**Ceramic****In making glazes.****Chemical****Acidifying agent in—**

- Chemical processing.

**Catalyst in making—**

- Esters, such as amyl acetate, amyl salicylate, butyl acetate, benzyl acetate, bornyl acetate, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzoate, ethyl formate, ethyl succinate, methyl benzoate, methyl salicylate.
- Glycol, hydrocarbon polymerization products, phenol ethers.

**Concentrating agent for—**

- Hydrogen peroxide.

**Dehydrating agent in making—**

- Esters with inorganic acids, olefins from alcohols.

**Electrolyte in—**

- Electrolytic reduction processes in organic syntheses.

**Hydrolyzing agent for—**

- Carbohydrates.

**Ingredient of—**

- Mixed acid (sulphuric plus nitric) used (1) as an oxidizing agent, (2) as a nitrating agent.

**Oxidizing agent in making—**

- Inorganic chemicals.
- Organic chemicals, such as ethyl disulphide from ethyl mercaptan, pyridin from piperidin, phthalic acid from naphthalene.

**Polymerizing agent for—**

- Olefins.

**Purifying agent in manufacturing processes.****Reactant in making—**

- Acetic acid.

Additive products from olefins, such as polymerized olefins, alkyl hydrogen sulphates and alcohols.

Adipic acid, albumen, alginic acid, alums, benzoic acid, beryllium compounds, bleached barytes, boric acid, butyric acid.

Carbon dioxide from carbonates, such as limestone, dolomite.

Chloroacetic acid, chromic acid, citric acid, creosote, ethers (simple or composite), Glauber's salt, glycol derivatives, guanidin and its salts, gulonic lactone, hydrofluoric acid, hydrocyanic acid from potassium cyanide, hydrochloric acid, hydrogen (with iron filings), hydrogen peroxide, hydrogen sulphide from iron or other sulphides, inorganic chemicals, isatin-arylates, mucic acid, nitric acid, organic chemicals, phosphoric acid, phosphorus, potassium bichromate, propionic acid.

Saltcake (mostly sodium sulphate, with sodium bisulphate, calcium sulphate, iron sulphate, iron oxide, magnesium sulphate, silica and sodium chloride as minor constituents).

Sulphates, such as those of lead, potassium, ammonium, barium, sodium, calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, aluminum, nickel, copper, zinc, mercury, cerium, cesium.

Tartaric acid.

Reagent and solvent medium in organic syntheses in oxidizing with—

Manganese dioxide, potassium bichromate, potassium permanganate, potassium persulphate, sodium bichromate.

Reagent and solvent medium in oxidation processes in organic synthesis in making—

Aldehydes from alcohols, aldehydes from aromatic hydrocarbons, aldehydes from complex alcohols, benzoic acid from benzene.

Chemicals containing a smaller number of carbon atoms from many compounds, such as from hydroxy acids, ketones, ketonic acids.

2:5-Dihydroxybenzoic acid from salicylic acid.

2:5-Dihydroxybenzaldehyde from salicylaldehyde.

Ketones from complex alcohols.

Methyl groups in benzene homologs into aldehyde groups.

Nitroso derivatives from aromatic primary amines.

Oxidation of various terpene derivatives.

Quinones from anilin.

Stable compounds of various kinds.

Sulphonic acids from sulphides or hydrosulphides in both the aliphatic and aromatic series.

Reducing agent in—

Organic syntheses (used with aluminum, sodium amalgam, or zinc).

Starting point in making—

Acid esters (alkyl hydrogen sulphates), such as ethyl hydrogen sulphate.

Aromatic sulphononic acids, such as benzenesulphonic acids, diazobenzenesulphonic acid, toluenesulphonic acids.

Normal esters, such as ethyl sulphate, methyl sulphate.

Sulphonating agent in making—

Organic chemicals.

**Coal By-Products****Catalyst in making—**

Hydrocarbon polymerization products.

**Neutralizing agent in making—**

Ammonium sulphate.

**Polymerizing agent for—**

Olefins.

**Purifying agent for—**

Coal gas.

**Washing and dehydrating agent for—**

Tar.

**Distilled Liquor****Hydrolyzing agent for—**

Starch.

**Neutralizing agent for—**

Alkaline reactions of fermenting liquors.

**Dye****Process material in making—**

Dyestuffs.

**Electrical****Electrolyte in—**

Storage batteries.

**Explosives and Matches****Ingredient of mixed acid (nitrating acid) in making—**

Explosives, nitrocellon, nitroglycerin, picric acid, soluble cotton, TNT.

**Sulphuric Acid (Continued)****Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Process material in—

Fatty acid manufacture, stearin purification, tallow preparation prior to melting.

Refining agent for—

Waxes.

**Fertilizer**

Fertilizer.

Ingredient of—

Fertilizer mixtures.

Starting point in making—

Superphosphate, ammonium sulphate, and other fertilizers.

**Food**

Acidifying agent.

Dehydrating agent.

**Fuel**

In candle making.

**Glue and Gelatin**

Neutralizing agent in—

Removing lime used to dehair and soften hide scraps.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Fungicide.

**Leather**

Process material in—

Tanning operations.

**Metallurgical**

Cleansing agent for—

Brass, bronze, copper, iron, silver, steel.

Desilvering agent for—

Copper.

Electrolyte in—

Electrolytic processes of metallurgy, electroplating.

Pickling agent for—

Iron, steel.

Process material in metallurgy of—

Cobalt, copper, gold, iron, magnesium, nickel, platinum, silver.

**Miscellaneous**

Acidifying agent, cleansing agent, dehydrating agent.

Neutralizing agent for—

Alkalies.

Solubilizing agent, solvent, weed-killer.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Mixed acid used in making nitrocellulose solutions used in lacquer, paint, and dope formulation.

Reactant in making—

Mineral pigments.

**Paper**

Parchmentizing agent.

**Perfume**

Reactant in making—

Synthetic perfumes.

**Petroleum**

Catalyst in making—

Hydrocarbon polymerization products.

Polymerizing agent for—

Olefins.

Reactant in making—

Additive products from olefins, such as polymerized olefins, alkyl hydrogen sulphates, and alcohols.

Refining agent for—

Petroleum, cracked products, distillates, greases.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Catalyst in making—

Cellulose acetate.

Ingredient of—

Mixed acid used in making nitrocellulose film.

Reactant in various photographic processes.

**Plastics**

Catalyst in making—

Cellulose acetate.

Ingredient of—

Mixed acid (nitrating acid) used in making nitrocellulose used as the base for celluloid and pyroxylin plastics.

**Printing**

In lithographic processes, in process engraving.

**Rayon**

Extractant for—

Precipitated copper in skeins of cuprammonium (glanzstoff) yarn.

**Rubber**

Process material in—

Rubber reclamation.

**Soap**

Recovery agent for—

Fatty acids.

**Textile**

Mordant in—

Calico printing, dyeing processes.

Process material in—

Carbonizing processes, dyeing processes, mercerizing processes.

Resist for—

Woolen goods (used with acetic anhydride).

Sulphonating agent for—

Castor oil in making Turkey red oil.

White sour in—

Bleaching cotton goods.

**Wine**

Antiseptic.

**Sulphuric Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Sulphuric Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Sulphur Sesquioxide**

French: Sesquioxyde de soufre.

German: Schwefelsesquioxyd.

**Chemical**

Reducing agent in various operations.

**Dye**

Reducing agent in making—

Dyestuffs which are nitrated derivatives of naphthalene and anthraquinone and their sulphonic acids.

**Sulphuryl Chloride**

French: Chlorure sulphurique, Chlorure de sulphure, Chlorure sulphurylique.

German: Sulfurylchlorid.

**Chemical**

Chlorinating agent in making—

Cellulose acetate.

General chlorinating and dehydrating agent in the manufacture of—

Aromatics, intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

Reagent in making—

Acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, alphachloromethyl-anthraquinone.

Alphachloro-2-naphtholglycollic bromide (Brit. 260623).

Alphachloro-2-naphtholglycollic chloride (Brit. 260623).

Alphachloro-2-naphtholglycollic iodide (Brit. 260623).

Benzoic anhydride, benzoyl chloride, benzyl chloride, chlorinated thiobenzenes, dichloroacetic acid, ethylsul-

**Sulphuryl Chloride (Continued)**

phuric acid chloride, monochloroacetic acid, methyl chlorosulphonate, parachlorophenol, trichloroacetic acid.

Starting point in making—

Thionyl chloride.

**Dye**

Chlorinating agent in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Rubber**

Chlorinating agent in making—

Heat-plastic materials from rubber.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Acetyllating bath in the manufacture of acetone rayon.

**Sunflower Seed Oil**

Synonyms: Sunflower oil.

French: Huile de fleur du soleil, Huile d'hélianthe annuel, Huile de tournesol.

German: Sonnenblumenöl.

Italian: Olio di girasole.

**Food**

As an edible oil.

Ingredient of—

Food preparations.

**Fuel**

As an illuminant.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Adhesive preparations.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Fungicidal preparations.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Compositions for making artificial leathers.

Finishing compositions for various types of leather.

Impregnating compositions.

Substitutes for leather used in making footwear.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Roofing compositions, wall-coverings.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Paints, varnishes.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Finishing and impregnating compositions for paper, pulp, and pasteboard products.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 332257) of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of pressed articles.

**Soap**

Raw material in making—

Special grades of soaps.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of waxed cloth (Brit. 332257)—

Finishing compositions for textile fabrics (Brit. 332257).

Floor coverings (Brit. 332257).

Impregnating compositions (Brit. 332257).

Oils used in spinning and similar operations.

Wool-oiling compositions.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Finishing compositions, impregnating compositions.

**Suspending Agents**

See: "Emulsifying agents."

**Sweet Almond Oil**

Synonyms: Expressed almond oil.

French: Huile d'amandes douces.

German: Mandelöl.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in making—

Emulsions with volatile oils.

**Food**

Ingredient of various preparations.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Lubricants for delicate machinery.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of creams and lotions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Printing**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for asphalt photolithography.

**Soap**

Starting point in making—

Fine toilet soaps.

**Sylvestrene**

French: Sylvestrène.

German: Sylvestren.

**Chemical**

Solvent (Brit. 269960) in various processes.

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various purposes.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Solvent in making mixtures used in dyeing, printing, and stenciling textiles.

**Takadiastase****Brewing**

Ferment in making—

Beer and similar products.

**Food**

Ferment in making—

Bread.

Ingredient of—

Predigested or partially digested food and starch preparations, soy sauce.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Drench or bate bath in tanning.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Textile**

—, *Manufacture*

Used to render soluble the starch used in sizing thread during the spinning process and afterwards found in the gray cloth, so that it can be removed prior to dyeing or printing the cloth.

**Talc**

Synonyms: French chalk, Hydrous magnesium silicate, Steatite Soapstone.

Latin: Talcum, Talcum venetum.

French: Craie de briancone, Creta gallica, Talc purifié, Talc de venise.

German: Gereinigter talk, Rennsacelerite, Speckstein, Talk, Talkstein.

(In ground form)

**Ceramics**

Filler for—

Porcelains and potteries, to give them body and density.

Flux for—

Batch in the production of high tension porcelain for spark plugs, electrical insulators and the like.

Ingredient of—

Cores for electrical heating appliances, gas burner tips, sanitary ware batches and glazes.

Special mixes with clay for use as a substitute for electrical porcelain.

Various special glazes.

**Chemical**

Carrier for various chemical catalysts.

Packing material for—

Metallic elements which oxidize rapidly in air and which decompose water with explosive violence. Such metals—calcium, cesium, lithium, potassium, sodium, for example—must be immersed in naphtha or other suitable liquid which does not contain water or free oxygen. The tins containing these immersed metals are surrounded with some dense packing material which excludes air and moisture.

Substitute for—

Other magnesium-bearing minerals as a source of magnesium salts. When so used, the sulphate is the salt directly produced and used as a starting point in the production of other magnesium chemicals.

**Construction**

As a surfacing material for cement work.

Filler for—

Asbestos shingles, blocks, slabs and other forms in which this product is marketed.

**Talc (Continued)****Ingredient of—**

Artificial building stones and blocks of various kinds.  
Composition floorings, fireproofing compositions, marble floorings, roofing cements.

Special cement mixtures (used to give coherence, density, and smooth, dustless surface).

Various compositions used for covering steam pipes and boilers to prevent loss of heat units through radiation.

Wall plasters.

**Substitute for—**

Oil in terrazo and mosaic flooring.

**Dye**

As an absorbent for dyes and colors.

**Electrical****Filler for—**

Wire-insulating compositions of various kinds.

**Explosives****Absorbent for—**

Nitroglycerin in various explosive compositions.

**Fats and Oils**

As a filtering medium for fats and oils of various sorts.

**Fertiliser**

As an inert filler in many fertilizer compositions.

**Food****Bleaching agent for—**

Treating barley of inferior color.

**Cleansing agent in—**

Treatment of such foodstuffs as barley, beans, coffee, corn, peas, peanuts, rice.

**Dusting agent—**

In admixture with starch, for coating candy molds and molding tables in order to prevent sticking.

**Packing and conserving agent for—**

Eggs, fruits, vegetables.

**Glass****Dusting agent for—**

Bottle molds (used to prevent sticking of the glass).

**Ingredient of—**

Glass batches for the production of milky, opaque glass.

**Polishing agent for—**

Plate glass.

**Insecticide**

As an inert filler in various insecticidal preparations.

**Leather****Absorbent for—**

Drying oily leathers.

**Ingredient of—**

Cleansing and redyeing preparations.

Finishing and dressing compounds for the treatment of many kinds of leather.

**Substitute for—**

Wheat flour in the manufacture of glazed kid.

**Linoleum and Oil Cloth**

As a dusting agent, as a filler.

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant.

**Metallurgical****Substitute for—**

Graphite and in admixture with graphite as a dusting and facing agent to coat foundry molds to prevent sticking of castings or ingots.

**Miscellaneous**

As an absorbent in many industrial processes.

As a dusting agent in many industrial processes.

As a filler in many products.

Cleansing and glossing agent for—

All kinds of brushes and brooms.

Dusting, lubricating agent for—

Cork molds, rubber stamp molds.

Use in gloves, shoes, and boots in order to make them easier to put on.

**Filler in—**

Automobile polishes.

**Filler and finishing agent in—**

Manufacture of cordage, rope, string, and the like.

**Filler and polishing agent in—**

Pastes used as preservative coatings and polishes for stoves and furnaces.

**Ingredient of—**

Colored crayons made with chrome colors.

Compositions used for manufacture of crayons.

Marking chalks.

**Lubricant for—**

Wire nails used in automatic box-nailing machines.

**Mild abrasive in—**

Automobile cleansing preparations used not only for removing dirt and road scum but old wax surfacings which have bleached and lost their luster.

Wood polishes.

**Substitute for—**

Ground cork (in combination with woodflour and paper stuff).

**Paint and Varnish****Filler and pigment in—**

Cold water paints, enamels, fire-resistant paints, flexible roofing paints, waterproofing paints.

**Paper****Absorbent and filler in—**

Blotting paper.

**Inert filler for—**

Insulating paper, roofing paper, wrapping paper, writing paper.

**Ingredient of—**

Glazes and coatings, tissue paper made from sulphite pulp.

**Reagent in—**

Bleaching cellulose, removing resin from cellulose.

**Perfumery****Absorbent material in—**

Deodorizing pastes, creams and the like.

**Ingredient of—**

Body powders, creams, face powders, foot powders, lotions, pastes.

**Pharmaceutical**

As a dusting powder and as an ingredient of dusting powders.

**Binder in—**

Pills and tablets of all kinds.

**Lubricant for—**

Tablet dies.

**Photographic**

As a general polishing and cleansing agent.

**Plastics****Ingredient of—**

Casein compositions.

Compositions used in the manufacture of buttons and the like.

Compositions used in the manufacture of imitation amber.

Various plastic preparations (as an inert filler).

**Rubber****Dusting agent and protective coating for—**

Automobile inner tubes, crude rubber, rubber goods of all descriptions.

**Inert filler in—**

Rubber goods of all descriptions.

**Protective packing material for—**

Rubber goods of all kinds.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Toilet soaps (as an inert soft filler and an odor absorbent).

**Sugar****Filtering medium in—**

Refining and purification.

**Textile****Dressing in—**

Yarn and thread manufacture.

**Filler in—**

All kinds of textile fabrics.

**Loading agent in—**

Carpets and rugs.

**Polishing and sizing agent for—**

Pile fabrics.

**Reagent in—**

Bleaching cloths and yarns.

Cleansing silks and other fabrics.

Coating and sizing cotton fabrics.

Dyeing and printing textile fabrics.

Finishing cloths and yarns.

Processing cotton and linens.

**Water and Sanitation****Filtration reagent in—**

Purifying, decolorizing, and degreasing waste waters.

**Woodworking****Filler and abrasive in—**

Compositions used in the finishing of furniture, interior trim, and floors.

**Talc (Continued)**

(In lump or cut form)

**Chemical****Construction material of—**

Many kinds of chemical equipment and fittings where a material resistant to the action of acids, alkalies, or heat is required, for example, acid proof flooring, blocks and shapes, laboratory sinks, shelves, table tops, linings, packing, tanks, tubs, and vats.

**Construction****Raw material in—**

Manufacture of non-staining and corrosion-resisting flooring, laundry tubs, sinks, table tops, work benches, and the like.

**Electrical****Construction material for—**

Floors for power plants, insulating mediums, switchboards.

**Gas****Raw material of—**

Tips for burners for acetylene or illuminating gas.

**Metallurgical****Construction material of—**

Casting molds of various kinds.

**Miscellaneous**

Small pieces are used as chalks for marking cloth, metal, glass, slate, and the like.

**Refractories****Raw material for—**

Blocks, firebrick, shapes.

**Woodworking****Mild abrasive for—**

Polishing and smoothing small wooden articles, such as wooden handles and the like, which are ground by small pieces of talc in a tumbling barrel.

**Tall Oil**

Synonyms: Liquid rosin.

French: Huile de tall.

German: Talloel.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Fatty acids, sulphonated oils.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Paper sizing (admixture with montan wax).

Rosin size for paper (U. S. 1929115).

**Reducing agent (U. S. 1929115) for—**

Melting point of rosin size.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Soapstock (in admixture with palm-kernel or coconut oil).

**Starting point in making—**

Soaps.

**Tall Oil Amide****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 340272).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Tall Oil Normal-Butyl Ester**

French: Ether N-butylique de huile de tall.

German: Talloel-N-butylester.

**Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 340272).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Tall Oil, Sulphonated****Leather****Ingredient of—**

Finishing preparations.

**Miscellaneous**

As a wetting agent.

**Petroleum****Reducing agent for—**

Troublesome petroleum emulsions.

**Textile**

As an assist in dyeing.

As a wetting agent.

**Ingredient of preparations for—**

Finishing operations.

General dyeing purposes (along with other oils).

Improving dyeing, impregnating fabrics, mordanting, sizing operations, waterproofing fabrics.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Impregnating compositions for wood (admixture with tar and suitable driers).

**Tamarind****Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Alcohol during chemical processing for other derivatives, calcium tartrate.

Potassium tartrate, crude.

Tartaric acid by chemical processing.

**Food**

In baking and confectionery making.

**Ingredient of—**

Condiments, food compositions, relishes, soft drinks, syrups.

**Pharmaceutical**

As a flavoring.

**Ingredient of—**

Phenolphthalein laxatives, refrigerant potions, vegetable laxative confections.

**Starting point in making—**

Fluidextract.

**Tobacco**

As a flavoring.

**Tannic Acid**

Synonyms: Digallic acid, Gallotannic acid, Tannin.

Latin: Acidum tannicum.

French: Acide gallotanique, Acide tannique.

German: Gallusgerbsäure, Gerbsäure, Tannin.

Spanish: Acido tanico.

Italian: Acido tannico.

**Analysis****Reagent for—**

Detecting gelatin.

Detecting and determining albumens.

Alcohol (ethyl).

Alkalies, both sodium and potassium.

Alkaloids of various sorts, aloes, blood, caramel, carbon monoxide in blood, chelidonium, hydrochloric acid, iron, neurin, potable waters, true honey, wine coloring matters.

**Reagent for determining—**

Alkalinity of drinking water (used in conjunction with a tenth-normal solution of iodine).

Effective value of hide powders and solutions used in estimating tannin.

**Reagent for testing—**

Paper and pulp products for animal size.

Various dyes for their fastness properties.

Various dyestuffs in order to separate them into two large groups, namely, the basic dyestuffs which are precipitated by tannin, and the acid dyestuffs which are not precipitated.

**Brewing****Reagent for—**

Preserving beer (French 484708).

Purifying beer and ale by clarification.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Clays used in the production of ceramic products (added to increase their plasticity).

Enamel glazes (added for the purpose of preventing the ingredients of the glaze from settling in the form of a hard deposit while standing).

**Chemical****Reagent in—**

Clarifying solutions of various organic and inorganic chemicals.

Denaturing alcohol.

Isolating various glucosidal drugs, such as adonidin, convallamarin, digitalin, euonymin, helleborein, periplocin, pseudobaptisin, k-strophanthin.

Various enzymes.

**Reagent in making—**

Altanol (mixture of basic aluminum acetate and tannin).

Antidyserent compounds in the form of acylated tannin.

Bismuth oxyiodotannate (German 101776 and 295988).

Blood-albumen tannate (German 317676 and 305693).

Brominated condensation products with urea and formaldehyde.

**Tannic Acid (Continued)**

Bromocoll (brominated combination of tannin and glue) (German 116645 and 120834).  
 Bromotann (brominated tannin-methylene-urea) (German 180864).  
 Calcium compounds with acylated tannin (used in treating dysentery).  
 Captol (tannin-chloral compound, for preventing hair from falling out) (German 98273).  
 Casein compounds.  
 Cinnamic acid compounds.  
 Compounds with yeast.  
 Compounds with digitals glucosides.  
 Condensation products with formaldehyde.  
 Condensation products with phenols and formaldehyde.  
 Cutol (aluminum borotannate).  
 Enterosan (basic cobalt tannate) (German 307853 and 306979).  
 Eutannin.  
 Formaldehyde-tannin compounds, used in treating dysentery.  
 Glutannin (vegetable gluten tannate).  
 Glutannol (vegetable fibrin tannate).  
 Honthin (albumen tannate hardened with keratin) (German 126806).  
 Hydrosols of various noble metals, such as gold, silver, and platinum.  
 Inorganic colloids.  
 Iodine compounds used as pharmaceuticals.  
 Iodotannin glue (German 116659).  
 Hexamethylenetetramine compounds with acylated tannin (used in treating dysentery) (German 308047).  
 Mercury-paranucelinate compounds.  
 Mercury-silver suboxytannate.  
 Metallic albumen-tannates.  
 Noventerol (aluminum salts plus albumen and tannin).  
 Oplannin (basic calcium tannate).  
 Pancreas preparations (pankreon, pankrotannin, tannotrypsin) by precipitation of juices obtained from the pancreas.  
 Pharmaceutical condensation products with formaldehyde and formaldehyde and aromatic monohydroxy compounds.  
 Pharmaceutical products with blood albumen.  
 Phenylidihydroquinazolin tannate (orexin tannate).  
 Tanargent (silver, albumen, and tannin) (German 198304 and 218728).  
 Tannal (aluminum tannate, soluble and insoluble).  
 Tannalbin (hardened tannin albumen).  
 Tannigen (diacetyltannin) (German 78879).  
 Tannin-formaldehyde-albumen compounds (German 104237, 122098 and 99617).  
 Tannin-silver-albumen compounds.  
 Tannin-silver-altrate compound (German 198304).  
 Tannipyrin (antipyrine tannate).  
 Tannismuth (bismuth tannate) (German 172933 and 202244).  
 Tannisol (German 88841 and 93593).  
 Tannobromin (formaldehyde derivative of dibromotannin) (German 125305).  
 Tannocol (glue tannate) (German 108130).  
 Tannoform (methylene-ditannin) (German 88082).  
 Tannogualaform (tannin, formaldehyde, and gualacol).  
 Tannokresolform.  
 Tannon.  
 Tannopin (urotropin tannate) (German 95186).  
 Tannothymol (formed by action of formaldehyde on tannin and thymol) (German 188318).  
 Tannoxy (oxychlorocasein) (German 204290).  
 Tannoxyphenol K for producing nitroso blue on fibers.  
 Tannyl (oxychlorocasein tannate) (German 201290).  
 Tanosal (creosote plustannin).  
 Uzarin tannate (uzaratan).  
 Whey albumen tannate (German 312602).  
 Reagent in preserving—  
 Hydrogen peroxide (German 196370).  
 Starting point in making—  
 Alkali and alkaline earth salts used as fixing agents.  
 Aluminum tannate, antimony tannate, barium tannate, bismuth tannate, cadmium tannate, calcium tannate, calcium tannate (basic), cinchonidine tannate, copper tannate, cobalt tannate, ethyl tannate, euchinin tannate (quinine-ethylcarboxylic tannate), ferric tannate.  
 Gallic acid by action of moulds on tannin solutions or by boiling the latter with strong acid or caustic soda.  
 Hexa-acetyl-tannin, lead tannate, lithium tannate, magnesium tannate, mercury tannate, methyl tannate, nickel tannate, phloroglucinol-tannin, potassium tannate, pyrogallallic acid, quinidine tannate, quinine tan-

nate, safranin tannate, silver tannate, sodium tannate, strontium tannate.

Thymolmethane derivative with acylated tannin used in treating dysentery (German 308047).  
 Zinc tannate.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—

Color lakes.

Precipitating agent in making—

Color lakes of basic dyestuffs.

Reducing agent in making—

Dianil direct yellow S, chloramine orange G, mikado brown, mikado golden yellow 2G, mikado golden yellow 8G, mikado orange 5R, mikado orange R, mikado yellow, naphthylamine orange 2R.

**Glass**

Reagent in—

Silvering mirrors.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent in—

Insolubilizing casein glues, gelatin adhesive preparations.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Copying inks, permanent inks, printing inks, writing inks.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Tanning skins and hides.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Bath used for nickeling metals.

Baths used for coloring various metals.

Copper salt solutions for coating copper on brass.

Copper-plating baths.

Reagent for—

Hardening molds made of glue and gelatin used in galvanotechnology.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Shoe polishes.

Reagent in—

Carrotting furs and skins (U. S. 1625458).

Making imitation horn or tortoise shell from glue, gelatin, and albumen.

Treating clay roads.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent (Brit. 312061) in—

Treating pigments (deposited thereon for the purpose of preventing agglomeration of the particles, particularly in the manufacture of nitrocellulose lacquers, paints, varnishes, enamels, and dopes).

**Paper**

Reagent in—

Mordanting paper and pulp, as well as various fibrous products containing either paper or pulp, to prepare them for dyeing.

Sizing paper and pulp and compositions containing them.

Treating paper and pulp products for the purpose of increasing their strength (used in combination with sodium silicate).

**Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient of—

Astringent solutions containing glycerin.

Galenic preparations.

Medicated oxygenated baths (added for the purpose of increasing the degree of saturation of water with oxygen) (German 235619).

Mouthwashes, tannin baths.

Suggested for use as collyrium hemostatic, astringent, and styptic, and for treating skin diseases, hemorrhoids, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, and other ailments.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Fixing baths, containing sodium acetate, used for treating positives.

Reagent for—

Developing black positives.

Making positives by the iron salt process.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Antiperspiration preparations, hair tonic.

**Petroleum**

Reagent for—

Deodorizing crude oil.



**Tannic Acid (Continued)****Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Rubber substitutes.

Reagent for—

Coagulating rubber latex.

**Textile**—, *Bleaching*

Stabilizing agent in—

Bleaching baths (German 196370).

—, *Dyeing*

Ingredient of—

Baths used for treating threads of various textiles to

produce color effects (German 423602).

Baths for fixing nitroso blue on fibers and fabrics.

Etching baths containing vat dycstuffs.

Nitroso blue slop-padding baths.

Mordant in dyeing—

Various textiles with vat colors, basic dycstuffs, natu-

ral dyewoods.

Various fibers and yarns (used in combination with

salts of iron, chromium, tin, and antimony).

Wool, half wool, and mixtures of wool, cotton, and

silk.

Mordant in precipitating—

Metallic lakes on yarns and fabrics.

Various color lakes with antimony salts.

Reagent in—

Producing tannin resists on naphtholated fabrics.

Redyeing dresses and other articles of clothing.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Impregnating baths containing aluminum acetate and

aluminum formate.

Oxygen baths containing perborates (added to act as

catalyst) (German 235619).

Silk-weighting baths.

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient of—

Baths used for increasing the strength of paper yarns.

—, *Miscellaneous*

Ingredient of—

Baths used for treating animal fibers, especially wool

(added for the purpose of protecting them from the

action of alkaline liquors) (French 562327).

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of—

Solutions used for developing and producing designs

in color on fabrics (German 427505).

Mordant in—

Printing pastes containing basic colors, ice colors, an-

ilin black, naphthol-azo dycstuffs.

Printing pastes for discharging whites.

Printing pastes for obtaining color discharges with

direct dycstuffs.

Printing pastes containing also tartar emetic and

molybdenum salts.

Printing pastes for producing tannin resists on naph-

tholated fabrics.

Printing pastes, containing various dycstuffs and other

fixing agents, for printing cotton yarns, woolens,

silks (with basic dycstuffs), half-wool mixtures.

**Water**

Reagent in—

Treating potable waters.

**Wine**

Reagent for—

Clarifying wines, improving wines, making artificial

wines, purifying wines (used in conjunction with

gelatin).

**Tantalum**

French: Tantale.

German: Tantal.

**Analysis**

Cathode in—

Electrolytic analysis of metallic salts, such as those of

gold, silver, platinum, zinc, nickel, antimony, copper.

**Aviation**

Metal for—

Airplane gasoline lines.

**Chemical**

Corrosion-resisting lining for—

Chemical equipment subjected to temperatures below

350° C.

Containers, evaporating pans, piping, reaction equip-

ment, storage tanks.

Corrosion-resisting material for use with—

Acetic acid (glacial), acetone, anilin, aqua regia, barium hydroxide, bromine, chlorine, cleaning solutions (sulphuric acid plus potassium bichromate), ferric chloride, hydrochloric acid, hydrogen peroxide, iodine, lactic acid, nitric acid, organic gases, oxalic acid, phenol, phosphoric acid, potassium chloride, silver nitrate, sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, sodium tungstate, stannic chloride, sulphur chloride, sulphur dioxide, sulphuric acid.

Corrosion-resisting metal for making—

Agitators, chlorinating equipment, condensation equipment, diaphragms, gaskets, heater tubes, mixer blades, nozzles, piping, pumps, screens, stills, valves.

Erosion-resisting material for carriers for—

Rapidly flowing gases, rapidly flowing liquids.

**Electrical**

Electrode in—

Rectifying A.C. to D.C. current in battery chargers.

Rectifying A.C. to D.C. current in D.C. power units.

Element material for—

Electronic tubes.

Filament material in—

Electric lamps subjected to vibration.

Getter for—

Gases in electronic tubes.

**Fats and Oils**

Corrosion-resisting material for—

Acid pipes installations in sulphonating processes.

**Medical Equipment**

Metal for making—

Dental instruments, hypodermic needles, laboratory apparatus, scale weights, spatulas, surgical instruments.

**Metallurgical**

Corrosion-resisting material for use with—

Chromium plating solutions.

Electrode in—

Rectifying A.C. to D.C. current in electroplating processes.

**Miscellaneous**

Absorbent for—

Hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen.

Corrosion-resisting material in making—

Chlorination equipment parts, such as needle valves, nozzles, diaphragms.

**Power and Heat**

Corrosion-resisting material for making—

Condensation equipment, heater tubes, heat exchangers.

Erosion-resisting material for carriers of—

Rapidly flowing gases, rapidly flowing liquids.

**Rayon**

Material for making—

Spinarets resistant to corrosion and erosion.

**Textile**

Corrosion-resisting material for making—

Tin tetrachloride equipment.

**Water and Sanitation**

Corrosion-resisting material in making—

Chlorination equipment parts, such as needle valves, nozzles, diaphragms.

**Tantalum Carbide**

French: Carburé de tantale, Carburé tantalique.

German: Tantalcarbide.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1913100) of—

Hard alloys.

**Tantalum Dioxide**

French: Dioxyde de tantale, Dioxyde tantalique.

German: Tantaldioxyd.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 281307) in making zeolite catalysts used in making—

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol.

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons.

Aldehydes and acids by the oxidation of orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, orthobromobenzene, parabromotoluene, dichlorotoluene, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes.

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene.

Anthraquinone from anthracene.

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene.

Benzoinone from phenanthraquinone.

Chloracetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin.

**Tantalum Dioxide (Continued)**

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol.  
 Fluorenone from fluorene.  
 Formaldehyde from methanol or methane.  
 Hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene.  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid from benzene, toluene, phenol, or tar acids, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride.  
 Naphthaldehyde acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthene or acenaphthylene.  
 Naphthalic anhydride.  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene.  
 Phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.  
 Salicylic aldehyde or salicylic acid from cresol.  
 Vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol.

**Metallurgical**  
 Starting point in making—  
 Metallic tantalum.

**Tartaric Acid**

Synonyms: Dextroracemic acid, 2:3-Dihydroxybutanedioic acid, Dihydroxysuccinic acid.  
 Latin: Acidum tartaricum, Sal essentielle tartari.  
 French: Acide dextéroracémique, Acide tartarique, Acide tartarique droit, Acide du tartre, Acide tartrique.  
 German: Tartersäure, Tartrylsäure, Weinsäure, Weinsteinsäure.  
 Spanish: Ácido tartárico.  
 Italian: Acido tartarico.

**Adhesives**

Ingredient of—  
 Adhesive compositions.

**Agriculture**

Fungicide and mould-inhibitor in—  
 Cattle feed, molasses feeds, pigeon feed, poultry feed.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—  
 Analytical processes involving control and research work.

**Beverage**

Acidulating agent.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Effervescent beverages.  
 Reagent in making—  
 Fruit esters.  
 Stabilizing agent (U. S. 1427902 and 1427903) for—  
 Grape juice.  
 Substitute for—  
 Citric acid.

**Brewing**

Process material in—  
 Clarifying beer, dealcoholizing beer, preserving beer.

**Building Construction**

Increaser (Brit. 405508) of—  
 Plasticity and strength of mortars, cements, concrete.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Building tile, cement (U. S. 1456667), cement waterproofing composition (U. S. 1418374), heat-insulating composition (U. S. 1456667), plaster finishes.

**Cellulose Products**

Process material in making—  
 Cellulose (U. S. 1509273), cellulose acetate (U. S. 1905536), nitrocellulose (U. S. 1509273).

**Ceramics**

Process material in making—  
 Porcelains, potteries.

**Chemical**

As an organic acid.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Iodine-producing tablet (U. S. 1429276).  
 Process material in making—  
 Adrenalin (U. S. 1423101), benzyl alcohol derivatives (U. S. 1423101), cobalt catalysts, copper catalysts, flavanthrene (U. S. 1478061), iron catalysts, monohydroxyphenyl-2-aminopropanol-1 (Brit. 396951), nickel catalysts, opium extracts, pectin extracts, propyl tartrate (U. S. 1421604), succinic acid (U. S. 1491465), sulphur dioxide (U. S. 1356029).  
 Stabilizing agent for—  
 Carbon dioxide solutions.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Cream of tartar, dinitrotartaric acid (U. S. 1506728), ergotamine tartrate (U. S. 1435187), ethyl tartrate (U. S. 1421604).

Intermediate chemicals, such as ethyltartaric acid, methyltartaric acid, the diethyl ester of tartaric acid, dioxytartaric acid.  
 d-Orthodioxypheylethanoethylamine bitartrate (U. S. 1423101), tartar emetic, tartrates of various kinds.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient (French 663392) of—  
 Hair dyes.

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient of—  
 Germicides.

**Dye**

Process material in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Electric**

Ingredient of—  
 Dry batteries, electrolytes for condensers, electrolytes for cells, electrolytes for lightning-arresters.  
 Process material in making—  
 Electric insulation (many patents), silverings for electric lamps (U. S. 1486804).

**Fats and Oils**

Aromatizing agent (French 752693) for—  
 Fats and oils.  
 Starting point (French 752693) in making—  
 Aromatizing agents for fats and oils.

**Fire-Fighting**

Ingredient of—  
 Chemical fire extinguishers of carbon dioxide type.

**Floor Coverings**

Process material in making—  
 Linoleum substitute (U. S. 1245978 and 1245984).

**Food**

Acidulating agent.  
 Bleaching agent for—  
 Flour.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Baking powders (many patents), bakery products, candies, confections of various sorts, cream centers for candy, fondants, fruit esters, gelatin desserts, jellies, vinegar (U. S. 1459513), whipped creams.

**Mould-preventer for treating—**

Corn (shelled), cornflour, flours, oatmeal, wheat flour.  
 Peptizing agent (U. S. 1410920) for—  
 Pectin.

**Preservative for—**

Figs (U. S. 1510679), fruits (U. S. 1510679), gluten (U. S. 1330058), prunes (U. S. 1510679), raisins (U. S. 1510679).

**Process material in making—**

Synthetic apple oil, tonka bean extracts (U. S. 1515714), vanilla bean extracts (U. S. 1515714).

**Saccarification agent (U. S. 1431525) for—**

Cereal germs.

**Treating agent (U. S. 1415469) for—**

Yeast.

**Fuel**

Gelating modifier (Brit. 403401) in—  
 Solidified fuels based on nitrocellulose and alcohols.

**Glass**

Process material in—  
 Silvering mirrors.  
 Process material in making—  
 Safety glass (U. S. 1355625).

**Ink**

Preventer of—  
 Mould formation in inks.  
 Process material in making—  
 Inks (U. S. 1472067).

**Insecticide**

Disintegrating agent (U. S. 1923004) in—  
 Insecticide tablets composed of dried nicotine sulphate, dextrin, and sodium bicarbonate.

**Laundry**

Ingredient of—  
 Souring compositions (U. S. 1514067).

**Leather**

Process material in—  
 Dyeing kid leathers, tanning processes.  
 Reagent for—  
 Removing chromium compounds from leather.

**Metallurgical**

Electrolyte ingredient in—  
 Etching brass, copper, nickel, steel, zinc.  
 Obtaining pure metallic cobalt (Brit. 403281).  
 Plating with tin.  
 Ingredient of—  
 Resistants used in etching.

**Tartaric Acid (Continued)**

Process material in—

Coloring metals.

Reagent in—

Flotation of ores.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Aluminum-cleaning compound (U. S. 1890214).

Aluminum-polishing compound (U. S. 1491456).

Chemical heating agent (U. S. 1502744).

Hat sizings.

Metal-polishing compounds (Brit. 376711).

Process material in—

Galvanoplastic work.

Process material in making—

Mineral yeast.

**Oral Hygiene**

Cleaning agent (U. S. 1488315) for—

Artificial teeth.

Process material in making—

Dentifrice (U. S. 1470794), mouth-cleansing tablet (U. S.

1262888), mouthwash (U. S. 1275275), tooth-cleaning

tablet, toothpaste (U. S. 1467024).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Removers of paint, varnish, and lacquer.

Process material in making—

Schnitzler's green, varnish (U. S. 1443935).

**Paper**

Process material in making—

Blueprint paper (U. S. 1500433), paper (U. S. 1509273),

photographic paper (U. S. 1444469).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Effervescent preparations.

Starting point in making—

Tartrate preparations.

**Photographic**

Process material in making—

Iron salts sensitive to light.

Reagent in—

Color process (U. S. 1315464), printing and developing processes.

**Plastics**

Process material in making—

Celluloid substitutes, ivory substitutes, molded products (various patents), phonograph record (U. S. 1424137), shellac substitutes (U. S. 1413145).

**Resins**

Process material in making—

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Coagulating agent for—

Latex.

Process material in making—

Rubber substitute (U. S. 1245976, 1245979, and 1245984).

Synthetic rubber (U. S. 1248888).

**Stone**

Ingredient (U. S. 1456667) of—

Artificial stone.

**Sugar**

Purifying agent for—

Beet molasses, sugar.

Reagent for—

Removing potash from sugar and molasses.

**Textile**

Brightening agent for—

Silk colors after dyeing.

Fixing agent for—

Dyes of various types, nitrosamine dyes in printing (U. S. 1426299).

Ingredient of—

Dye baths, dye compositions, dye mixtures, sizings.

Process material in—

Calico printing.

Dyeing cotton, silk, and wool.

Tendering cotton fibers, turkey red dyeing.

Reagent for—

Liberating chlorine from bleaching powder in bleaching textiles.

Resist for—

Aluminum and other mordants.

**Tobacco**

Bleaching agent in conjunction with hydrogen peroxide. (U. S. 1437095).

**Wine**

Acidifying agent.

**Tartaric Acid Ester of Grapeseed Alcohol****Bituminous**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.

**Dye**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coal-tar dyes.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

**Resins**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins, polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.

**Rubber**

Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—

Rubber.

**Taurocholic Acid**

Synonyms: Choleic acid, Choleinic acid, Sulphocholic acid.

French: Acide cholénique, Acide cholique, Acide sulfocholique, Acide taurocholique.

German: Choleinsäure, Sulfocholsäure, Taurocholsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 282356) in making antiparasitic agents with—

Dihydrocuprein ethyl ether, dihydrocuprein ethyl ether hydrochloride, dihydrocuprein isoamyl ether, dihydrocuprein isoamyl ether hydrochloride, dihydrocuprein normal octyl ether, dihydrocuprein normal octyl ether hydrochloride, dihydroquinone.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Teaseed Oil**

Synonyms: Tea oil.

French: Huile de camellia, Huile de thé.

German: Theesamenöl.

Italian: Olio di the.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—

Hair oil preparations.

**Disinfectant**

As a disinfectant or germicide.

Ingredient of—

Disinfecting compositions.

**Fuel**

As an illuminant.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide.

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal spray compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

As a deodorant.

**Oils and Fats**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compositions.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice, particularly in veterinary work.

**Soap**

As a soapstock.

**Tellurium**

French: Tellure.

German: Tellur.

**Ceramics**

Coloring agent in—

Chinaware and porcelains (to produce blue and brownish effects).

Enamels used on potteries, porcelains, and chinaware.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Diethyl telluride, medicinal compounds, salts and esters.

Reagent in making—

Bactericidal compounds of the cyclic organic type.

Cyclic diketones, iodine-quinine derivatives.

2,6-Dimethyltellurocyclopentadione.

2-Methyl-4-butyrtellurocyclopentadione.

2-Methyl-4-ethyltellurocyclopentadione.

2-Methyl-4-propyltellurocyclopentadione.

2-Methyltellurocyclopentadione.

**Dye**

Reagent in making various coloring matters.

**Tellurium (Continued)****Electrical**

In making crystal detectors or dry rectifiers for radio work.

**Glass**

Coloring agent in making—

Blue and brown glass of the usual or the soda-lime-silicate type.

**Metallurgical**

Added to metals to increase their hardness and durability.

Ingredient of—

Alloys made with copper, lead, iron, and aluminum.

Special alloys which possess marked electrical resistance.

Tellurium steels.

Reagent in producing—

Black finish on silverware (used in a hydrochloric acid solution).

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent in making—

Various ultramarines.

**Photographic**

Reagent in treating—

Photographic prints (used in a solution of sodium sulphide) to produce brownish tints.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Medicinal soaps.

**Tellurium Di-iodide**

French: Di-iodure de tellure, Tellure di-ioduré.

German: Dijodtellur.

**Petroleum**

Catalyst and ingredient of catalytic mixtures (Brit. 406006) in—

Destructive hydrogenation processes.

Purification of hydrocarbons from sulphur, oxygen, and other impurities.

Processes for conversion of organic compounds containing oxygen and sulphur into the corresponding hydrocarbons.

Processes for conversion of unsaturated hydrocarbons into aromatic or hydroaromatic hydrocarbons.

**Tellurium Oxide**

French: Oxyde de tellure, Oxyde tellurique.

German: Telluroxyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Tellurium salts.

**Metallurgical**

Reagent in treating—

Silverware for the purpose of giving it a black finish (used in hydrochloric acid solution).

**Tellurium Sulphide**

French: Sulphure de tellure, Sulphure tellurique.

German: Schwefeltellur, Tellursulfid.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Glazes used to produce pink effects.

**Tellurium Tri-iodide**

French: Tri-iodure de tellure, Tellure trioduré.

German: Tellurdreifachjodur.

**Petroleum**

Catalyst and ingredient of catalytic mixtures (Brit. 406006) in—

Destructive hydrogenation processes.

Purification of hydrocarbons from sulphur, oxygen, and other impurities.

Processes for conversion of organic compounds containing oxygen and sulphur into the corresponding hydrocarbons.

Processes for conversion of unsaturated hydrocarbons into aromatic or hydroaromatic hydrocarbons.

**Templin Oil**

Synonyms: Silver fir oil.

German: Edeltannenzapfenöl, Tempelöl.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Applications for insect bites.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Terpeneless Citronella Oil**

French: Essence de citronelle nonterpénique.

German: Citronelloel terpense, Terpenfrei zitronelloel, Terpenlose zitronelloel.

**Food**

Flavoring agent in—

Condiments, confectionery, food preparations.

Ingredient of—

Flavoring compositions.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in tanning.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfumes.

Perfume in—

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Terpenyl Acetate****Cellulose Products**

Solvent and plasticizer (French 552722) for—

Cellulose esters or ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics.

Substitute for lavender oil.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

Substitute for lavender in—

Perfuming toilet soaps.

**Terpinemaleic Anhydride****Glass**

Adhesive agent (U. S. 1882298) for—

Binding glass and resilient transparent material in making safety glass.

**Terpineol**

Synonyms: Lilacine, Terpilanol.

French: Terpinéole, Terpinyle.

German: Terpinil.

Spanish: Terpinile.

Italian: Terpinile.

**Chemical**

Denaturant for—

Alcohol.

Starting point in making—

Terpineol acetate (lavender and bergamot odor) terpineol acid phthalate, terpineol benzoate, terpineol butyrate (eucalyptus odor), terpineol caprylate (neroli-eucalyptus odor), terpineol cinnamate, terpineol citronellate, terpineol cyclopentenylacetate, terpineol formate (jasmin and bergamot odor), terpineol isobutyrate, terpineol isovalerate (sweet orange oil odor), terpineol phthalate, terpineol propionate, terpineol salicylate, terpineol xanthate (U. S. 1886587).

Textile wetting, cleansing, and emulsifying agents by sulphonating with either sulphuric or chlorosulphonic acids (Brit. 398086).

Textile wetting, cleansing, and emulsifying agents (Brit. 274611, 311885, 399537).

**Disinfectant**

Ingredient of—

Disinfectant compositions.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Solvent in—

Cabinetmaker's glue containing glue No. 2 and 3, glycerin, water, and betanaphthol.

Case-making machine glue containing glue No. 2, glycerin, water, and betanaphthol.

Flexible bindery adhesives comprising mixtures of various grades of glue with glycerin, water, and betanaphthol.

Tablet-binding glue containing glue No. 1, zinc oxide, glycerin, water, and betanaphthol.

**Gum**

Solvent for—

Hard gums (by heating), semi-hard gums.

**Terpineol (Continued)****Ink**

Solvent (U. S. 1752462) in—  
Printing ink comprising a metallic pigment (coated with pyroxylin) and a resinous substance.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—  
Insecticides.

**Paint and Varnish**

Antidulling agent in—  
Varnishes.

Ingredient of—  
Solvent mixture for varnishes (Brit. 397828).

Drying oil substitute (made by reaction with maleic anhydride and castor oil) used in varnish (Brit. 405805).

Plasticizer in—  
Varnishes.

Solvent in—  
Varnishes.

**Perfume**

Base in making—

Clover odors (in combination with amyl salicylate and phenylethyl alcohol).  
Jasmin odors, lilac odors, lily of the valley odors, sweet william odors.

Cheaper substitute for—  
Linalyl of rosewood oil.

Deodorant for lanolin in—  
Liquid cleansing cream and hand lotion comprising emulsion of stearic acid, lanolin, white mineral oil, triethanolamine, carbitol, water and quince seed mucilage.

Sunburn creams, hand lotions, and shaving creams comprising emulsions of lanolin, stearic acid, triethanolamine, and water.

Diluent for—

Bourbon geranium oil, petitgrain oil, spike lavender oil.

Odorant for—  
Depilatories.

Ingredient of—  
Bois de Nice violet perfume base containing also alpha-ionone, methylionone, natural cassie, benzyl acetate, methylheptin carbonate, coumarin, heliotropin, linalyl acetate, geranyl acetate, cyclamen aldehyde.

Hair-setting lotion containing also rose water, isopropyl alcohol, and an emulsifying agent.

Honeysuckle perfume base containing also hydroxycitronellol, alphaionone, phenylethyl alcohol, cinnamyl alcohol, vanillin, jasmin absolute, mimosa absolute, neroli absolute, musk ketone, methylphenyl ketone, linalool, benzyl acetate, rhodinol, cinnamyl acetate, heliotropin, and phenylacetic aldehyde.

Jacinthe perfume base containing also phenylacetic aldehyde, phenylacetic aldehyde-dimethylacetal, hydroxypropyl aldehyde, bromstyrol, methylchlorin carbonate, clary sage oil, Manila ylang-ylang oil, methylionone, phenylethyl alcohol, cinnamyl alcohol, synthetic rose, phenylethyl propionate, phenylpropyl acetate, vanillin, and musk ketone.

Lilac perfume base containing also hydroxycitronellol, cinnamyl alcohol, rhodinol, heliotropin, rose absolute, phenylethyl alcohol, anisic aldehyde, phenylacetic aldehyde, musk xylene, and sandalwood oil.

Lily perfume base containing also hydroxycitronellol, methylionone, ylang-ylang oil, rose absolute, jasmin absolute, heliotropin, cyclamen aldehyde, phenylethyl alcohol, vanillin, methylphenyl acetate, nerol, rhodinol, and linalool.

Narcisse perfume base containing also Bourbon ylang-ylang oil, benzyl acetate, hydroxycitronellol, cinnamyl alcohol, rose synthetic, coumarin, jasmin synthetic, paracresylphenyl acetate, paracresyl acetate, and methylparacresol.

Sandalwood perfume base containing also sandalwood oil, cedarwood oil, geraniol, hydroxycitronellol, artificial musk, and styrax resin.

Sweet pea perfume base containing also phenylethylphenyl acetate, dimethylacetophenone, ethylvanillin, benzyl acetate, musk ketone, Manila ylang-ylang oil, benzyl salicylate, synthetic rose, cinnamyl alcohol, hydroxycitronellol, linalool, hydroxypropyl aldehyde, and neroli petale.

Softening agent for—  
Mimoso odors (in combination with methylpara-acetophenone).

**Soap**

Aromatic in—  
Toilet soaps.

**Terpineol Cyclopentylacetate****Food**

Agent for producing—  
Pineapple aroma and flavor.

**Terpineol Formate**

Synonyms: Terpinyl formate.  
French: Formiate de terpinéol, Formiate terpinéolique, Formiate de terpinol, Formiate terpinylque.  
German: Ameisensäureterpinol, Ameisensäureterpinyl, Ameisensäureterpinolester, Ameisensäureterpinylester, Terpineolformiat, Terpinylformiat.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer in making—

Cellulose ester and ether lacquers, varnishes, and dopes (Brit. 283619).

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of various preparations.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer in making—

Cellulose ester and ether compounds (Brit. 283619).

**Terpineol Phthalate**

Synonyms: Terpinyl phthalate.  
French: Phthalate de terpinéole, Phthalate de terpinyle, Phthalate terpinylque.  
German: Phthalsäureterpinol, Phthalsäureterpinyl, Phthalsäureterpinolester, Phthalsäureterpinylester, Terpinolphthalat, Terpinylphthalat.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent and plasticizer (Brit. 283619) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Terpineol Sulphonate**

French: Sulphonate de terpinéol.

German: Sulfonsäureterpinol.

**Textile**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 398086) in making—

Dressings for fabrics, lubricants for fabrics, sizes for fabrics.

**Terpinolene****Disinfectants**

As a disinfectant and germicide (it is claimed that in a soap emulsion, terpinolene completely inhibits the development of tuberculosis bacilla).

**Paint and Varnish**

Substitute for—

Turpentine.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Synthetic perfumes.

**4-Tertiary-amylnmetacresol****Pharmaceutical**

As an antiseptic (U. S. 1982180).

**4-Tertiary-butylmetacresol****Pharmaceutical**

As an antiseptic (U. S. 1982180).

**Tetra-allyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 249160) in making triarylmethane dyestuffs with—

3-Chlorophenylethylenediamine, dibenzylidiphenylethylenediamine, diethyldiphenylethylenediamine, dimethyldiphenylethylenediamine, diorthotolythylenediamine, 3-tolythylenediamine, xylethylenediamine.

**5:7-Tetra-allyldiaminoxanthone****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 314825) in making xanthene dyestuffs with—

Alphachloronaphthalene, betachloronaphthalene, 4-chlorometaxylene, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisol, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluidin, metachloroxylene, metachloroxylin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisol, orthochlorobenzylamine, orthochlorocresidin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotoluene, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxylene, ortho-

**5:7-Tetra-allyldiaminoxanthone (Continued)**

chloroxylin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisole, parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluidin, parachloroxyline, parachloroxylin.

Various acyl, alkyl thioether derivatives of aromatic halogen compounds.

**Tetra-amy-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 249160) in making triarylanthrone dyestuffs with—

3-Chlorophenylethylenediamine, dibenzylidiphenylethylenediamine, diethyldiphenylethylenediamine, dimethyldiphenylethylenediamine, diorthotolythylenediamine, 3-tolythylenediamine, xylythylenediamine.

**3:7-Tetra-amyldiaminoxanthone**

French: 3:7-Tetra-amyldiaminoxanthone.

German: 3:7-Tetra-amyldiaminoxanthone.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 314825) in making xanthene dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alphachloronaphthalene, betachloronaphthalene, 4-chlorometaxylene, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisole, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluidin, metachloroxyline, metachloroxylin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisole, orthochlorobenzylamine, orthochlorocresidin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotoluene, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxyline, orthochloroxylin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisole, parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluidin, parachloroxyline, parachloroxylin.

Various acyl, alkyl, thioether derivatives of aromatic halogen compounds.

**2:4:6:8-Tetrabromo-1:5-diaminoanthraquinone**

German: 2:4:6:8-Tetrabrom-1:5-diaminoanthrachinon.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Anthraquinone blue SR.

**Tetrabromindigo****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 250251) in making dye mixtures with—

Alkali borates, alkali carbonates, alkali phosphates.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

As a color.

**Tetrabromophthalic Acid****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 390541) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Tetrabutylaminobenzophenone****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 272321) in making intermediate chemicals with—

Alkoxybenzenes, dialkylanilines and homologs, diphenyls, halogenated benzenes, halogenated toluenes, halogenated xylenes, naphthalenes.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 249160) in making triarylanthrone dyes with—

3-Chlorophenylethylenediamine, dibenzylidiphenylethylenediamine, diethyldiphenylethylenediamine, dimethyldiphenylethylenediamine, diorthotolythylenediamine, 3-tolythylenediamine, xylythylenediamine.

**3:7-Tetrabutylaminobenzophenone****Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 314825) in making xanthene dyestuffs with—

Alphachloronaphthalene, betachloronaphthalene, 4-chlorometaxylene, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisole, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluidin, metachloroxyline, metachloroxylin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisole, orthochlorobenzylamine, ortho-

chlorocresidin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotoluene, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxyline, orthochloroxylin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisole, parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluidin, parachloroxyline, parachloroxylin.

Various acyl, alkyl, thioether derivatives of aromatic halogen compounds.

**Tetrachlor-1:2-chrysenequinone****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 438609) in making—

Synthetic dyes.

**3:4:5:6-Tetrachloro-2-benzoylbenzoic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, intermediates, pharmaceuticals, salts.

Starting point (Brit. 273347) in making—

Dichloroanthraquinonedisulphonic acid, dichlorodisulpho-2-benzoxylbenzoic acid.

**3:5:3':5'-Tetrachloro-2:2'-dihydroxytriphenylmethane-2"-sulphonic Acid Diisobutylether****Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 422923) for—

Animal fibers (capable of application from an acid dye-bath).

**3:5:3':5'-Tetrachloro-2:2'-dihydroxytriphenylmethane-2"-sulphonic Acid Dibutylether****Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 422923) for—

Animal fibers (capable of application from an acid dye-bath).

**3:5:3':5'-Tetrachloro-2:2'-dihydroxytriphenylmethane-2"-sulphonic Acid Di(methylenephényl)ether****Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 422923) for—

Animal fibers (capable of application from an acid dye-bath).

**3:5:3':5'-Tetrachloro-2:2'-dihydroxytriphenylmethane-2"-sulphonic Acid Dimethylether****Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 422923) for—

Animal fibers (capable of application from an acid dye-bath).

**Tetrachlorodiphenylmethane****Electrical**

Cooling medium (Brit. 413596, 433070, 433071, and 433072) in—

Electrical apparatus, such as transformers, switches, capacitors, cables, bushings, and junction boxes (may be employed in admixture with trichlorobenzene, chlorinated diphenyl, and the like).

Dielectric (Brit. 413596, 433070, 433071, and 433072) in—

Electrical apparatus, such as transformers, switches, capacitors, cables, bushings, and junction boxes (may be employed in admixture with trichlorobenzene, chlorinated diphenyl, and the like).

**4:5:6:7-Tetrachloro-3-oxo-1-thionaphthene****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 262457) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with—

2:3-diketodihydrothionaphthene, 5:7-dichloroisatin, alaphachloride, isatin.

**2:4:5:6-Tetrachlorophenol**

German: Tetrachlorphenol.

Spanish: Tetrachlorofenol.

Italian: Tetrachlorofenole.

**Forestry**

As a wood preservative.

**Fungicide**

As a fungicide.

**Woodworking**

As a wood preservative.

**Tetrachlorophthalic Acid**

French: Acide de tétrachlorophthalique.

German: Tetrachlorphthalsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Formyl tetrachlorophthalate (Brit. 251147).

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Cyanosin B, phloxin, rose bengal B.

**Tetrachloropyrimidin***Plastics*

Reagent (Brit. 393914) in making—

Films and insulating materials from acetone-soluble cellulose acetate, dimethylanilin, and chloroform.

*Textile*

Reagent (Brit. 393914) in making—

Threads from acetone-soluble cellulose acetate, dimethylanilin, and chloroform.

**Tetracresyl-Bismuth***Lubricant*

Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—

Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing, and high-temperature work generally.

**Tetracresyl-Mercury***Lubricant*

Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—

Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing, and high-temperature work generally.

**Tetradecene***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 343872).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Tetradecyldioxypropyl Ether***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 360539).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Tetradecylguanidin Chloride***Miscellaneous*

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 422461).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

*Textile*

Assistant (Brit. 421862) in—

Aqueous baths for treating textiles.

Promoter (Brit. 421862) of—

Uniform dyeing with basic dyestuffs.

Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 421862) in—  
Textile processes.

**Tetradekanaphthene**

German: Tetradekanaphthen.

*Chemical*

Solvent in general use (Brit. 269960).

*Miscellaneous*

Solvent in various processes (Brit. 269960).

*Textile*

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Solvent in—

Dyeing and printing fabrics and yarns (Brit. 269960).

—, *Finishing*

Solvent in—

After-treating and stenciling (Brit. 269960).

**Tetraethyl-Antimony Fluoride***Oils, Fats, and Waxes*

Addition agent (Brit. 440175) for—

Lubricating oils or greases used under high-pressure working conditions.

**Tetraethyldiaminobenzophenone**

French: Tétréthylédiaminobenzophénone.

German: Tetraäthyldiaminobenzophenon.

*Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 272321) in making intermediates with—

Alkoxybenzenes, dialkylanilins and homologs, diphenyls, halogenated benzenes, halogenated toluenes, halogenated xylenes, naphthalenes.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 249160) in making triarylanthrone dyestuffs with—

3-Chlorophenylethylenediamine, dibenzylidiphenylethylenediamine, dimethyldiphenylethylenediamine, diorthotolylethylenediamine, 3-tolylethylenediamine, xylylethylenediamine.

**Tetraethyldiaminobenzophenone Chloride**

French: Chlorure de tétraéthylédiaminobenzophénone.

German: Tetra-äthyldiaminobenzophenonchlorid.

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Night blue.

**Tetraethyl Ferrocyanide***Chemical*

Catalyst in treating—

Olefin hydrocarbons, especially ethylene.

**Tetraethylphosphonium Iodide**

French: Iodure de tétraéthylephosphonium.

German: Jodtetraäthylphosphonium, Tetraäthylphosphoniumjodid.

*Miscellaneous*

Reagent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Furs, hair, feathers, and the like to render them mothproof and moldproof.

*Textile*

Reagent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Wool and felt to render them mothproof and moldproof.

**Tetraethylsilicon**

French: Silicium de tétraéthyle.

German: Tetraäthylsilicium.

*Automotive*

Antiknock agent (Brit. 334181) in—

Motor fuels.

**Tetraethylthiuram Monosulphide***Disinfectant*

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

*Insecticide and Fungicide*

As a fungicide (claimed effective against barley spores) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Tetraethyl-Tin***Lubricant*

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**Tetrahexahydrophenylthiuram Disulphide***Oils, Fats, and Waxes*

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—

Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases, by mixing and reacting with organo-metallic compounds.

**Tetrahexyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 272321) in making intermediates with—

Alkoxybenzenes, diphenyls, halogenated benzenes, halogenated toluenes, halogenated xylenes, dialkylanilines and homologs, naphthalenes.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 249160) in making triarylanthrone dyestuffs with—

3-Chlorophenylethylenediamine, dibenzylidiphenylethylenediamine, diethyldiphenylethylenediamine, dimethyldiphenylethylenediamine, diorthotolylethylenediamine, 3-tolylethylenediamine, xylylethylenediamine.

**3:7-Tetrahexyldiaminoxanthone**

French: 3:7-Tétrahexylédiaminoxanthone.

German: 3:7-Tetrahexyldiaminoxanthron.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 313825) in making xanthene dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alphachloronaphthalene, betachloronaphthalene, 4-chlorometaxylene, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisol, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluidin, metachloroxylene, metachloroxyldin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisol, orthochlorobenzylamine, orthochlorocresidin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotoluene, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxylene, orthochloroxyldin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisol,

**3:7-Tetrahexyldiaminoxanthone (Continued)**

parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotoluene, parachlorotolidin, parachloroxylene, parachloroxylinidin.  
Various acetylaralkyl, thioether derivatives of aromatic halogen compounds.

**Tetrahydrobenzene**

French: Tétrahydrobenzène.

German: Tetrahydrobenzol.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Aromatic hydrocarbon emulsions, terpene emulsions.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions of various fats and oils.

**Leather**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsified tanning compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Washing and cleansing compositions.

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates.

**Paper**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Cardboard and paper of higher absorbing and wetting qualities.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*  
Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Dye liquors of greater degree of dispersion.

**—, *Finishing***

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Washing and cleansing compositions.

**—, *Manufacturing***

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Carbonizing liquors.

**Waxes and Resins**

Reagent (Brit. 263873) in making—  
Emulsions of various substances.

**Tetrahydro-1:2:3:9-benzisotetrazole****Pharmaceutical**

Claimed (U. S. 2008356) to have—  
Valuable therapeutic properties and solubility in water.

**Tetrahydrofurfuryl Acetate**

French: Acétate de tétrahydrofurfuryle, Acétate tétrahydrofurfurylique.

German: Essigsäurestetrahydrofurfuryl, Essigsäuretetrahydrofurfurylester, Tetrahydrofurfurylacetat, Tetrahydrofurfurylazetat.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent (U. S. 1756228) for—  
Cellulose nitrate.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol****Cellulose Products**

Solvent (Brit. 279520) for—  
Cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate (nitrocellulose).

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Paint and Varnish**

Solvent for—

Varnish gums.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, such as nitrocellulose, used in the production of varnishes, paints, enamels, dopes, and lacquers (Brit. 279520).

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 312049) in making artificial resins with the aid of—  
Vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, other vinyl compounds.

**Tetrahydrofurfuryl Butylphthalate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1989701) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Tetrahydrofurfuryl Formate**

French: Formiate de tétrahydrofurfuryle, Formiate tétrahydrofurfurylique.

German: Formylsäurestetrahydrofurfuryl, Formylsäuretetrahydrofurfurylester, Tetrahydrofurfurylformiat.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 393164) in making—

Cleansing, emulsifying and dispersing agents by mixture with soaps, sulphonated oils, sulphonated higher alcohols, or aromatic sulphonic acids.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 393164) of—

Cleansing mixture with Marseilles soap.

Mixture with trichloroethylene for removing fat from tanned sheepskins.

**Miscellaneous**

Efficiency promoter (Brit. 393164) in—

Liquid cleansing and dispersing preparations for treating fibrous materials.

Plastic cleansing and dispersing preparations for treating fibrous materials.

**Textile**

Efficiency promoter (Brit. 393164) in—

Dispersions used for washing wool and degreasing raw wool, emulsified washing compositions, emulsions for degumming silk.

Emulsions for kier boiling cotton to aid in the removal of the natural gums, fats, waxes, and hemicellulose.

Emulsions for soaking silk, scouring preparations.

Ingredient (Brit. 393164) of—

Cleansing mixtures with Marseilles soap.

Cleansing mixtures with curd soap (particularly for textiles soiled by mineral oil).

Cleansing mixture with sodium salt of sulphonated lauryl alcohol (for raw wool).

**Tetrahydrofurfuryl Propionate**

French: Propionate de tétrahydrofurfuryle, Propionate tétrahydrofurfurylique.

German: Propionsäurestetrahydrofurfuryl, Propionsäurestetrahydrofurfurylester.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 393164) in making—

Cleansing, emulsifying and dispersing agents by mixture with soaps, sulphonated oils, sulphonated higher alcohols, or aromatic sulphonic acids.

**Leather**

Ingredients (Brit. 393164) of—

Cleansing mixture with Marseilles soap.

Mixture with trichloroethylene for removing fat from tanned sheepskins.

**Miscellaneous**

Efficiency promoter (Brit. 393164) in—

Liquid cleansing and dispersing preparations for treating fibrous materials.

Plastic cleansing and dispersing preparations for treating fibrous materials.

**Textile**

Efficiency promoter (Brit. 393164) in—

Dispersions used for washing wool and degreasing raw wool, emulsified washing compositions, emulsions for degumming silk.

Emulsions for kier boiling cotton to aid in the removal of the natural gums, fats, waxes, and hemicellulose.

Emulsions for soaking silk, scouring preparations.

Ingredient (Brit. 393164) of—

Cleansing mixtures with Marseilles soap.

Cleansing mixtures with curd soap (particularly for textiles soiled by mineral oil).

Cleansing mixtures with sodium salt of sulphonated lauryl alcohol (for raw wool).

**Tetrahydrofurfuryl Valerate**

French: Valérate de tétrahydrofurfuryle, Valérate tétrahydrofurfurylique.

German: Valeriansäurestetrahydrofurfuryl, Valeriansäuretetrahydrofurfurylester.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 393164) in making—

Cleansing, emulsifying and dispersing agents by mixture with soaps, sulphonated oils, sulphonated higher alcohols, or aromatic sulphonic acids.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 393164) of—

Cleansing mixture with Marseilles soap.

Mixture with trichloroethylene for removing fat from tanned sheepskins.



**Tetrahydrofurfuryl Valerate (Continued)****Miscellaneous**

Efficiency promoter (Brit. 393164) in—

Liquid cleansing and dispersing preparations for treating fibrous materials.

Plastic cleansing and dispersing preparations for treating fibrous materials.

**Textile**

Efficiency promoter (Brit. 393164) in—

Dispersions used for washing wool and degreasing raw wool, emulsified washing compositions, emulsions for degumming silk.

Emulsions for kier boiling cotton to aid in the removal of the natural gums, fats, waxes, and hemicellulose.

Emulsions for soaking silk, scouring preparations.

Ingredient (Brit. 393164) of—

Cleansing mixtures with Marseilles soap.

Cleansing mixtures with curd soap (particularly for textiles soiled by mineral oil).

Cleansing mixture with sodium salt of sulphonated lauryl alcohol (for raw wool).

**5:6:7:8-Tetrahydro-6-hydroxy-2:4-dimethylquinolin****Chemical**

Starting point (German 423026) in making the following derivatives—

Hydrochloride, methiodide, orthobenzoyl derivative, picrate.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Tetrahydronaphthalene Peroxide****Mechanical**

Ignition quality improver (Brit. 428972) for—

Fuels for Diesel and semi-Diesel engines.

**Tetrahydronaphthalenesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de tétrahydronaphtalènesulfonique.

German: Tetrahydronaphtalinsulfonsäure.

**Mechanical**

Impregnating agent for treating—

Belts, bands, friction clutches, pulleys, brakes (Brit. 278465).

**Tetrahydronaphthylcresol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Tetrahydronaphthylphenol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, useful in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Tetrahydronaphthylresorcinol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents, for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other purposes, by reacting with formaldehyde and non-aromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Tetrahydroquinolin**

French: Tétrahydroquinoléine.

German: Tetrahydrochinolin.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 285382) in making—

Indophenols and leucoindophenol dyestuffs with 2:6-dichloro-2-aminophenol.

Indophenols and leucoindophenol dyestuffs with dichloroquinonechlorimide.

Indophenols and leucoindophenol dyestuffs with para-aminophenol.

Indophenols and leucoindophenol dyestuffs with quinone halogen imides.

**3:7-Tetraisoamylidaminoxanthone**

French: 3:7-Tétraisoamylédiaminoxanthone.

German: 3:7-Tetraisoamylidaminoxanthon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 314825) in making xanthene by dye-stuffs with the aid of—

Alphachloronaphthalene, betachloronaphthalene, 4-chlorometaxylylene, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisol, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluidin, metachloroxylylene, metachloroxylydin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisol, orthochlorobenzylamine, orthochlorocresidin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotoluene, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxylylene, orthochloroxylydin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisol, parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluidin, parachloroxylylene, parachloroxylydin.

Various acyl, aralkyl, thioether derivatives of aromatic halogen compounds.

**Tetraisopropylidaminobenzophenone****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 272321) in making intermediates with—

Alkoxybenzenes, such as methoxybenzene, ethoxybenzene, propoxybenzene.

Dialkylanilins and homologs, such as diethylanilin, dimethylanilin, dibutylanilin.

Diphenyls.

Halogenated benzenes, such as chlorobenzenes, bromobenzenes.

Halogenated toluene, such as chlorotoluenes, bromotoluenes.

Halogenated xylenes, such as chloroxylenes, bromoxylenes.

Naphthalenes.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 249160) in making triarylanthrone dyestuffs with—

3-Chlorophenylethylenediamine, dibenzylidiphenylethylenediamine, dimethyldiphenylethylenediamine, diorthotolythylenediamine, 3-tolythylenediamine, xylythylenediamine.

**3:7-Tetraisopropylidaminoxanthone**

German: 3:7-Tetraisopropylidaminoxanthon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 314825) in making xanthene dyestuffs with the aid of—

Alphachloronaphthalene, betachloronaphthalene, 4-chlorometaxylylene, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisol, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotoluene, metachloroxylylene, metachloroxylydin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisol, orthochlorobenzylamine, orthochlorocresidin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotoluene, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxylylene, orthochloroxylydin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisol, parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluidin, parachloroxylylene, parachloroxylydin.

Various acyl, aralkyl, thioether derivatives of aromatic halogen compounds.

**Tetrafin**

French: Tétrahydronaphtalène.

German: Tetrahydronaphtalin.

**Abrasive**

Solvent (Brit. 277098) in making—

Compositions that are used in the manufacture of grinding discs.

**Analysis**

Reagent or solvent in various operations.

**Automotive**

Ingredient of—

Motor fuels containing alcohol and benzene.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used for coating and decorating ceramic ware.

**Tetralin (Continued)****Chemical****Assistant in making—**

Sulphonated organic compounds.

**Ingredient of—**

Disinfectants, germicides.

**Reagent in making—**

Wetting compositions (in combination with naphthalene and anthracene).

**Solvent for—**

Naphthalene, sulphur, various organic chemicals, various purposes (used in place of acetone).

**Solvent (Brit. 295335) in making—**

Impregnating solutions with phenolformaldehyde synthetic resins.

**Starting point in making—**

Aromatics, foaming and emulsifying agent (Brit. 302666), intermediates, mercuriated hydroaromatic hydrocarbons (Austrian 100723), pharmaceuticals.

Resists used in the dyeing and printing of textiles. Tanning agent (Brit. 302666), various organic chemicals.

**Dye**

Solvent for various dyestuffs.

**Starting point in making—**

Synthetic dyestuffs.

**Electrical****Solvent in making—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used for electrical insulating purposes and in the production of electrical machinery and equipment.

**Explosives****Reagent in making—**

Explosive compounds.

**Fats and Oils****Ingredient of—**

Boring oils, cutting oils and paste, drilling oils and paste, gun oils.

Lubricating pastes, oils, and compounds.

Machine oils and paste compositions.

Solvent for various fats and oils.

Solvent, used as an extracting medium, in recovering oil and fats from original sources and waste products.

**Gas****Reagent in purifying—**

Coal gas.

**Reagent in treating—**

Spent oxide purification mass for the recovery of sulphur compounds.

**Glass****Solvent in making—**

Compositions, containing various cellulose esters or ethers, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for decorating and coating glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives****Solvent in making—**

Adhesive preparations, containing cellulose esters or ethers, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, as well as other substances.

Cements containing fillers (Brit. 295335).

**Gums****Solvent for various gums.**

Solvent, used as an extracting medium, for recovering gums from original sources and waste products.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Insecticides, parasiticides.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in glazing and finishing leather and leather goods.

**Solvent in making—**

Compositions, containing various cellulose esters or ethers, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for coating and decorating leather and leather goods.

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant.

**Ingredient of—**

Lubricating compositions.

**Metallurgical****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in various treatments of metals.

**Solvent in making—**

Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, such as nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate, used for coating and decorating metalware.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Dry-cleaning compositions, wax and encaustic compositions.

**Solvent for removing—**

Dry films of oil colors.

Solvent for various substances, particularly in coatings.

**Solvent in making—**

Compositions, containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used for coating and decorating various products.

Impregnating solutions containing synthetic resins (Brit. 295335).

Shoe creams and polishes.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Paint and varnish removers.

Varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and the like, which contain various artificial or natural gums, such as dammar, kauri, copal, and also rosin.

**Solvent in making—**

Lacquers and varnishes which contain phenol-aldehyde synthetic resins (Brit. 295335).

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes and enamels (used in the place of turpentine and in admixture with hexalin).

Varnishes, lacquers, enamels, dopes, and paints, containing various cellulose esters or ethers, such as nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate, as well as gums, resins, and other substances.

**Paper****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for removing printing ink from paper.

**Solvent in making—**

Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers of various kinds, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used for the manufacture of coated papers and for coating and decorating paper and pulp products.

**Perfume****Solvent for—**

Essential oils.

**Solvent for extracting—**

Essential oils from original sources.

**Petroleum****Solvent for—**

Solid and liquid hydrocarbons.

**Photographic****Solvent in making—**

Films from compositions containing various cellulose esters or ethers, such as nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.

**Plastics****Solvent for—**

Celluloid.

**Solvent in making—**

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Mixtures for molding and pressing, containing phenol-aldehyde synthetic resins as a base (Brit. 295335).

Substitute for camphor in making—

Celluloid and other plastics.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for various resins and waxes.

**Solvent for extracting—**

Resins and waxes from original sources.

Starting point (Brit. 302666) in making—

Synthetic resins.

**Rubber****Ingredient of—**

Rubber compounded with celluloid.

Rubber mixtures (added to the latex to increase the action of protecting colloids in the manufacture of evaporated rubber (German 432894).

Solvent for rubber.

**Solvent in making—**

Coating compositions, containing various cellulose esters or ethers, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber merchandise.

Regenerated and reworked rubber.

**Sanitation****Ingredient of—**

Disinfecting compositions.

**Tetralin (Continued)****Stone****Solvent in making—**

Compositions, containing various cellulose esters or ethers, such as cellulose acetate and nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

**Soap****Ingredient of—****Detergent preparations.**

Soap solutions used for dissolving greases, oils, hydrocarbons, and colors.

Solid soaps, containing benzin, benzene, gasoline, hexalin, methylhexalin, carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, and other solvents and detergent agents, such as ammonia and alcohol.

Textile soaps containing various ingredients.

**Textile****—, Dyeing and Printing**

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 276100) in making dye liquors and printing paste containing—

**Acridin dyestuffs.**

Aminoanthraquinones, reduced and unreduced.

Anthraquinone dyestuffs, azines, azo dyestuffs, basic diarylmethane dyestuffs, basic triarylmethane dyestuffs, benzoquinone-anilides, chrome mordant dyestuffs, indigoids, naphthoquinoneanilides.

Naphthoquinones, reduced and unreduced.

Nitroarylamines, nitrodiarylamines, nitroarylphenols, nitrodiarylphenols, oxazines, pyridin dyestuffs, quinolin dyestuffs.

Quinoneimides, reduced and unreduced.

Sulphur dyestuffs, xanthene dyestuffs.

**—, Finishing**

Reagent in finishing textiles.

**Solvent in making—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Woodworking****Ingredient of—**

Preservative agents.

**Solvent in making—**

Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**1:1:4:4-Tetramethylbutadiene**

French: 1:1:4:4-Tétraméthylebutadiène.

German: 1:1:4:4-Tetramethylbutadien.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 309911) in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 309911) in making synthetic perfumes with—

Acrolein, crotonaldehyde.

**Tetramethylbutylcresol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other processes, by reacting with formaldehyde and nonaromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**Tetramethylbutylresorcinol****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 444351) in making—

Fat-splitting catalysts and emulsifying agents for use in dyeing, laundering, bleaching, and various other processes, by reacting with formaldehyde and nonaromatic secondary amines (the salts of the products with water-soluble acids, or water-insoluble acids, or the quaternary ammonium salts, are claimed to be valuable for the purposes named).

**2:2:10:10-Tetramethyl-6-carboxyundecane****Disinfectant**

Claimed (U. S. 2032159) as having—

High bactericidal action.

**Tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol**

Synonyms: Michler's hydrol.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Agalina green, chrome colors, crystal violet, fast acid violet 10B, intensive blue, new fast blue, new patent blue B and 4B, Turkish blue.

**Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone**

Synonyms: Michler's ketone.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Acid violet BN, acid violet 6BN, alphanaphthol blue, auramine, crystal violet, ethyl violet, reonin A, victoria blue 4R, victoria blue R and B, wool green S.

**4:4'-Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylethylene****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 435449) in making—

Dyestuffs for producing bordeaux red on wool from alkaline bath, developed to blue by acid, by coupling with betanaphthylamine-6:8-disulphonic acid.

**4:4-Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 313134) of—

Compositions used for cleaning rust from metals.

Liquid soldering fluxes, pickling baths.

**Tetramethyldiaminodiphenyl Sulphide****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient and inhibitor (U. S. 1755812) in—

Baths used for cleaning and pickling metals.

**3:7-Tetramethyldiaminoxanthone****Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 314825) in making xanthene dyestuffs with—

Alphachloronaphthalene, betachloronaphthalene, 4-chlorometaxylylene, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisole, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluidin, metachloroxylylene, metachloroxylylidin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisole, orthochlorobenzylamine, orthochlorocresidin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotoluene, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxylylene, orthochloroxylylidin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisole, parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluidin, parachloroxylylene, parachloroxylylidin.

Various acyl, aralkyl, thioether derivatives of aromatic halogen compounds.

**Tetramethylene Dicarbamide****Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient (Brit. 415779) of—

Explosive compositions (added for the propagation of combustion without excessive violence of action or loss of sensitivity).

**Tetramethylene Diperoxidedicarbamide****Explosives and Matches**

Initiator (U. S. 1984846) for—

Detonators.

**Tetramethyleneglycol****Analysis**

Reagent.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 396354) in making synthetic resins from—

Adipic acid, phthalic acid, and glycerin.  
Adipic acid, phthalic acid, and mannitol.  
Adipic acid, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.  
Azelaic acid, phthalic acid, and glycerin.  
Azelaic acid, phthalic acid, and mannitol.  
Azelaic acid, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.  
Fumaric acid, phthalic acid, and glycerin.  
Fumaric acid, phthalic acid, and mannitol.  
Fumaric acid, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.  
Glutaric acid, phthalic acid, and glycerin.  
Glutaric acid, phthalic acid, and mannitol.  
Glutaric acid, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.

**Tetramethyleneglycol (Continued)**

Maleic acid, phthalic acid, and glycerin.  
 Maleic acid, phthalic acid, and mannitol.  
 Maleic acid, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.  
 Malic acid, phthalic acid, and glycerin.  
 Malic acid, phthalic acid, and mannitol.  
 Malic acid, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.  
 Pimelic acid, phthalic acid, and glycerin.  
 Pimelic acid, phthalic acid, and mannitol.  
 Pimelic acid, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.  
 Sebacic acid, phthalic acid, and glycerin.  
 Sebacic acid, phthalic acid, and mannitol.  
 Sebacic acid, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.  
 Suberic acid, phthalic acid, and glycerin.  
 Suberic acid, phthalic acid, and mannitol.  
 Suberic acid, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.  
 Succinic acid, phthalic acid, and glycerin.  
 Succinic acid, phthalic acid, and mannitol.  
 Succinic acid, phthalic acid, and pentaerythritol.

**3:7-Tetramethylethyldiaminoxanthone****Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 314825) in making xanthene dyes with—

Alphachloronaphthalene, betachloronaphthalene, 4-chlorometaxylylene, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisole, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluidin, metachloroxylylene, metachloroxylydin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisole, orthochlorobenzylamine, orthochlorocresidin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotoluene, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxylylene, orthochloroxylydin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisole, parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluidin, parachloroxylylene, parachloroxylydin.  
 Various acyl, aralkyl, thioether derivatives of aromatic halogen compounds.

**Tetramethyl-Lead****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—  
 Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing, and high-temperature work generally.

**Tetramethyl-Mercury****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—  
 Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing, and high-temperature work generally.

**3:4:3':4'-Tetramethylthiazolotricarbocyanin Bromide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 430941 and 437017) for—  
 Photographic emulsions to infrared light with maxima at 790 mμ.

**Tetramethylthiuram Bisulphide****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (claimed effective against *Aspergillus niger* and *Fomes Annonus*) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Rubber**

Promoter (Brit. 437304) of—  
 Resistance to the deteriorating action of light on chlorinated rubber used in the production of flexible, transparent films suitable for wrappings, paper-coatings, or the like, or in the manufacture of laminated glass.

**Tetramethylthiuram Monosulphide****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (claimed effective against barley spores and pinewood fungi) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

As an insecticide (claimed effective against aphids) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Tetramine-Copper Sulphate**

French: Sulfate de cuivre et de tétramine, Sulfate cuivrique-tétraminique.  
 German: Schwefelsäurestetraminkupfer, Tetraminkupfersulfat.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 306859) in making azo dyestuffs with—  
 Acetyl II acid, alphahydroxynaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid.

Alphaethoxy-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid.  
 3-Aminobenzaldehyde.

2-(4'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.  
 2-(4'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Anthranilic acid, benzinidin-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, beta-aminobenzaldehyde, beta-aminobenzene-5-sulphonic acid, beta-aminobenzoic acid, beta-amino-1-hydroxybenzene, beta-aminonaphthalene-3-carboxylic acid, betanaphthol, betaphenylamino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.

4-Chloro-2-chloro-2-aminobenzoic acid.  
 4:4'-Diaminodiphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

4:6-Dichloro-2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene.  
 5:5'-Dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylamine-7:7'-disulphonic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

**Tetramonomethylamine-Copper Sulphate**

French: Sulfate de tétramonométhylamine et de cuivre, Sulfate tétramonométhylaminique et cuivrique.  
 German: Schwefelsäurestetramonomethylaminkupfer, Tetramonomethylaminkupfersulfat.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 306859) in making azo dyestuffs with—  
 Acetyl II acid.

Alphaethoxy-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid.  
 Alphahydroxynaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid.

3-Aminobenzaldehyde.  
 2-(4'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

2-(3'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.  
 Anthranilic acid, benzinidin-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, beta-aminobenzene-5-sulphonic acid, beta-aminobenzaldehyde, beta-aminobenzoic acid, beta-amino-1-hydroxybenzene, beta-aminonaphthalene-3-carboxylic acid, betanaphthol, betaphenylamino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.

4-Chloro-2-chloro-2-aminobenzoic acid.  
 4:4'-Diaminodiphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

4:6-Dichloro-2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene.  
 5:5'-Dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylamine-7:7'-disulphonic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

**Tetrapentylidiaminobenzophenone (Continued)**

3-Chlorophenylethylenediamine, dibenzylidiphenylethylenediamine, diethyldiphenylethylenediamine, dimethyldiphenylethylenediamine, diorthotolylethylenediamine, 3-tolylethylenediamine, xylylethylenediamine.

**3:7-Tetrapentylidiaminoxanthone**

French: 3:7-Tétrapentylidiaminoxanthone.

German: 3:7-Tetrapentylidiaminoxanthon.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 314825) in making xanthene dyes with the aid of—

Alphachloronaphthalene, betachloronaphthalene, 4-chlorometaxylene, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisole, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluidin, metachloroxylylene, metachloroxylylidin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisole, orthochlorobenzylamine, orthochlorocresidin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotoluene, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxylylene, orthochloroxylylidin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisole, parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluidin, parachloroxylylene, parachloroxylylidin.

Various acyl, alkyl thioether derivatives of aromatic halogen compounds.

**Tetraphenylphosphonium Bromide**

French: Bromure de tétraphénylphosphonium.

German: Bromtetraphenylphosphonium, Tetraphenylphosphoniumbromid.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Furs, hair, feathers, and the like to render them mothproof and moldproof.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Wool and felt to render them mothproof and moldproof.

**Tetrapropylidiaminobenzophenone****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 272321) in making intermediates with—

Alkoxybenzenes, dialkylanilines and homologs, diphenyls, halogenated benzenes, halogenated toluenes, halogenated xylenes, naphthalenes.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 249160) in making triarylanthrone dyes with—

3-Chlorophenylethylenediamine, dibenzylidiphenylethylenediamine, dimethyldiphenylethylenediamine, diorthotolylethylenediamine, 3-tolylethylenediamine, xylylethylenediamine.

**3:7-Tetrapropylidiaminoxanthone****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 314825) in making xanthene dyes with—

Alphachloronaphthalene, betachloronaphthalene, 4-chlorometaxylene, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisole, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluidin, metachloroxylylene, metachloroxylylidin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisole, orthochlorobenzylamine, orthochlorocresidin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotoluene, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxylylene, orthochloroxylylidin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisole, parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotoluene, parachlorotoluidin, parachloroxylylene, parachloroxylylidin.

Various acyl, alkyl thioether derivatives of aromatic halogen compounds.

**Tetrapyridin-Copper Sulphate**

French: Sulfate de cuivre et de pyridine, Sulfate cuivrique-pyridinique.

German: Schwefelsäurestetrapyridinkupfer, Tetrapyridinkupfersulfat.

**Chemical**

As a general reagent.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 306859) in making azo dyestuffs with—  
Acetyl H acid, alphaethoxy-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid, alphahydroxynaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid, 3-aminobenzaldehyde.

2-(3'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

2-(4'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Anthranilic acid, benzidin-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, beta-aminobenzaldehyde, beta-aminobenzene-5-sulphonic acid, beta-aminobenzoic acid, beta-amino-1-hydroxybenzene, beta-aminonaphthalene-3-carboxylic acid, betanaphthol, betaphenylamino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.

4-Chloro-2-chloro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

4:4'-Diaminodiphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

4:6-Dichloro-2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene.

5:5'-Dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylamine-7:7'-disulphonic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

**Tetratrimethylamine-Copper Sulphate**

French: Sulfate de tétratriméthyleamine et de cuivre, Sulfate tétratriméthyleaminique et cuivrique.

German: Schwefelsäurestetratrimethylaminkupfer.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making various intermediates.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 306859) in making azo dyestuffs with—  
Acetyl H acid, alphaethoxy-8-hydroxynaphthalene-3:6-disulphonic acid, alphahydroxynaphthalene-4-sulphonic acid, 3-aminobenzaldehyde.

2-(3'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

2-(4'-Aminobenzoyl)amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Anthranilic acid, benzidin-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid, beta-aminobenzaldehyde, beta-aminobenzene-5-sulphonic acid, beta-aminobenzoic acid, beta-amino-1-hydroxybenzene, beta-aminonaphthalene-3-carboxylic acid, betanaphthol, betaphenylamino-4-hydroxynaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.

4-Chloro-2-chloro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

4:4'-Diaminodiphenylurea-3:3'-dicarboxylic acid.

4:6-Dichloro-2-amino-1-hydroxybenzene.

5:5'-Dihydroxy-2:2'-dinaphthylamine-7:7'-disulphonic acid.

J acid, 5-nitro-2-aminobenzoic acid.

**Thallium****Chemical**

Starting point in making various thallium salts.

Starting point (Brit. 281307) in making zeolite catalysts used in making—

Acenaphthylene from acenaphthene.

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol.

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons.

Aldehydes and acids by the oxidation of orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parabromotoluene, dichlorotoluene, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes.

Alphaanthraquinone from naphthalene.

Antraquinone from anthracene.

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene.

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone.

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin.

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Fluorenone from fluorene.

Formaldehyde from methane or methanol.

Hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene.

Maleic acid, and fumaric acid from benzene, toluene, phenol, or tar acids, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride.

Naphthalic anhydride.

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthene or acenaphthylene.

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene.

Phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

Salicylic aldehyde and salicylic acid from cresol.

Vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of various alloys.

**Thallium Acetate**

French: Acétate thallique, Acétate de thallium.

German: Essigsäurethallium, Essigsäurethalliumoxyd, Thalliacetat.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylid-

**Thallium Acetate (Continued)**

enedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Ingredient** (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene, from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin, pyrrolidin from pyrrol, tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Starting point in making—**

Thallium salts.

**Gas**

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in the manufacture of gas mantles by impregnation of rayon fabric.

**Perfume**

**Ingredient of—**

Depilatory compositions.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for the treatment of syphilis, and night sweats in tuberculosis.

**Thallium Amylcoholate**

French: Amylealcoolate thallique, Amylealcoolate de thallium.

German: Thalliumalkoholat.

**Petroleum**

Anti-knock agent (Brit. 279560) in making—

Motor fuels.

**Thallium Benzylate**

French: Benzylate de thallium, Benzylate thallique.

German: Benzylsacuresthallium.

**Petroleum**

**Ingredient of—**

Motor fuels, added to prevent knocking (Brit. 279560).

**Thallium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de thallium.

German: Thalliumchlorid.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in chlorinating intermediate chemicals and other compounds.

**Gas**

**Catalyst in treating—**

Products of carbonization, such as coke, in order to modify the ignition temperature (U. S. 1576179).

**Thallium Dinaphthylinaphthenate**

**Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) to—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Thallium Ethyl**

French: Thallium éthylo.

German: Thalliumäthyl.

**Petroleum**

**Ingredient of—**

Motor fuels, added for the purpose of stopping the knock (Brit. 279560).

**Thallium Formate**

French: Formiate de thallium.

German: Ameisensauresthallium, Thalliumformiat.

**Analysis**

Reagent for carrying out mineralogical assays.

**Thallium Iodide**

French: Iodure de thallium.

German: Jodthallium, Thalliumjodur.

**Photographic**

**Ingredient of—**

Emulsion with silver iodide to increase general and chromatic sensitivity.

**Thallium-Mercurous Nitrate**

French: Nitrate de mercurieux thallium.

German: Thalliummercuronitrat.

**Analysis**

Reagent for carrying out mineralogical assays.

**Thallium Nitrate**

French: Nitrate de thallium.

German: Thalliumnitrat.

**Paint and Varnish**

**Starting point in making—**

Deep-yellow pigments by reaction with potassium chromate (2) and potassium bichromate (1).

Lemon-yellow pigments by reaction with an ammoniacal solution of potassium chromate and mixing the precipitate with alumina.

**Thallium Nitrate (Continued)**

Middle-yellow pigments by reaction with potassium chromate (1), potassium bichromate (1), and ammonia.

Orange-yellow pigments by reaction with potassium chromate (1) and potassium bichromate (1).

Pale-yellow pigments by reaction with potassium chromate.

Reddish-orange pigments by reaction with bichromate of potash.

**Photographic**

Addition agent to—

Silver nitrate in making iodide-free emulsions to increase contrast without fog for development with hydroquinone.

**Thallium Oxalate**

French: Oxalate de thallium.

German: Oxalsäurethallium.

**Photographic**

As a layer sensitive to ultra-violet light (U. S. 1880503).

**Thallium Oxide**

French: Oxyde de thallium.

German: Thalliumoxyd.

**Glass**

Coloring agent for imparting—

Greenish-yellow shades to lead glass.

Reagent for—

Increasing refractive index of lead glass.

Rendering lead glass more suitable for making artificial gems.

**Thallium Oxysulphide**

French: Oxy-sulfure de thallium.

German: Thalliumoxysulfid.

**Electrical**

Light-sensitive material in—

Thalophide cell (a photoelectric cell claimed superior to the selenium cell).

**Thallium-Phenyl Acetate****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Thallium Phenylethylate**

French: Phénylcéthylate thallique, Phénylcéthylate de thallium.

German: Thalliumphenylaethylat.

**Petroleum**

Anti-knock agent in making—

Motor fuels (Brit. 279560).

**Thallium Sulphate****Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Fire-ant insecticide composed of sugar, honey and water.

Rat poison composed of whole wheat, starch, glycerin, and water.

Rat poison composed of corn syrup, peanut butter, and water.

Rat poison composed of starch, sodium bicarbonate, molasses, glycerin, saccharin, rice, and water.

Rat poison with tapioca-flour paste.

Red ant insecticide composed of sugar, honey, and water.

**Thallous Selenide**

French: Sélénide thalleux, Sélénide thallieux, Sélénide de thallium.

German: Thallioselenid, Thalliumselenid, Selenthalium.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used against chestnut blight fungus and pear blight fungus.

**Thallous-Silver Nitrate**

French: Nitrate d'argent-thallique.

German: Thalliosilbernitrat.

**Analysis**

Reagent for carrying out mineralogical assays.

**Thebaine**

Synonyms: Paramorphine.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making derivatives used as drugs (German 437451).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Theophyllin****Chemical**

Starting point (U. S. 1867332) in making—

Mono- and triethanolamine salts (of theophyllin).

**Thioacetanilide****Photographic**

Fog-reducer in—

Metol-quinol developing processes (said to accomplish considerable fog reduction without changing the gradation).

**Thioacetnaphthalide****Photographic**

Fog-reducer in—

Metol-quinol developing processes (said to accomplish considerable fog reduction without changing the gradation).

**Thioammelin****Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 286749) in making vulcanization accelerators with—

Dibenzylamine, diethylguanythioureas, diphenyl biguanide, ditolyl biguanide, ethanolamines, guanylureas, isothiureas, isoureas, monophenyl biguanide, monophenylguanythiourea, monotolyl biguanide, pentaphenyl biguanide, pentatolyl biguanide, piperazin, piperidin, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, tetraphenyl biguanide, tetratolyl biguanide, thioureas, trimethylsulphonium hydroxide.

**Thiobenzamide****Metallurgical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1734560) of—

Pickling bath.

**Thiocresol****Petroleum**

Antioxidant (Brit. 425569) for—

Lubricating, transformer, and switch oils, particularly solvent-extracted oils and others of a paraffinic nature, in which the natural inhibitor content may have been reduced during refining.

**Thiocyanic Acid Aminoanisyilester****Insecticide**

Exterminant (German 562672) for—

Insects.

**Thiocyanic Acid Aminonaphthylester****Insecticide**

Exterminant (German 562672) for—

Insects.

**Thiocyanic Acid Aminotolylester****Insecticide**

Exterminant (German 562672) for—

Insects.

**Thiocyanic Acid 2-(2'-Butoxyethoxy)ethylester****Insecticide**

Powerful exterminant (German 562672) for—

Flies and other household insects.

**Thiocyanic Acid Chlorobenzylester****Insecticide**

Powerful exterminant (German 520330) for—

Flies and other household insects.

**Thiocyanic Acid 2:4-Dinitrophenylester****Insecticide**

Exterminant (German 562672) for—

Insects.

**Thiocyanic Acid 2-(2-Ethoxyethoxy)ethylester****Insecticide**

Powerful exterminant (German 562672) for—

Flies and other household insects.

**Thiocyanic Acid Paradimethylaminophenylester***Insecticide*

Extremant (German 562672) for—  
Insects.

**Thiocyanic Acid Paramorpholinphenylester***Insecticide*

Extremant (German 562672) for—  
Insects.

**Thiocyanoacetone**

German: Thiozyanacetone.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making various derivatives.

*Insecticide*

Ingredient (Brit. 361900) of—  
Insecticidal preparations (used in solution in water or in an organic solvent, such as kerosene).

**Thiodiglycol**

German: Thiodiglykol.

*Chemical*

Solvent in—

Various processes (Brit. 272908).

*Dye*

Solvent in making—

Soluble metallic compounds of azo dyestuffs (Brit. 272908).

*Miscellaneous*

Solvent for various purposes (Brit. 272908).

**Thioflavin T***Chemical*

Ingredient (Brit. 295605) of biological stains, therapeutic and bacteriological preparations containing—  
Cresol, guaiacol, hydroquinone, phenol, phloroglucinol, pyracatechol, pyragallol, resorcinol.

*Textile*

As a color in dyeing and printing.

**Thioglycollic Acid**

French: Acide de thioglycol.

German: Thioglycolsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Complex antimony derivatives and esters used as drugs.

**2-Thionaphtheneacenaphthene Indigo***Dye*

Starting point in making—

Ciba orange G paste, vat dyestuffs in solid form (Brit. 250251).

*Textile*

—, *Dyeing*

Color for—

Cotton, silk, wool.

—, *Printing*

Color for—

Cotton fabrics.

**Thionaphthene-2:3-dicarboxylic Anhydride**

French: Anhydride de thionaphthène-2:3-dicarboxyle.

German: Thionaphthen-2:3-dicarbonsäureanhydrid.

*Dye*

Starting point (Brit. 261384) in making thionaphthene dyestuffs with—

Anthracene, benzene, cymene, mesitylene, naphthalene, toluene, triphenylmethane, tolyldiphenylmethane, xylene.

**Thionyl Bromide***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 382327) in making—

4-Aminopyridin from pyridin.

**Thionyl Chloride***Chemical*

Catalyst (Brit. 398064) in making—

Cinnamic boric anhydride from cinnamic and boric acids.

**Thiophene Oleate, Chlorinated***Lubricant*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 451412 and 453047) for—

Lubricating oils subjected to high pressures.  
Top cylinder lubricating compositions.

**Thiophene Stearate, Chlorinated***Lubricant*

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 451412 and 453047) for—

Lubricating oils subjected to high pressures.

Top cylinder lubricating compositions.

**Thiophosgene**

French: Chlorure de thiocarbonyle, Thiophosgène.

German: Thiocarbonylchlorid, Thiophosgen.

*Analysis*

As a reagent.

*Chemical*

Reagent (Brit. 264682) in making—

Diorthocarbethoxydiphenylthiourea, diorthocarbethoxyditolylthiourea, diorthocarbethoxydixylthiourea, diorthocarbomethoxydiphenylthiourea, diorthocarbomethoxyditolylthiourea, diorthocarbomethoxydixylthiourea, mono-orthocarbethoxydiphenylthiourea, mono-orthocarbomethoxyditolylthiourea, mono-orthocarbomethoxydixylthiourea, mono-orthocarbomethoxyditolylthiourea, mono-orthocarbomethoxydixylthiourea.

*Dye*

Reagent in making various dyestuffs.

**Thiosalicylic Acid**

French: Acide thiosalicylique.

German: Thiosalicylsäure.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Orthosulphobenzoic acid, strontium-sodium thiosalicylate (U. S. 1561535).

*Dye*

Starting point in making—

Thioindigo, vat red B.

**Thiosinamine***Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Fibrolysin.

*Photographic*

Ingredient of—

Mixtures used for toning sulphide-toned silver prints on developing and printing-out paper (German 422295).

**3-Thiosulphanilic Acid***Chemical*

Starting point (Brit. 398020) in making—

Complex double compounds of organic heavy metal-mercapto compounds.

**Thiourea**

Synonyms: Sulphocarbamide, Sulfourea, Thiocarbamide.

French: Sulphourée, Thiourée.

German: Sulfocarbamid, Sulfoharnstoff, Thiocarbamid, Thioharnstoff.

*Chemical*

Starting point in making—

Aromatic chemicals, barbital (diethylbarbituric acid) and other pharmaceuticals, intermediates.

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making derivatives with—

Alkoxyalphanaphthalenesulphonic acid, alpha-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid, alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid, alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-trisulphonic acids, aminoarylcboxylic acids, amino-heterocyclic-carboxylic acids, 1:8-amino-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides, chloroalphanaphthalenesulphonic acids, chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides, idonitrobenzoyl chlorides, nitroanisoyl chlorides, 2-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 3-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 4-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 1-nitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride, 1:5-nitronaphthoyl chloride, 2-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, 4-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, nitrotoluy chlorides.

*Dye*

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

*Insecticide*

Ingredient of insecticidal compositions.

*Miscellaneous*

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1748579) in treating—

Furs, feathers, skins.

*Pharmaceutical*

In compounding and dispensing practice.



**Thiourea (Continued)****Photographic**

Developer for plates and films.

Fixing agent in photographic work.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for the removal of stains from negatives.

Compositions for toning sulphide-toned images on developing and printing papers (German 422295).

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point in making—

Artificial resins with the aid of formaldehyde.

**Textile**—, **Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for treating rayon so as to protect the filament in after-treatment.

**—, Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Compositions used for restoring the elasticity and strength of rayons which have been heavily weighted.

Compositions used in mothproofing woolen and felt fabrics (U. S. 1748579).

**Thiourea-3:3'-dicarboxylic Acid**

French: Acide de sulphourée-3:3'-dicarboxylique, Acide de sulphourée-3:3'-dicarboxylique, Acide de thiourée-3:3'-dicarboxylique, Acide de thiourée-3:3'-dicarboxylique.

German: Sulfoharnstoff-3:3'-dicarbonsäure, Thioharnstoff-3:3'-dicarbonsäure.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, salts, and other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making pharmaceutical derivatives with the aid of—

Alkoxyalphanaphthalenesulphonic acid, alpha-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid, alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid, alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-3-sulphonic acid, 4-aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid, aminoarylcboxylic acids, amino-heterocyclic-carboxylic acids, 1:8-aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid, bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides, chloroalphanaphthalenesulphonic acids, chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides, iodonitrobenzoyl chlorides, nitroanisoyl chlorides, 2-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 3-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 4-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 1-nitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride, 1:5-nitronaphthoyl chloride, 2-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, 4-nitrophenylacetyl chloride, nitrotoluy chlorides.

**Thioxyindole**

Synonyms: Sulfoxyindole.

German: Thioxyindol.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 286749) in making vulcanization accelerators with—

Dibenzylamine, diethylguanylthioureas, diphenyl biguanide, ditolyl biguanide, ethanolamines, guanylureas, isothiouras, isoureas, monophenyl biguanide, monophenylguanyl thioureas, monotolyl biguanide, pentaphenyl biguanide, pentatolyl biguanide, piperazin, piperidin, tetramethylammonium hydroxide, tetraphenylbiguanide, tetratolyl biguanide, thioureas, trimethylsulphonium hydroxide.

**Thorium Dioxide**

Synonyms: Thoric oxide, Thorium anhydride, Thorium oxide.

French: Oxyde de thorium.

German: Thoriumdioxyd, Thoroxyd.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in—

Oxidation of ammonium to nitric acid, oxidation of carbon monoxide to water gas, oxidation of sulphur dioxide to sulphur trioxide.

Reagent in making—

Butyl acetate, butyl butyrate, butyl formate, butyl propionate, ethyl acetate, ethyl butyrate, ethyl formate, ethyl propionate, methyl acetate, methyl formate, methyl butyrate, methyl propionate, propyl acetate, propyl formate, propyl butyrate, propyl propionate.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Fire-resisting compositions for making crucibles and the like.

**Lighting**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making incandescent gas mantles.

**Thorium Nitrate**

French: Azotate thorique, Azotate de thorium, Nitrate thorique.

German: Salpetersaurethorium.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Thorium dioxide.

**Lighting**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making gas mantles.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Thymol Cinnamate**

French: Cinnamate de thymole, Cinnamate thymolique.

German: Thymolcinnamat, Zimtsäurethymol, Zimtsäurethymolester.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Pharmaceuticals and other derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Thymol Cyclopentenylacetate****Food**

Agent for producing—

Pineapple aroma and flavor.

**Tiglic Acid****Water and Sanitation**

Breaker (U. S. 1964444) of—

Emulsoids in sewage.

**Tin Albuminate**

French: Albuminate d'étain, Albuminate stannique.

German: Albuminsacureszinn, Zinnalbuminat.

**Chemical**

Reagent for various purposes.

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Rubber**

Reagent (U. S. 1640817) in—

Reclaiming old rubber.

**Tin-Ammonium Chloride**

Synonyms: Ammonium chlorostannate, Pink salt.

French: Chlorostannate d'ammonium, Chlorure ammoniacque et stannique, Chlorure d'ammonium et d'étain, Chlorure d'étain et d'ammonium, Sel pink.

German: Ammoniakzinnchlorid, Ammoniumzinnchlorid, Chlorammoniumzinn, Chlorzinnammonium, Pinksalz, Zinnammoniakchlorid, Zinnammoniumchlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro de estano y de ammonio.

Italian: Clorostannate di ammonio.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 271026) in—

Carroting furs and felts.

**Textile**

Reagent for—

Imparting brilliance to fabrics dyed with alizarin colors.

Imparting solidity to alizarin-dyed fabrics.

Substitute for—

Tartar emetic.

Weighting agent for—

Silk.

**Tin Tetraabenzoylpropionate****Plastics**

Starting point (U. S. 2001380) in making—

Films.

**Tin Dichloride**

Synonyms: Stannous chloride, Tin bichloride, Tin chloride, Tin protochloride, Tin salt.

French: Chlorure d'étain, Chlorure stanneux, Etain chloreux, Etain chlorure, Protochlorure d'étain, Sel étain, Sel d'étain.

German: Bichlorzinn, Dichlorzinn, Salzsäureszinnoxid, Salzsäureszinnoxidyl, Stannochlorid, Zinnchlorid, Zinnchlorid, Zinnsalz.

Spanish: Cloruro de estano, Protocloruro de estano.

Italian: Cloruro stannoso, Protocloruro stannoso.

**Tin Dichloride (Continued)****Analysis****Reagent in—**

Analytical processes, both with respect to industrial control requirements and research in pure and applied chemistry.

**Testing agent for—**

Arsenic.

**Brewing****Retarder of—**

Fermentation.

**Chemical****Eliminator (French 632920) of—**

Antimony and lead from arsenate solutions.

**Reducing agent in making—**

Acridin derivatives (Brit. 319794), inorganic chemicals, intermediate chemicals, organic chemicals.

**Starting point in making—**

Stabilizing agent for hydrogen peroxide solutions by reacting with phosphoric acid (U. S. 2004809).

Tin salts, such as hydrated stannic chloride, stannous oxide, stannous hydroxide, stannous acetate, tin oxalate.

**Coke By-Products****Catalyst in purifying—**

Hydrocarbon oils (Brit. 406963 and 405736).

Hydrocarbon oils with ozonized air (Brit. 367848).

**Catalyst in treating—**

Carbonaceous materials with hydrogenating gases (Brit. 406963 and 405736).

**Decolorizing agent (French 610498 and 610499) for treating—**

Hydrocarbon oils.

**Desulphurizing agent (French 611890) for treating—**

Hydrocarbon oils.

**Cosmetic****Starting point (U. S. 1899707) in making—**

Depilatory compounds.

**Distilling****Retarder of—**

Fermentation.

**Dye****Reducing agent in making—**

Color lakes, dyestuffs, such as indigo, intermediates.

**Glass****Reagent in—**

Silvering processes.

**Leather****Ingredient (French 552161) of—**

Tanning agent for hides, pelts, and skins, such agents comprising admixtures with chlorides of sodium, potassium, calcium, and aluminum.

**Tanning agent (French 526574) for—**

Hides, pelts, skins.

**Metallurgical****Ingredient of—**

Electrolyte, containing also zinc cyanide, sodium chloride, caustic soda, sodium cyanide, and trisodium phosphate; used in producing an alloy plating of tin and zinc on iron and steel (this coating is said to have much the same properties as cadmium plating) (U. S. 1904732).

Metal plating solutions (French 494722).

Metal plating solutions, containing also sal ammoniac and trisodium phosphate, or sal ammoniac and sodium chloride, or tartaric acid and sodium carbonate, for iron articles (French 501513).

Nonelectrolytic tin-coating baths (immersion processes) for brass, iron, and also such small articles as pins, thimbles, eyelets, fasteners, chain links, safety pins, buttons, and the like.

**Miscellaneous****Eradicator for—**

Ink stains.

**Ingredient of—**

Rust-removing solution for the cold treatment of linens and other textile fabrics (French 562129 and 602474). Regenerator (French 684060) for—

Green earth.

**Paint and Varnish****Starting point in making—**

Molybdenum blue, purple of cassius (also known as gold-tin purple and gold-tin precipitate).

**Petroleum****Catalyst in purifying—**

Oils (Brit. 406963 and 405736).

Oils, with ozonized air (Brit. 367848).

**Decoloring agent (French 610498 and 610499) for treating—**

Cracking products, mineral oils, shale oils.

**Desulphurizing agent (French 611890) for treating—**

Cracking products, mineral oils, shale oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Suggested for use as—**

Mild caustic, violent irritant.

**Photographic****Reducing agent for—**

Silver bromide in photographic emulsions.

**Reducing agent (French 503954) in making—**

Colored pictures.

**Rubber****Thermoplasticizing agent (French 615195).****Sugar****Bleaching agent.****Textile****Blooming agent in—**

Logwood dyebath processes.

**Corrector of—**

Iron impurities in printing processes.

**Discharge in—**

Textile printing.

**Mordant in—**

Dyeing processes, printing processes.

**Reducing agent in—**

Dyeing processes.

**Printing cellulose derivative fabrics in order to obtain**

reserve effects (Brit. 399359).

Printing processes.

**Starting point in making—**

Tin pulp (prussiate of tin).

**Weighting agent for—**

Silk.

**Woodworking****Fixing and stabilizing agent for—**

Coloring material in redwood (said to stabilize the color against the action of water, acid, alkali solutions, laundry soap solutions, and to prevent bleeding).

**Tin Methyllate**

French: Méthylate d'étain.

German: Zinnmethyllat.

**Chemical****Catalyst in making—**

Acetic acid (Brit. 259641).

**Tin Palmitobenzenesulphonate****Textile****Ingredient (Brit. 269917) of—**

Printing pastes employed to enhance the saturation of textiles with dyestuff and for equalizing the printed color.

**Tin Pulp**

Synonyms: Prussiate of tin, Tin ferrocyanide.

French: Ferrocyanure d'étain, Prussiate d'étain, Prussiate stanneux.

German: Ferrocyanzinn, Ferrocyanwasserstoffsäureszinn, Zinnferrocyanid.

**Textile****Reagent in—**

Steam blueing.

**Tin Silicate****Soap****Stabilizer, in conjunction with stannic acid (Brit. 437128) of—**

Bleaching, washing, disinfecting compositions containing percompounds, salts of pyrophosphoric or metaphosphoric acid, and alkali, addition agents, such as soap and the sodium salts of sulphonated higher fatty alcohols or of oleylmethyltaurin.

**Tin Spirits**

(A name given to a large variety of solutions of tin, in the preparation of which other acids besides hydrochloric, notably sulphuric, nitric, and oxalic, are used, and along with these acids inorganic salts are added; for example, sodium nitrate, sal ammoniac, or sodium chloride; varieties are known in the trade as orange, scarlet, amaranth, purple, plum, puce, anilin).

**Textile****Mordant in—**

Wool dyeing with natural coloring matters.

**Tin Stearotoluenesulphonate**

Synonyms: Stannic stearotoluenesulphonate.

French: Stéarotoluènesulphonate d'étain, Stéarotoluènesulphonate stannique.

German: Stannistearotoluolsulfonat, Stearotoluolsulfonsäureszinn, Zinnstearotoluolsulfonat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Tin Sulphocyanide**

Synonyms: Stannic sulphocyanide.

French: Sulfocyanure d'étain, Sulfocyanure stannique.

German: Schwefelartigcyanzinn, Schwefelcyanssäureszinn, Schwefelcyanwasserstoffsäureszinn, Schwefelcyanzinn.

**Textile**

Mordant in—

Dyeing processes.

**Tin Tetrachloride**

Synonyms: Butter of tin, Oxymuriate of tin, Stannic chloride, Tin chloride.

French: Beurre d'étain, Chlorure stannique, Deutochlorure d'étain, Étain chlorique, Étain tétrachloré, Oxymuriate d'étain, Perchlorure d'étain, Tétrachlorure d'étain.

German: Oxymuriatzinn, Salzsäureszinnoxyd, Stannichlorid, Tetrachlorzinn, Zinnbutter, Zinnchlorid, Zinntetrachlorid.

Spanish: Cloruro de estano.

Italian: Cloruro estannico.

**Adhesives**

Starting point (Brit. 310461) in making—

Cements (with rubber and benzene) for bonding fibrous materials to metal.

**Agricultural**

As a weed-killer.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Acetic anhydride from sodium acetate and acetic acid (French 630424).

Orthoamylbenzoylbenzoic acid (U. S. 1889347).

Decolorizing agent (French 619857) for—

Acetone oils, methylene.

Purifying agent (U. S. 1894975) for—

Removing visible and latent color compounds from rosin.

Starting point in making—

Tin chemicals.

**Coke By-Products**

Condensing agent (Brit. 394073) in making—

Lubricating oils by production of polymerized products from unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Treating agent (French 633643) for—

Crude tar.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Color lakes, fuchsin.

**Electrical**

Starting point (French 594165) in—

Depositing tin oxide coatings on filaments of thermionic tubes, x-ray tubes, current rectifying tubes.

**Fats and Oils**

Condensing agent (Brit. 394073) in making—

Lubricating oils, or agents to improve the viscosity curve of other lubricants, from animal or vegetable fatty substances, such as bone oils or soybean, olive, or palm oil.

Polymerizing agent (German 596192) in making—

Stand oils from linseed or poppyseed oil, stand oils from the fatty acids of linseed or poppyseed oil, stand oils from fish oils, stand oils from the fatty acids of fish oils.

**Glass**

Reagent for—

Producing iridescent effects on glass.

**Leather**

Ingredient (French 631109) of—

Tanning agent, containing also chrome alum, and sodium silicate, for hides, skins, and pelts.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Electrolytic plating baths (French 490972).

Electrolytic plating baths for superimposing a tin coating on cadmium-plated iron or steel in the production of rust and acid-resisting metal products (French 607754).

Fluxes and cleansing agents for soldering block tin and analogous metals (French 556158).

Soldering agents used in tin-coating aluminum (French 515619).

**Military**

Ingredient of—

Range-finding compositions used in naval shells, smoke screens.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Rust-removing agent (admixed with tartaric acid in aqueous solution).

Reagent for producing—

Iridescent effects on artificial pearls (French 560091).

Iridescent effects on artificial pearls, leaves, spangles, buttons, and other novelties, either coated or uncoated with cellulosic lacquers, casein varnishes, or pearl essences (French 684958 and 684959).

**Petroleum**

Catalyst in—

Cracking processes.

Condensing agent (Brit. 394073) in making—

Lubricating oils by production of polymerized products from unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Reagent (U. S. 1941251) in—

Freeing low-boiling-point cracking products of unsaturated compounds.

Solidifying agent (French 683112) for—

Petroleum ether.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Impregnating agent (Brit. 449651) in—

Thermoplastic compositions and moulded products having a cellulose derivative base.

**Rayon**

Catalyst in making—

Cellulose acetate, or other derivatives, by esterification of cellulose with the anhydride of a fatty acid (French 664674).

Cellulose acetate yarn which is highly resistant to the delustering action of hot water (Brit. 400249).

**Rubber**

Catalyst (French 646414) in making—

Isomers of rubber (in presence of phenol).

Hardening agent (U. S. 1948292) for—

Rubber surfaces of golf balls.

Promoter (U. S. 1948292) of—

Oil resistance of rubber, dirt resistance of rubber.

**Sugar**

Bleaching agent.

**Textile**

Brightener for—

Colors.

Inhibitor of—

Rapid decomposition in sizing compositions for cotton warps.

Mordant in—

Dyeing processes, printing processes.

Weighting agent for—

Silk.

Silk or rayon (French 609397, 609764, 634641, 648509, 654748, 656424, 666114, and 660115; Brit. 303128 and 303129; German 291009 and 295272; U. S. 1902226, 1896381, 1896858, and 1898105).

**Titanium Acetate**

French: Acétate de titane, Acétate titanique.

German: Essigsäurestitan, Essigsäurestitanoxyd, Titanacetat, Titanazetat, Titaniumacetat, Titaniumazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de titanio.

Italian: Acetato di titanio.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloro-

**Titanium Acetate (Continued)**

robromotoluene, chloronitrotoluene, bromonitrotoluene (Brit. 295270).  
 Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).  
 Alphacampholide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).  
 Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
 Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
 Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
 Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
 Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306371).  
 Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Hydroxy compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, or the like (Brit. 306471).  
 Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
 Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
 Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).  
 Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
 Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
 Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
 Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, alcohols, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).  
 Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 306471).  
 Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
 Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
 Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
 Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations, used in the manufacture of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles or nitromethane.  
 Aniline from pyridin.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.  
 Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.  
 Starting point in making—  
 Titanium salts.

**Leather**

Mordant in—  
 Dyeing leather and leather goods.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Mordant in—

Dyeing and printing various textile yarns and fabrics.

—, *Miscellaneous*

Reagent in—

Stripping color from dyed fabrics.

**Titanium Betabenzoylpropionate****Plastics**

Starting point (U. S. 2001380) in making—  
 Films.

**Titanium Butylphthalate****Miscellaneous**

Preventer (U. S. 1965608) of—  
 Nitrocellulose coatings discoloration by ultraviolet light.

**Titanium Carbide**

French: Carburé titane, Carburé de titanum.  
 German: Titancarbid.

**Electrical**

Electrode material for—  
 Arc lamps.

**Metallurgical**

As a steel purifier (U. S. 1039672).

**Titanium-Cobalt Linoleate-Tungstate****Chemical**

Suggested dispersing agent (Brit. 395406) in making—  
 Emulsions of various chemicals.

**Dry Cleaning**

Saponifying and emulsifying agent (Brit. 395406).

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 395406) in making—  
 Boring oils, drilling oils, greasing compositions.  
 Lubricating compositions containing animal or vegetable oils.  
 Stabilized emulsions of various animal or vegetable fats and oils.  
 Wire-drawing oils.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Suggested dispersing agent (Brit. 395406) for—  
 Gums and other adhesive materials.

**Ink**

Suggested dispersing agent (Brit. 395406) in making—  
 Printing inks, writing inks.

**Leather**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 395406) in making—  
 Emulsified dressings containing waxes.  
 Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 395406) in making—  
 Automobile polishes, floor waxes and polishes, furniture polishes containing waxes, impregnating compositions containing paraffin, metal polishes, waterproofing compositions.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Suggested dispersing agent (Brit. 395406) in—  
 Coating compositions used in making oilcloth.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing and drying agent (Brit. 395406) in making—  
 Emulsified lacquers, emulsified paints, emulsified roofing compositions, emulsified varnishes, emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**Paper**

Suggested dispersing agent (Brit. 395406) in making—  
 Emulsified impregnating compositions containing waxes.  
 Emulsified sizing compositions containing waxes.  
 Emulsified waterproofing compositions.  
 Emulsified waterproofing compositions containing waxes.  
 Waxing compositions in emulsified form.

**Perfume**

Suggested dispersing agent (Brit. 395406) in making—  
 Creams, greases, lotions, soaps.

**Petroleum**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 395406) in making—  
 Stabilized emulsions containing petroleum or petroleum distillates such as paraffin oil and other heavy oils.

Ingredient (Brit. 395406) of—

Kerosene emulsions, lubricating compositions, paraffin emulsions, petrolatum emulsions, soluble greases.

**Resins and Waxes**

Dispersing agent (Brit. 395406) in making—  
 Emulsions of artificial waxes, emulsions of natural waxes.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 395406) of—  
 Dry-cleaning soaps, textile soaps.

**Titanium-Cobalt Linoleate-Tungstate (Cont'd)****Textile****—, Dyeing**

Ingredient (Brit. 395406) of—  
Dye baths in mordanting.

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient (Brit. 395406) of—  
Emulsified coating compositions, emulsified sizing compositions, emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient (Brit. 395406) of—  
Dispersions used for washing wool.  
Emulsions for kier-boiling cotton to aid in the removal of the natural gums, fats, waxes, and hemicellulose.

**Titanium Dioxide**

Synonyms: Titanic acid anhydride, Titanic oxide, Titanium white.

French: Bioxide titanique, Bioxide de titanium, Blanc de titanium, Dioxide titanique, Dioxide de titanium, Oxide titanique, Oxide de titanium.

German: Titandoppelteoxyd, Titanoxyd, Titanweiss.

**Cellulose Products**

Filler (Brit. 416412) in—  
Cellulose ester-resin products used as coating compositions, protective films, adhesives, impregnating agents, or moulding materials.

**Ceramic**

Opacifying agent in—  
Enamels, glazes.

**Pigment in—**

Enamels, glazes.

**Chemical****Catalyst in—**

Oxidizing carbon monoxide.

**Catalyst in making—**

Acetic acid esters.

**Catalyst stabilizer (Brit. 381185) in making—**

Higher alcohol mixtures such as—

(1) Normal propyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, normal butyl alcohol, methylethylcarbin carbinol, hexyl alcohol, heptyl alcohol, octyl alcohol, and nonyl alcohol.

(2) Normal propyl alcohol, isobutyl alcohol, normal butyl alcohol, and higher alcohols, with methylethylcarbin carbinol.

**Reducer or accelerator (French 752270) of—**

Catalytic action in making aliphatic anhydrides.

**Reducing agent (U. S. 1512271) for—**

Beryllium oxide ore, boron oxide ore.

**Starting point in making—**

Catalysts.

Gels having catalytic or adsorbent properties (Brit. 398517).

Titanium chemicals.

**Cosmetic****Pigment in—**

Skin-whitening lotions.

**Dental Products****Filler in—**

Artificial teeth.

**Pigment in—**

Artificial teeth.

**Electrical****Incandescent medium and pigment in making—**

Arc light electrodes.

Electrodes for mercury vapor lamps (U. S. 1902936).

**Glass****Opacifying agent.****Ink****Opacifying agent.****Pigment in—**

White inks.

**Leather****Mordant in—**

Leather dyeing.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth****Filler in—**

Linoleum.

**Opacifying agent in—**

Linoleum.

**Pigment in—**

Linoleum.

**Metallurgical****Ingredient (U. S. 1909217) of—**

Flux-coated welding rods.

**Metal Fabricating****Opacifying agent in—**

Vitrified enamels for iron and steel articles.

**Pigment in—**

Vitrified enamels for iron and steel articles.

**Miscellaneous****Improver (U. S. 1913480) of—**

Color, in artificial light, of synthetic spinels used as gem stones.

**Ingredient of—**

Sealing composition for glassware, containing also glue, casein, talc, diethyleneglycol, paraformaldehyde, water and ammonia (U. S. 1904445).

**Paint and Varnish****Pigment in—**

Paints, lacquers, enamels, varnishes, dopes of various kinds.

**Starting point in making—**

Dry pigment preparations readily dispersible in aqueous mediums (Brit. 404041).

White pigments of lithopone type with barium, calcium, and other bases.

**Paper****Filler in—**

Beater cycle.

Book papers, tissue papers, and the like.

Wrapping paper for foodstuffs (U. S. 1946141).

**Improver of—**

Printing qualities.

**Increaser of—**

Brightness and opacity in tissue papers and thin papers for books, encyclopedias, bonds, ledgers, and the like.

**Pigment in—**

Book papers, tissue papers, and the like.

Coating processes.

**Reducer of—**

Offset.

**Substitute for—**

Bleaching operations on off-colored stock.

**Petroleum****Catalyst in making—**

Gasoline (U. S. 1124333).

Petroleum ether (U. S. 1124333).

**Photographic****Sensitivity promoter (Brit. 413095) in—**

Production and reproduction of colored pictures or designs by means of visible or invisible rays on films of cellulose ethers or esters, paper, rayon, and other cellulosic mediums.

**Plastics****Filler in—**

Plastic products.

**Opacifying agent.****Pigment.****Rayon**

Delustring agent (Brit. 409521, 409625, 426751, and 426912; U. S. 1940602).

**Rubber****Accelerator (U. S. 1326319) in—**

Vulcanizing processes.

**Filler in—**

Rubber batches.

**Opacifier in—**

Rubber batches.

**Pigment.****Soap****Whiteness increaser in—**

Shaving soaps, toilet soaps.

**Textile****Mordant in—**

Dyeing processes, printing processes.

**Resist (U. S. 1864582) in—**

Color-discharge printing of silk or rayon.

**Titanium Lactate**

French: Lactate de titane, Lactate titanique.

German: Milchsäuretitän.

Spanish: Lactico de titanio.

Italian: Lactico di titanio.

**Leather****As a mordant.****Textile****As a mordant.**

**Titanium Nitride**

French: Nitrure de titanium.

German: Titanitrid.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Synthetic ammonia.

Starting point in making—

Potassium cyanide, sodium cyanide.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for making linings for crucibles and electric furnaces.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used to coat molds and cores so as to give a high resistance to molten metal and prevent the molding sand from burning or uniting with the liquid steel.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Titanium-white pigment.

**Petroleum**

Catalyst in hydrogenating—

Crude petroleum or petroleum distillates (Brit. 250948).

**Titanium Phosphate, Basic**

French: Phosphate basique de titanium.

German: Basischesphosphorsäurestitan, Basisches-titanphosphat.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a pigment (Brit. 261051).

**Titanium Tetrabromide**

French: Tétrabromure de titane.

German: Tetrabromitan, Titantetrabromid.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in—

Refining mineral oils (U. S. 1643272).

**Titanium Tetrafluoride**

French: Tétrafluorure de titane, Tétrafluorure titanique.

German: Tetrafluorititan, Titantetrafluorid.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in refining—

Mineral oils and petroleum distillates.

**Titanium Tetraiodide**

French: Tétraiodure de titane.

German: Tetraiodtitan, Titantetraiodid.

**Petroleum**

Reagent in refining—

Mineral oils (U. S. 1643272).

**Titanium Vanadate**

French: Vanadate de titane, Vanadate titanique.

German: Titanvanadat, Vanadinsäurestitan, Vanadinsäuretitanoxyd.

Spanish: Vanadato de titanio.

Italian: Vanadato di titanio.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the preparation of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohol from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluene, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, and chlorobromotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphacampfolide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde, or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 281307).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Diphenic acid from methyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methanol or methane (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, alcohols, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 306471).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the manufacture of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, such as—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalenes.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azobenzene, azo-oxybenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.

Amines from oximes, Schiff's base and nitriles.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Titanous Chloride**

Synonyms: Titanium dichloride.

French: Chlorure titaneux, Dichlorure de titane.

German: Titandichlorid, Titanochlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Titanium compounds.

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampfolide from the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachloro-

**Titaneous Chloride (Continued)**

toluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Antraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol and isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amino compound from the corresponding nitroanisole.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinone from quinolin.

Reducing agent for reducing acids (used for various purposes in the chemical industry).

**Laundering**

Reagent used in the laundry for—

Clearing articles that have run during washing.

Removing iron rust stains from clothes.

Removing mold stains from clothes.

**Textile**

Antichlor and sour in treating—

Textile fabrics after the chemicking operation in bleaching.

Reagent for clearing up the whites in colored goods.

**Toluene**

Synonyms: Methylbenzene, Methylbenzol, Phenylmethane, Toluol.

French: Benzène de méthyle, Benzène méthylique, Méthylebenzène, Phénylméthane, Toluole.

German: Methylbenzol, Phenylmethan, Toluol.

**Abrasives**

Solvent (Brit. 295335) in making—

Compositions used for the production of grinding discs and other abrasive articles.

**Analysis**

Reagent in testing for water.

**Ceramics**

Solvent and diluent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and coating ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

As a general solvent.

Solvent in extracting—

Alkaloids.

Solvent in making—

Aloemodin, eurodin.

Starting point in making—

Anthranilic acid, aromatics, artificial musk, benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, benzyl chloride, betamethylanthraquinone, intermediates, orthotoluenesulphonchloride, paraphenetidin, pharmaceuticals, saccharin, toluidins, toluidins.

**Dye**

Starting point in making—

Dyestuffs of various classes.

Triarylmethane colors, such as tetramethyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone.

**Explosives**

Starting point in making—

Trinitrotoluene (TNT).

**Fats and Oils**

Solvent for various fats and oils.

Solvent in extracting—

Animal oils, vegetable oils.

**Glass**

Solvent and diluent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the production of non-scatterable glass and for decorating and coating glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Solvent (Brit. 295335) in making—

Cements and adhesive preparations containing fillers.

Solvent in degreasing—

Bones for the manufacture of bone glues.

**Ink**

Solvent in making—

Printing ink.

**Leather**

Solvent in making—

Artificial leather.

Impregnating compositions, containing phenol resins, used in the surfacing of leather (Brit. 295335).

Leather dressings.

Solvent and diluent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for coating and decorating leather and leather goods.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Dry-cleaning preparations, finishing compositions for various materials, splicing compositions, spotting fluids, spreading compositions, wiping compositions.

Solvent for various purposes.

Solvent for degreasing—

Hair.

Solvent in making—

Cements.

Impregnating solutions containing synthetic resins (Brit. 295335).

Solvent and diluent in—

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating various products.

**Toluene (Continued)****Oilcloth and Linoleum****Solvent in making—**

Impregnating compositions, containing synthetic resins (Brit. 295335).  
 Linoleum cements (Brit. 274300).

**Paint and Varnish****Solvent in making—**

Dopes, enamels, finishing compositions.  
 Lacquers, containing phenol-formaldehyde synthetic resins (Brit. 295335).  
 Paint removers, stains, stretchers, varnishes, varnish removers.  
 Various coating compositions containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Paper****Solvent in—**

Coating compositions containing synthetic resins (Brit. 295335).  
 Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the production of coated paper and for decorating and coating paper and pulp products.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics****Solvent in making—**

Compositions, for molding and pressing, containing synthetic resins (Brit. 295335).  
 Nitrocellulose plastics.

**Resins and Waxes****Solvent for—**

Resins, rosin, and waxes.

**Rubber****Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and coating rubber articles.

**Sanitation****Solvent in treating—**

Garbage.

**Stone****Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating artificial and natural stone.

**Textile****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins, used for impregnating fabrics (Brit. 295335).  
 Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating fabrics.

**Woodworking****Solvent in—**

Compositions, containing artificial resins, used for impregnating wood (Brit. 295335).

**Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting woodwork.

**Toluenemethylenesulfonamide**

French: Amide de toluèneméthylènesulfonique.

German: Toluolmethylenesulfamid.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Miscellaneous****Softening agent in—**

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

**Tolueneparahydroxylaminosulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de toluènéparahydroxylaminosulphonique.

German: Toluolparahydroxylaminsulphosäure.

**Chemical****Starting point in making—**

Paradimethylaminobenzaldehyde.

**4-Toluidin**

French: 4-Toluidine.

Spanish: 4-Toluidina.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 353537) in making acridin dyestuffs with the aid of—

2-Chloro-4-bromobenzoic acid, 2-chloro-4-iodobenzoic acid, 2,3-dichlorobenzoic acid.

**Toluidins (Mixed)****Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Saccharin, synthetic pharmaceuticals.

**Starting point in making—**

Acetoacetic ether toluidins, intermediates, various organic chemicals.

**Dye****Starting point in making—**

Fuchsin dyes, magenta dyes, prinulin dyes, safranin dyes.

**Electrical**

Reagent (Brit. 273290) in making—

Insulating enamels for wires.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Reagent (Brit. 273290) in making—

Cements for laminated wires.

**Metallurgical**

As a flotation oil.

**Paint and Varnish**

Reagent (Brit. 273290) in making—

Bases for varnishes.

**Perfume**

Reagent in making—

Synthetic perfumes.

**Plastics**

Reagent (Brit. 273290) in making—

Bases for plastics and moldable compositions.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in—

Vulcanizing operations.

**1:4-Toluidoanthraquinone****Insecticide and Fungicide**

Promoter (U. S. 2011428) of—

Light-stability in oil-soluble pyrethrum extracts and insecticidal products thereof.

**Tolylacetylhydroquinone****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Tolylacetylphloroglucinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Tolylacetylpyrocatechol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Tolylacetylpyrogallol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Tolylacetylresorcinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Tolyhydroquinone****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Tolylmercaptan**

Synonyms: Thiocresyl.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Increased (U. S. 1942532) of—

Floatability on water of paris green for killing anopheline larvae.

**Tolylmercuric Acetate**

Synonyms: Mercury-tolyl acetate.

French: Acétate de mercure et de tolyle, Acétate mercurique-tolylique.

German: Essigsäuremerkurtolylester, Merkurtolylacetat, Merkurtolylazetat.



**Tolymerscuric Acetate (Continued)****Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient (Brit. 321496) of—

Compositions for immunizing wheat and other grains.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 321396) of—

Preserving and disinfecting compositions.

**Tolylphloroglucinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Tolyl Phosphate**

French: Phosphate de tolyle, Phosphate tolylique.

German: Phosphorsäuretolyl-, Phosphorsäuretolylester,

Tolylphosphat.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent in treating—

Feathers, furs, hair.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent in treating—

Wool and felt.

**Tolylpyrocatechol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Tolylpyrogallol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Tolylresorcinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Tolyl 4-Sulphophthalate****Miscellaneous**

As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 418334).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Tolylthioglycollic Acid**

Synonyms: Tolylsulfoglycollic acid.

French: Acide de tolylesulfoglycollique, Acide de

tolylethioglycollique.

German: Tolylsulfoglykolsäure, Tolythioglykolsäure.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 284288) in making thioindigoid dyestuffs with—

Acenaphthenequinone, alphasatinanilide, 5:7-dibromo-isatin, isatin, isatin homologs and substitution products, ortho diketones.

**Tomatoseed Oil**

French: Huile de tomate.

German: Tomatosamenöl.

Italian: Olio di pomodoro.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compositions.

**Food**

As a cooking oil, as an edible oil for various purposes, as a salad oil.

Ingredient of—

Food compositions.

**Fuel**

As an illuminant.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Drying oil in making—

Linoleum and oilcloth coatings.

**Mechanical**

As a special lubricant.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drying oil in making—

Paints and varnishes.

**Soap**

Soapstock in making—

Soft and laundry soaps.

**Triacetin**

Synonyms: Glyceryl triacetate.

French: Triacétine.

German: Triacetin, Triazetin.

Spanish: Triacetina.

Italian: Triacetino.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent and plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose derivatives, nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Triamyl Borate****Paint and Varnish**

Inhibitor of—

Chemical action between paints or lacquers and zinc (in protective coatings over zinc).

Substitute for boric acid in—

Varnish making (acts as a source of boric acid by decomposition without forming an insoluble sludge; the unused remainder, being soluble, eliminates the filtration operation necessary with the ordinary boric acid sludge).

**1:3:5-Triazin-2:4:6-tricarboxyl Chloride**

French: Chlorure de 1:3:5-triazine-2:4:6-tricarboxylique,

Chlorure de 1:3:5-triazine-2:4:6-tricarboxylique.

German: 1:3:5-Triazin-2:4:6-tricarboxylchlorid.

**Dye**

Starting point (Swiss 111562) in making vat dyestuffs with—

1:4-Aminoanthraquinone, 1:5-aminoanthraquinone.

**Tribenzylarsin**

French: Arsine de tribenzyle, Arsine tribenzylque.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 303092) in making—

Chemicals used for various mothproofing purposes.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 303092) for—

Mothproofing wool and felt.

**Tribromanilin Hydrobromide**

French: Bromhydrate de tribromaniline.

German: Bromwasserstoffsäuretribromanilin.

Spanish: Bromhidrato de tribromanilina.

Italian: Bromidrato di tribromanilina.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Analgesic, antineuralgic.

**2:4:6-Tribromoanisole****Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (U. S. 1880419) of—

Cellulose acetate lacquer.

**Tribromoethyl Alcohol**

Synonyms: Avertin.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

New anesthetic (by basal narcosis).

**Tribromonitromethane****Fuel**

Primer (Brit. 461320) for—

Diesel fuels.

**Tribromophenol**

French: Tribromure de phénole.

German: Tribromphenol.

Spanish: Tribromofenol.

Italian: Tribromofenole.

**Disinfectant**

As a disinfectant.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

External antiseptic, internal antiseptic.

**Tribromophenylstibin**

French: Stibine de tribromophényle, Stibine tribromophénylique.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303902) for treating—

Furs and hair.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303902) for treating—

Wool and felt.

**Tributenylamine**

French: Amine de tributényle.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide.

Ingredient (Brit. 313924) of—

Insecticidal and germicidal preparations.

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 313924) of—

Insecticidal and germicidal soaps.

**Tributylamine Oxide****Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 460710) in making—

Cleansing, disinfecting, and wetting agents by reacting with alkylene oxides.

Emulsifying agents for soaps, glue, gelatin, gums, and mucilages.

Textile stripping agents for vat dyestuffs by reacting with alkylene oxides and admixing with hydrosulphites.

**Tributyl Phosphate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Tributyl Phosphate, Chlorinated****Lubricant**

Stabilizer (Brit. 448424) for—

Viscous oils, such as Pennsylvania or Midcontinent petroleum, used for extreme pressure work.

**2:3:3-Trichlor-2-methyl-1-phenylpropane****Petroleum**

Solvent (Brit. 437573) in—

Refining mineral oils.

**Trichloroacetic Acid**

Synonyms: Trichloroacetic acid.

Latin: Acidum trichloroaceticum.

French: Acide trichloroacétique.

German: Trichloressigsäure.

**Analysis**

Reagent for—

Albumin detection.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Corn removers, wart removers.

Suggested for use as—

Antiseptic, caustic.

Suggested for use in treating—

Chancroids.

Inflammations of the nose, pharynx and tonsils.

Ozena, papillomata, small growths in the mouth, vascular naevi.

**2:4:5-Trichloroanilin****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 397016) in making—

Orange-brown water-insoluble dyes.

**Trichloroanilin Hydrochloride**

French: Chlorhydrate de trichloraniline, Hydrochlorure de trichloroaniline.

German: Chlorwasserstoffsäuretrichloranilin, Trichloranilinchlorhydrat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various intermediates.

**Rubber**

Reagent (Brit. 282778) in making conversion products with—

Alphanaphthol, betanaphthol, catechol, cresol, parachlorophenol, phenol, resorcinol.

**Trichloroanthraquinoneacridin**

French: Trichlorure de anthraquinone-acridine.

German: Trichloranthrachinonacridin.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making intermediates and other derivatives.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 314899) in making dyestuffs with—

Alpha-amino-4:8-dichloronaphthalene, alphachloronaphthylamine, betachloronaphthylamine, 4-chlorometaxylenene, 3:5-dibromoanilin, 2:5-dichloroanilin, 3:5-dichloroanilin, metachloroanilin, metachloroanisidin, metachlorobenzylamine, metachlorocresidin, metachlorodiphenylamine, metachloroethylanilin, metachloromethylanilin, metachlorophenylamine, metachlorotolylamine, metachlorotoluidin, metachloroxylidin, orthochloroanilin, orthochloroanisidin, orthochlorobenzylamine, orthochlorocresidin, orthochlorodiphenylamine, orthochloroethylanilin, orthochloromethylanilin, orthochlorophenylamine, orthochlorotolylamine, orthochlorotoluidin, orthochloroxylidin, parachloroanilin, parachloroanisidin, parachlorobenzylamine, parachlorocresidin, parachlorodiphenylamine, parachloroethylanilin, parachloromethylanilin, parachlorophenylamine, parachlorotolylamine, parachlorotoluidin, parachloroxylidin, 3:4:5-trichloroanilin.

Various other halogenated aromatic amines.

**Trichlorobenzene**

Synonyms: Trichlorobenzol.

French: Trichlorobenzène.

German: Trichlorbenzol.

**Chemical**

As a solvent.

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

**Dye**

Intermediate in—

Dyestuff manufacture.

**Miscellaneous**

As a heat-transfer medium.

**Trichlorodiphenylmethane****Electrical**

Cooling medium (Brit. 413596, 433070, 433071, and 433072) in—

Electrical apparatus, such as transformers, switches, capacitors, cables, bushings, and junction boxes (may be employed in admixture with trichlorobenzene, chlorinated diphenyl, and the like).

Dielectric (Brit. 413596, 433070, 433071, and 433072) in—

Electric apparatus, such as transformers, switches, capacitors, cables, bushings, and junction boxes (may be employed in admixture with trichlorobenzene, chlorinated diphenyl, and the like).

**Trichloroethylacetanilide****Cellulose Products**

Solvent (Brit. 344626) for—

Cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Trichloroethylene**

French: Trichlorure d'éthylène.

German: Trichloräthylen.

**Agricultural**

Reagent in—

Treating and disinfecting soil.

**Analysis**

Extracting medium for various purposes.

Reagent in analyzing—

Breadstuffs, butter, cakes, cheese, chocolate, cocoa, flour, meals, meat, milk, soaps.

Reagent in determining—

Fat content in foods and industrial products.

Solvent for various purposes.

**Ceramic**

Solvent and diluent in—

Compositions, containing esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting ceramic ware.

**Chemical**

Extracting medium in obtaining—

Alkaloids, drug principles.

Ingredient of solvent mixtures containing—

Acetone, alcohol, benzene, chlorinated hydrocarbons, turpentine.

Reagent (U. S. 1813636) in separating—

Acetic acid from formic acid.

Reagent in making—

Intermediates, organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals.

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, phosphorus, sulphur, various organic compounds.

**Trichloroethylene (Continued)****Solvent in extracting—**

Perfumes.

**Solvent in removing—**

Phenols and homologs and recovering them from liquids, such as waste waters and the like.

**Starting point in making—**

Amyl acetate, chloroacetic acid, chlorinated fats, glycolic acid, mercuric trichloroethylamide, pentachloroethane, perchloroethylene phenylglycin (German 437409), sulphonic acids of various sorts.

**Dye****Reagent in making—**

Synthetic dyestuffs of various classes, thioindigo.

**Electrical****Solvent in cleaning—**

Electric motors and other electrical machinery.

**Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing esters or ethers of cellulose, particularly cellulose acetate, used for making insulating compositions for electrical equipment, wiring, and machinery.

**Explosives****Solvent in purifying—**

Explosives, particularly of the nitrated aromatic type.

**Solvent in recrystallizing—**

Trinitrotoluene.

**Fats and Oils****Extracting medium in recovering—**

Fats from cocoa bean, grease from various products, oil from corn.

Oil from olives, olive husks, and press cakes.

**Extracting medium in removing—**

Caffeine from coffee to make a caffeine-free product.

**Ingredient of—**

Egg-covering compositions.

Solvent for various fats and oils and greases.

**Solvent in obtaining—**

Cottonseed oil, edible oils, inedible oils, linseed oil.

Oils from bones, tankage, leather, and other substances.

Soybean oil.

**Fertilizer****Solvent in—**

Degreasing fish scrap.

**Foods****Extracting medium in obtaining soluble substances from—**

Berries, fruits, seeds.

**Solvent in—**

Purification of foodstuffs.

**Gas****Solvent in removing—**

Sulphur from coal and coke-oven gas.

**Solvent for—**

Coal tar.

**Glass****Solvent for—**

Degreasing glass.

**Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for decorating and protecting glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Glues.

**Reagent in preparing—**

Gelatin.

**Solvent in—**

Degreasing bones preparatory to the manufacture of bone glue.

**Solvent in making—**

Adhesive compositions containing esters or ethers of cellulose, such as cellulose acetate.

**Gums**

Solvent for various gums.

**Insecticide**

As a general insecticide.

**Ingredient of—**

Fumigating compositions, insecticidal compositions, preparations for exterminating mosquitoes, preparations for combatting grape lice, vermifugal compositions.

**Leather****Reagent for—**

Degreasing leather.

**Reagent in degreasing—**

Goatskins, kidskins, lambskins, sheepskins.

**Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

**Mechanical****Cleansing agent in degreasing—**

Machinery of various sorts, metallic surfaces prior to painting and coating, rags and waste from machine shops.

**Solvent in cleansing—**

Automobile engines and gears.

Drive wheels for compression pumps and other mechanical equipment.

**Solvent in degreasing—**

Automobile brakebands, leather belts.

**Metallurgical****Solvent in degreasing—**

Die castings, metal stampings, metals to be electroplated, nuts and bolts.

**Solvent in preparing metals for—**

Shellacking, sheradizing, plating, pickling, varnishing.

**Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous****Dry cleaning agent in treating—**

Furs.

**Ingredient of—**

Polishing compositions.

**Solvent for degreasing—**

Dishes, kitchenware, hardware, metal furniture, safety razor blades.

Solvent for general purposes (used in the place of benzine because of the greater safety on account of higher boiling point and lower inflammability).

**Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting various products.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Paint and varnish removers, waterproofing compositions.

**Solvent in—**

Breaking down aqueous bituminous emulsions used in the manufacture of bituminous paints and similar coating and impregnating compositions (Brit. 251323).

**Solvent in making—**

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Thinner in—**

Paints and varnishes.

**Paper****Ingredient (Brit. 299817) of emulsified preparation for—**

Cleansing wire on paper-making machines, digestion of sulphite pulp, grinding mechanical wood pulp, removing ink from paper.

**Solvent and diluent in—**

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for decorating and protecting paper and pulp compositions.

**Petroleum****Ingredient of—**

Compounded solvent preparations containing mineral oil distillates.

**Solvent in degreasing—**

Light mineral oils.

**Solvent in extracting—**

Paraffin and the like from mineral oil distillates.

**Pharmaceutical**

As a solvent for various purposes.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic****Solvent in degreasing and cleaning—**

Motion picture film.

**Plastics****Solvent in degreasing—**

Bakelite, celluloid.

**Solvent and diluent in making—**

Plastic compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

**Trichloroethylene (Continued)****Printing**

Degreasing agent in engraving, printing, and litho trades.

Solvent in removing—

Inks from plates, rollers, and presses.

**Refrigeration**

As a refrigerating medium.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for various resins and waxes.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Rubber cements, rubber mastics.

Solvent for rubber.

Solvent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

**Sanitation**

Reagent in extracting—

Grease from garbage.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Germicidal soaps, spotting fluids.

Ingredient (Brit. 299817) of—

Detergent emulsions with turkey red oil and other solvents, such as chlorinated hydrocarbons, used for laundry and domestic purposes.

**Stone**

Solvent and diluent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting natural and artificial stone.

**Sugar**

Solvent for extracting—

Waxes from filter press mud in sugar refineries.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Ingredient (Brit. 299817) of preparations containing tur-

key red oil and chlorinated hydrocarbons used for—

Dyeing cotton, wool, rayon, and mercerized cotton.

Wetting textiles before dyeing.

—, **Finishing**

Ingredient (Brit. 299817) of emulsified preparations con-

taining turkey red oil and other solvents, such as

chlorinated hydrocarbons, used for—

Scouring and finishing cotton, wool, rayon, and mer-

cerized cotton.

Solvent for—

Cleaning acetate rayon, scouring textile yarns and

fabrics.

—, **Manufacturing**

Ingredient (Brit. 299817) of emulsified preparations, con-

taining turkey red oil and chlorinated hydrocarbons,

used for—

Degumming silk.

Solvent for—

Cleaning knitting machine needles, cleaning silk and

silk hosiery, degreasing textiles, degreasing wool.

Solvent and diluent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other

esters or ethers of cellulose, used for making coated

textiles.

**Tobacco**

Solvent in—

Extracting nicotine.

**Woodworking**

Solvent and diluent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters

or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protect-

ing woodwork.

**5:6:7-Trichloro-8-hydroxyquinolin****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 351605) as—

Antiseptic.

**Trichloronitromethane**

German: Trichlornitronmethan.

**Chemical**

Purifying agent (U. S. 1749381) in treating—

Vaccines.

**Trichlorophenol**

French: Trichlorophénole.

German: Trichlorphenol.

Spanish: Triclorofenol.

Italian: Triclorofenole.

**Chemical**

Reagent (French 545368) in making—

Borneol from turpentine.

**Dyes**

In the manufacturing process.

**Fungicide**

As a fungicide.

**Insecticide**

Toxicity agent.

Toxicity agent (French 732973) in—

Fumigating agent, containing also ammonium chloride, potassium oxalate, sodium oxalate, and paraffin, or ozokerite wax, with trioxymethylene as an irritant.

**Leather**

Inhibitor of—

Mould growth on pickled sheep pelts during transport, particularly during ocean transport.

**Paint and Varnish**

Addition agent (Brit. 409009) in—

Chlorinated rubber paints.

**Trichlororetene****Petroleum**

Imparter (Brit. 431508) of—

High-film strength, adhesion power, and abrasion resistance to lubricants for use with extreme pressures (blended with mineral lubricating oil).

**Trichloro-tertiary-butyl Acetate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1946643) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Trichloro-tertiary-butyl Alcohol****Petroleum**

Solvent (Brit. 435096) in—

Refining mineral oils.

**Trichloro-tertiary-butyl Benzoate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1946643) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Trichloro-tertiary-butyl Lactate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1946643) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Trichloro-tertiary-butyl Phthalate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1946643) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Trichloro-tertiary-butyl Succinate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (U. S. 1946643) for—

Cellulose acetate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Trichloroxythionaphthene**

German: Trichloroxythionaphthen.

**Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 274527) in making thioindigoid dye-

stuffs with—

5:7-Dibromoisatin chloride, isatin alpha-anilide.

**Tricresol-mercuric Acetate**

French: Acétate de tricrésol-mercure, Acétate tricrésol-

ique-mercure.

German: Essigsäuretrikresolquecksilber, Trikresol-

quecksilberacetat, Trikresolquecksilberazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de tricresol de mercurio.

Italian: Acetato di tricresol e mercurio.

**Agriculture**

Reagent for—

Disinfecting soils.

**Food**

Reagent for—

Disinfecting grains.

**Tricresol-mercuric Acetate (Continued)****Insecticide**

As an insecticide.

**Ingredient of—**

Insecticidal and germicidal compositions containing pulverized talc (when used in the powder form), or sodium carbonate.

**Sanitation****Reagent in—**

Destroying mosquito larvae in stagnant water.

**Tricresyl Phosphate, Brominated****Miscellaneous**

As a fire-retardant (Brit. 409896).

**Tricresyl Phosphate, Chlorinated****Lubricant**

Stabilizer (Brit. 448424) for—

Viscous oils, such as Pennsylvania or Midcontinent petroleum, used for extreme pressure work.

**Tricyclohexyl Citrate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 432404) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Triethanolamine**

Synonyms: Trihydroxyethanolamine.

French: Triéthanolamine.

German: Triäthanolamin, Triethanolamin.

(The commercial product contains approximately 15% of diethanolamine and 2.5% monoethanolamine.)

**Chemical****Absorbent for—**

Acid gases, carbon dioxide, hydrochloric acid in gaseous form, hydrogen sulphide, sulphur dioxide.

**Absorbent in—**

Recovering and purifying gases.

**Amine useful as—**

Viscous liquid, very hygroscopic liquid, completely soluble in alcohols, completely soluble in water, slightly soluble in hydrocarbons.

**Emulsifying agent in making—**

Emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants in emulsified form, wetting compositions in emulsified form.

Emulsifying agent (commonly used in the form of one of its soaps) with—

Fatty acids, oleic acid, stearic acid.

**Solvent for—**

Some organic substances.

**Starting point in making—**

Dispersing agents, emulsifying agents, intermediates, soaps having valuable properties.

Synthetic products by esterification of hydroxyl groups.

Synthetic products by condensation with aldehydes.

Various derivatives.

**Cosmetic**

Emulsifying agent in various preparations.

**Disinfectant**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified germicidal and disinfecting compositions.

**Dye**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified color lakes.

Solvent (Brit. 272908) in making—

Soluble metallic compounds of azo dyestuffs.

**Dry Cleaning**

Starting point in making—

Dry-cleaning soaps.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Emulsifying agent for—

Fats, oils, waxes.

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified boring oils, emulsified drilling oils, emulsified fat-splitting preparations.

Emulsified fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin.

Emulsified greasing compositions.

Emulsified greasing and lubricating compositions containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils.

Emulsified preparations of natural or synthetic waxes.

Emulsified sulphonated oils, emulsified wire-drawing oils, emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

**Gases**

Absorbent for—

Acid gases, carbon dioxide, hydrochloric acid in gaseous form, hydrogen sulphide, sulphide dioxide.

Absorbent in—

Recovering and purifying gases.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Emulsifying agent in making various adhesive preparations.

Plasticizer for—

Glue.

**Ink**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified printing and writing inks.

**Insecticide**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal compositions. Horticultural sprays.

**Leather**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified compositions for softening hides, emulsified dressing compositions, emulsified fat-liquoring baths, emulsified finishing compositions, emulsified soaking compositions, emulsified tanning compositions, emulsified waterproofing compositions.

Ingredient (Brit. 306116) of—

Impregnating compositions.

Plasticizer in—

Leather coatings.

**Miscellaneous**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Automobile polishes in emulsified form, emulsified cleansing compositions, emulsified compositions for cleansing painted and metallic surfaces, emulsified degreasing compositions, emulsified furniture polishes, emulsified greasing compositions, emulsified metal polishes, emulsions of various substances, waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Promoter of—

Penetration of liquids into porous materials.

**Paint and Varnish**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified shellac, casein, or rubber preparations.

Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Solvent for—

Casein, rubber, shellac.

**Paper**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified compositions for sizing paper and pulp products.

Emulsified compositions for waterproofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard.

Waxing compositions in emulsified form.

**Petroleum**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified cutting oils for screwpress and lathe work, emulsified mineral oils, kerosene emulsions, naphtha emulsions, petroleum pitch emulsions, petroleum tar emulsions.

Textile oils in emulsified form, such as rayon oils.

Soluble greases in emulsified form, solubilized emulsified oils and distillates.

**Plastics**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified plastic compositions, emulsified casein or shellac compositions.

**Resins**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified preparations of natural or artificial resins.

Emulsified shellac compositions.

**Rubber**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified rubber cements and compositions.

Solvent for—

Rubber.

**Soap**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified detergents, containing soaps, used for various purposes.

Emulsified hand-cleaning compositions containing soap, emulsified textile soaps.

**Textile**

—, Bleaching

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified bleaching baths.

**Triethanolamine (Continued)****—, Dyeing**

Emulsifying agent in making—  
Dye baths in emulsified form.

**—, Finishing**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified coating compositions, emulsified scouring compositions, emulsified sizing compositions, emulsified washing compositions, emulsified waterproofing compositions, emulsified waxing compositions, emulsified wetting agents.

**Plasticizer in—**

Coatings for textiles

**—, Manufacturing**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified baths for the carbonization of wool, emulsified baths for degumming and boiling off silk, emulsified baths for soaking silks, emulsified bowking baths, emulsified compositions used for degreasing raw wool, emulsified fulling baths, emulsified kier-boiling baths for cotton, emulsified mercerization baths, emulsified spinning compositions, oiling emulsions for various textile purposes

**—, Printing**

Emulsifying agent in making—  
Emulsified printing pastes

**Triethanolamine Citrate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle)

**Triethanolamine Fluosilicate**

Synonyms Triethanolamine silicofluoride

French Fluosilicate de triethanolamine, Silicofluorure de triethanolamine

German Fluorkieselsauretriaethanolaminester, Fluorkieselsaurestriäthanolamin, Flusksieselsauretriaethanolaminester, Flusksieselsaurestriäthanolamin, Silico flussauretriaethanolaminester, Silicofluor-säurestriäthanolamin, Triäthanolaminfluorsilikat, Triäthanolamin-silicofluorid

Spanish Fluosilicato de trietanolamina, Silicofluoruro de trietanolamina

Italian Fluosilicato di trietanolaminc, Silicofluoruro di trietanolamine

**Disinfectant**

As a disinfectant

Ingredient (Brit 391141) of—

Disinfecting and deodorizing compositions

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide

Ingredient (Brit 391141) of—

Insecticidal and fungicidal compositions

**Miscellaneous**

As a mothproofing agent

Ingredient (Brit 391141) of—

Mothproofing compositions for treating feathers, furs, and hair

**Textile**

As a mothproofing agent

Ingredient (Brit 391141) of—

Mothproofing compositions for treating wool and felt

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit 391141) of—

Preserving compositions

**Triethanolamine Gallate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle)

**Triethanolamine Lactate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle)

**Triethanolamine Linoleate**

French Linoléate de triethanolamine, Linoléate triethanolaminique.

German: Leinoeltriaethanolamin, Leinoelsäurestriäthanolamin.

**Chemical**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series.

Emulsions of various chemicals, terpene emulsions.

Ingredient of—

Textile lubricants for carding, combing, and drawing wool in making wool yarn for raw wool.

Wetting compositions containing ethylene dichloride or pine oil.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—

Emulsions containing asphalt, used in the curing of concrete.

Road-surfacing compositions containing asphalt.

**Disinfectant**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified disinfectants containing pine oils, creosote, or phenol.

Emulsified germicidal and deodorant preparations.

Ingredient of—

Pine oil disinfectants.

**Dye**

Dispersing agent in making—

Color lakes.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent in making—

Boring oils, drilling oils, greasing compositions.

Lubricating compositions containing animal or vegetable oils.

Solvents for fats.

Stabilized emulsions of various animal or vegetable fats and oils.

Wire-drawing oils.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Dispersing agent in making—

Casein emulsions used as adhesive.

**Ink**

Dispersing agent in making—

Printing inks, writing inks.

**Insecticide**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.

Orchard sprays in emulsified form (added to increase the effectiveness).

**Leather**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified dressings containing casein, shellac, and carnauba wax.

Emulsified fat-liquoring baths.

Emulsified soaking compositions containing neatsfoot oil.

Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Dispersing agent in making—

Automobile polishes.

Compositions for cleansing painted and metal surfaces.

Deodorizing compositions containing pine oil.

Furniture polishes containing carnauba wax and mineral oil.

Impregnating compositions containing paraffin.

Metal polishes.

Metal polishes containing orthodichlorobenzene and abrasives.

Scouring compositions for woodwork, linoleum, rugs, and the like.

Various emulsified polishes containing oleic acid, ethylene dichloride, carnauba wax.

Waterproofing compositions.

Ingredient of—

Liquid baths (added to assist in their penetration into porous materials).

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Dispersing agent in—

Coating compositions used in making oilcloth.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing agent in making—

Asphaltic paints and varnishes.

Auto-top dressing compositions containing paraffin.

Emulsified paints and varnishes.

Roofing compositions containing asphalt.

Shellac emulsions.

Waterproofing compositions.

Waterproofing compositions containing asphalt.

**Triethanolamine Linoleate (Continued)**

**Paper**

Dispersing agent in making—

Compositions containing paraffin, used for impregnating paperboard.

Sizing compositions containing paraffin.

Sizing compositions in emulsified form containing rosin, casein, starches, glues, and paraffin.

Waterproofing compositions.

Waterproofing compositions containing paraffin.

Waxed paper coating containing paraffin.

Waxing compositions in emulsified form.

**Reagent in—**

Hydration of cellulose in the beating process (aids by increasing the speed of the process without injuring the strength and other qualities of the finished paper).

**Perfume**

Dispersing agent in making—

After-shaving creams, cosmetic creams, dentifrices, grease paints, hair tonics, latherless shaving creams, lotions, shampoos, shaving creams, skin foods, vanishing creams.

**Petroleum**

Dispersing agent in making—

Stabilized emulsions containing petroleum or petroleum distillates, such as paraffin oils and other heavy oils.

**Ingredient of—**

Emulsified cutting oils for lathe and screwpress work.

Kerosene emulsions, lubricating compositions, medicinal oils in emulsified form, naphtha emulsions, paraffin emulsions, petrolatum emulsions, soluble greases, soluble oils for lubricating textile machinery, rayon oils, various textile oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsions of organic mercurials in petrolatum.

Lanolin emulsions.

Various emulsified pharmaceutical preparations.

**Resins and Waxes**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsions of natural and artificial waxes.

Emulsions of natural and artificial resins.

Starting point in making—

Condensation products used as artificial resins.

**Rubber**

Dispersing agent in making—

Rubber emulsions and compositions.

**Reagent in—**

Curing sponge rubber.

**Soap**

Dispersing agent in making—

Hand-cleansing compositions.

Shaving creams containing lanolin.

**Ingredient of—**

Dry-cleaning soaps.

Textile scouring soaps (to aid in removing grease, tar, and oil spots).

**Textile**

**—, Dyeing**

Ingredient of—

Dye baths in emulsified form (used as an assistant in dyeing various yarns and fabrics).

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—

Emulsified coating compositions.

Emulsified compositions for making window shade cloth.

Emulsified sizing preparations containing paraffin.

Emulsified sizing compositions containing starches and other sizes.

Emulsified washing compositions.

Emulsified waterproofing preparations containing paraffin.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient of—

Dispersions used in fulling operations.

Dispersions used for carbonization of wool.

Dispersions used for washing wool and degreasing raw wool.

Emulsions for kier boiling cotton to aid in the removal of the natural gums, fats, waxes, and hemicellulose.

Emulsions for degumming silk.

Emulsions for soaking silk.

Emulsified mercerizing baths.

Oiling emulsions for treating fabrics.

Scouring preparations.

Wetting baths.

**—, Printing**

Ingredient of—

Printing pastes in emulsified form.

**Triethanolamine Mucate**

**Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—

Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Triethanolamine Oleate**

French: Oléate de triéthanolamine, Oléate triéthanol-amanique.

German: Oelsäuretriethanolamin, Oelsäuretriethanolaminester, Triäthanolaminoleat.

**Chemical**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series.

Emulsions of various chemicals, terpene emulsions.

Ingredient of—

Textile lubricants for carding, combing, and drawing wool in making wool yarn for raw wool.

Wetting compositions containing ethylene dichloride or pine oil.

**Construction**

Ingredient of—

Emulsions, containing asphalt, used in the curing of concrete.

Road-surfacing compositions containing asphalt.

**Disinfectant**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified disinfectants, containing pine oils, creosote, or phenol.

Emulsified germicidal and deodorant preparations.

**Dye**

Dispersing agent in making—

Color lakes.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent in making—

Boring oils, drilling oils, greasing compositions.

Lubricating compositions containing animal or vegetable oils.

Solvents for fats.

Stabilized emulsions of various animal or vegetable fats and oils.

Wire-drawing oils.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Dispersing agent in making—

Casein emulsions used as adhesives.

**Ink**

Dispersing agent in making—

Printing inks, writing inks.

**Insecticide**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.

Orchard sprays in emulsified form (added to increase the effectiveness).

**Leather**

Dispersing agent in making—

Emulsified dressings containing casein, shellac, and carnauba wax.

Emulsified fat-liquoring baths.

Emulsified soaking compositions containing neatsfoot oil.

Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Dispersing agent in making—

Automobile polishes.

Compositions for cleansing painted and metal surfaces.

Deodorizing compositions containing pine oil.

Furniture polishes containing carnauba wax and mineral oil.

Impregnating compositions containing paraffin.

Metal polishes.

Metal polishes containing orthodichlorobenzene and abrasives.

Scouring compositions for woodwork, linoleum, rugs, and the like.

Various emulsified polishes containing oleic acid, ethylene dichloride, carnauba wax.

Waterproofing compositions.

Ingredient of—

Liquid baths (added to assist in their penetration into porous materials).

**Triethanolamine Oleate (Continued)****Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Dispersing agent in—  
Coating compositions used in making oilcloth.

**Paint and Varnish**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Asphaltic paints and varnishes.  
Auto-top dressing compositions containing paraffin.  
Emulsified paints and varnishes.  
Roofing compositions containing asphalt.  
Shellac emulsions, waterproofing compositions.  
Waterproofing compositions containing asphalt.

**Paper**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Compositions, containing paraffin, used for impregnating paperboard.  
Sizing compositions containing paraffin.  
Sizing compositions in emulsified form containing rosin, casein, starches, glues, and paraffin.  
Waterproofing compositions.  
Waterproofing compositions containing paraffin.  
Waxed paper coating containing paraffin.  
Waxing compositions in emulsified form.

**Reagent in—**

Hydration of cellulose in the beating process (aids by increasing the speed of the process without injuring the strength and other qualities of the finished paper).

**Perfume**

Dispersing agent in making—  
After-shaving creams, cosmetic creams, dentifrices, grease paints, hair tonics, latherless shaving creams, lotions, shampoos, shaving creams, skin foods, vanishing creams.

**Petroleum**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Stabilized emulsions containing petroleum or petroleum distillates, such as paraffin oil and other heavy oils.

**Ingredient of—**

Emulsified cuttings oils for lathe and screwpress work.  
Kerosene emulsions, lubricating compositions, medicinal oils in emulsified form, naphtha emulsions, paraffin emulsions, petrolatum emulsions, soluble greases.  
Soluble oils for lubricating textile machinery.  
Rayon oils, various textile oils.

**Pharmaceutical**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Lanolin emulsions.  
Mercurochrome emulsions in petrolatum.  
Various emulsified pharmaceutical preparations.

**Resins and Waxes**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Emulsions of natural and artificial waxes.  
Emulsions of natural and artificial resins.  
Starting point in making—  
Condensation products used as artificial resins.

**Rubber**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Rubber emulsions and compositions.  
Reagent in—  
Curing sponge rubber.

**Sanitation**

Ingredient of—  
Pine oil disinfectants.

**Soap**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Hand-cleansing compositions, shaving creams containing lanolin.  
Ingredient of—  
Dry-cleaning soaps.  
Textile scouring soaps (to aid in removing grease, tar, and oil spots).

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Ingredient of—  
Dye baths in emulsified form (used as an assistant in dyeing various yarns and fabrics).

**—, Finishing**

Ingredient of—  
Emulsified coating compositions, emulsified compositions for making window shade cloth, emulsified sizing preparations containing paraffin, emulsified sizing compositions containing starches and other sizes, emulsified washing compositions, emulsified waterproofing preparations containing paraffin.

**—, Manufacturing****Ingredient of—**

Dispersions used in fulling operations.  
Dispersions used for carbonization of wool.  
Dispersions used for washing wool and degreasing raw wool.  
Emulsions for kier boiling cotton to aid in the removal of the natural gums, fats, waxes, and hemicellulose.  
Emulsions for degumming silk, emulsions for soaking silk, emulsified mercerizing baths, oiling emulsions for treating fabrics, scouring preparations, wetting baths.

**—, Printing****Ingredient of—**

Printing pastes in emulsified form.

**Triethanolamine Saccharate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Triethanolamine Salicylate****Textile**

De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—  
Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Triethanolamine Salt of Sulphonated Cottonseed Oil****Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 411908) of—  
Adhesive compositions comprising a solution of at least 15% Be. of an alkali metal silicate containing 1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silica per mol. of alkali oxide together with up to 2 percent of an organic wetting agent.

**Triethanolamine Stearate**

Synonyms: Stearate of tri(hydroxyethyl)amine, Tri(hydroxyethyl)amine stearate.  
French: Stéarate de triéthanolamine, Stéarate triéthanolaminique.  
German: Stearinsäurestriethanolamin, Stearinsäuretriethanolaminester.

**Chemical**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Dispersions and emulsions of various chemicals.

**Construction**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Emulsified waterproofing and dampproofing compositions for treating brick work, concrete, masonry, piles, porous structural materials, shingles, walls.

**Cosmetics and Perfumes**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Emulsified creams, emulsified lotions, emulsified lanolin preparations, emulsified ointments, emulsified perfumes, emulsified shaving creams, emulsified sunburn preparations.

**Fats and Oils**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Emulsified boring oils, emulsified drilling oils, emulsified fatty acids of animal or vegetable origin, emulsified sulphonated oils, emulsions of animal or vegetable oils.  
Greasing compositions in emulsified form.  
Lubricating compositions in emulsified form, containing various vegetable or animal fats and oils.  
Solvents for fats in emulsified form.  
Stabilized emulsions of vegetable or animal fats and oils.  
Wetting compositions in emulsified form, containing animal or vegetable fats and oils.  
Wire-drawing oils in emulsified form.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Emulsified adhesive preparations containing paraffin and other waxes.

**Ink**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Ink emulsions for printing, marking, lithographic, stamping, and writing purposes.

**Insecticide**

Dispersing agent in making—  
Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal preparation.  
Orchard sprays in emulsified form.  
Vermin exterminators in emulsified form.



**Triethanolamine Stearate (Continued)****Leather**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified dressing compositions, emulsified fat-liquoring baths, emulsified finishing compositions, emulsified polishing compositions.
- Emulsified soaking compositions containing various animal or vegetable oils.
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified finishing compositions containing waxes.

**Miscellaneous**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Automobile polishes in emulsified form.
- Cleansing compositions in emulsified form, for use on painted and metallic surfaces.
- Compositions in emulsified form for waterproofing automobile tops and tarpaulins.
- Dampproofing compositions in emulsified form.
- Degreasing compositions in emulsified form.
- Emulsified compositions containing various substances, such as tars and pitches.
- Floor polishes in emulsified form, greasing compositions in emulsified form, furniture polishes in emulsified form, linoleum polishes in emulsified form, metal polishes in emulsified form, scouring compositions in emulsified form, shoe polishes in emulsified form, special emulsified cleaning compositions.
- Various emulsified compositions containing fats, oils, and miscellaneous substances, used for wetting, washing, and dispersion purposes.
- Waterproofing compositions for treating various fibers and other compositions of matter.
- Wood polishes in emulsified form.

**Paint and Varnish**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified paints, varnishes, and other coating compositions.
- Pigment emulsions, shellac emulsions, waterproofing compositions in emulsified form, wood-filling compositions.

**Paper**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Coating compositions in emulsified form.
- Emulsified preparations used for the treatment of paper and pulp and various products made therefrom.
- Sizing compositions in emulsified form, waterproofing compositions in emulsified form, waxing compositions in emulsified form.

**Petroleum**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified cutting compositions containing various mineral oil distillates.
- Emulsified preparations containing kerosene, naphtha emulsions, petroleum distillate and residue emulsions, rayon oils in emulsified form.
- Soluble oils in emulsified form, for the lubrication of textile and other machinery.
- Various textile oils in emulsified form.

**Resins and Waxes**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified compositions containing various waxes, artificial or natural.
- Emulsified compositions containing various resins, artificial or natural.

**Rubber**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified rubber compositions, emulsified rubber cement.

**Soap**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified detergents for various purposes, hand-cleansing compositions in emulsified form, textile-scouring soaps in emulsified form.

**Textile****—, Finishing**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified coating compositions, emulsified dressing compositions, emulsified finishing compositions, emulsified impregnating compositions, emulsified scouring compositions, emulsified sizing compositions, emulsified washing compositions containing soaps, emulsified waterproofing compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified compositions for greasing operations.

- Emulsified compositions for degreasing operations.
- Emulsified compositions used in fulling operations.
- Emulsified compositions for lubrication purposes in spinning and weaving.
- Emulsified compositions for degumming silk.
- Emulsified compositions for soaking silk.
- Emulsified preparations for kier-boiling cotton.
- Emulsified preparations for milling purposes.
- Emulsified preparations for washing wool.

**—, Printing**

- Dispersing agent in making—
- Emulsified printing pastes.

**Triethanolamine Tannate****Textile**

- De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—
- Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Triethanolamine Tartrate****Textile**

- De-electrifying agent (Brit. 430221) for—
- Yarns, films, fabrics, and the like, subject to charging by static electricity (applied in admixture with all usual lubricating agents as vehicle).

**Triethanolamine Thiocyanate****Lubricant**

- Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—
- Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by mixing and reacting with organo-metallic compounds.

**Triethyl-Aluminum****Lubricant**

- Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—
- Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**Triethyl-Antimony****Lubricant**

- Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—
- Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**Triethyl-Arsenic****Lubricant**

- Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—
- Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**Triethyl Citrate****Cellulose Products**

- Solvent and plasticizer for—
- Cellulose esters or ethers.
- For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**2:2':8-triethyl-5:5'-dimethselenothiacarbocyanin Iodide****Photographic**

- Sensitizer (Brit. 420971) in—
- Photographic emulsions.

**Triethyleneglycol Monostearate**

French: Monostéarate de triéthylène-glycole, Monostéarate triéthylénique-glycollique.

German: Monostearinsäuretriäthylenglykol, Monostearinsäuretriäthylenglykolester, Triäthylenglykolmonostearat.

**Miscellaneous**

- As a dispersing agent (Brit. 329266).
- For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

**Triethyl-Lead Chloride****Lubricant**

- Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—
- Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**Triethyl-Lead Hydroxide****Lubricant**

- Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—
- Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**Triethyl-Lead-Mercaptan****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 440175) for—  
Lubricating oils or greases used in high-pressure working conditions.

**Triethyl-Lead Thiocyanoleate****Oils, Fats, and Waxes**

Addition agent (Brit. 440175) for—  
Lubricating oils or greases used in high-pressure working conditions.

**Triethyloctadecoxymethyl-ammonium Chloride****Textile**

Increaser (Brit. 434911) of—  
Fastness to water of dyeings on textile fibers.  
Softener (Brit. 434911) of—  
Dyed textile fibers.

**2:2':8-Triethylselenacarbocyanin Iodide****Dye**

Dye (Brit. 439359) possessing good solubility in organic solvents.

**Triethylstilbin Dichloride**

French: Dichlorure de triéthylestilbène, Dichlorure triéthylestilbénique.  
German: Dichlorotriaethylstilbin, Triaethylstilbinchlorid.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 303092) in making—  
Chemicals for treating and mothproofing animal products.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) for—  
Hair, felt, and furs.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) for—  
Wool.

**2:2':8-Triethylthiacarbocyanin Iodide****Dye**

Dye (Brit. 439359) possessing good solubility in organic solvents.

**Triethyl-Tin Oleate****Lubricant**

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—  
Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases, by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**Trifluorobenzene**

Synonyms: Benzene trifluoride, Benzol trifluoride.  
French: Trifluorure de benzène, Trifluorure de benzol.  
German: Benzoltrifluorid, Trifluorbenzol.

**Electrical**

Starting point (Brit. 430045) in making—  
Insulating liquids for electrical apparatus (by admixture with mineral or vegetable oils).

**Trifluorobenzene, Chlorinated**

Synonyms: Chlorinated benzene trifluoride, Chlorinated benzol trifluoride, Chlorinated trifluorbenzol, Chlorinated trifluorbenzol.

French: Trifluorure de benzène, chloré; Trifluorure de benzol, chloré.  
German: Chlorhaltigbenzoltrifluorid.

**Electrical**

Starting point (Brit. 430045) in making—  
Insulating liquids for electrical apparatus (by admixture with mineral or vegetable oils).

**Trifluorodimethyl Acetone****Refrigeration**

As a refrigerant (Brit. 416653).

**Triglycerol Triacetate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 364807) for—  
Cellulose esters and ethers.  
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Triglycerylamine**

French: Triglycérylamine.  
German: Triglycerylamin.

**Soap**

Starting point in making—  
Soaps, when warmed with fatty acids, soluble in organic liquids and suitable for making dry-cleaning preparations.

**2:4:6-Trihydroxybenzimidophenyl Hydrochloride-Sulphide**

Synonyms: 2:4:6-Trihydroxybenzimidothiophenyl-ether hydrochloride.

**Insecticide**

Larvicide for—  
Culicine mosquito larvae.

**Trilaurylamine****Fungicide and Insecticide**

As a fungicide (Brit. 436327).  
As an insecticide (Brit. 436327).

**Trimethyl Antimony****Lubricant**

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—  
Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**Trimethylbetahydroxygammadodecoxypropyl-Ammonium Bromide****Disinfectant**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Bactericide, disinfectant.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Fungicide.

**Trimethylbetahydroxygammadodecoxypropyl-Ammonium Chloride****Disinfectant**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Bactericide, disinfectant.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Fungicide.

**Trimethylbetamethyldecylaminoethyl-Ammonium Bromide****Disinfectant**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Bactericide, disinfectant.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Fungicide.

**Trimethylbetamethyldodecylaminoethyl-Ammonium Iodide****Disinfectant**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Bactericide, disinfectant.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—  
Fungicide.

**1:1:3-Trimethylbutadiene**

French: 1:1:3-Triméthylebutadiène.  
German: 1:1:3-Trimethylbutadien.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.  
Starting point (Brit. 309911) in making synthetic perfumes with—  
Acrolein, acrylic acid, crotonaldehyde, crotonic acid, propargylaldehyde.

**1:1:4-Trimethylbutadiene**

French: 1:1:4-Triméthylebutadiène.  
German: 1:1:4-Trimethylbutadien.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—  
Intermediates, pharmaceuticals.  
Starting point (Brit. 309911) in making synthetic perfumes with—  
Acrolein, acrylic acid, crotonaldehyde, crotonic acid, propargylaldehyde.

**Trimethylcetylammonium Bromide****Textile**

Mordant (Brit. 436592) in—  
Dyeing natural or regenerated cellulosic textile materials with chrome dyestuffs.

**Trimethylcyclohexane****Petroleum**

Solvent (Brit. 436044) in—

Flushing oil composition for internal-combustion engines; flushing oil is based on light lubricating oil of either paraffinic or naphthenic origin and contains various other products; naphtha, isopropyl alcohol, or acetone may be added to reduce the viscosity; practice is to flush (1) with oil containing a high proportion of solvent to remove most of the sludge, (2) with oil containing a lower proportion of solvent.

**1:1:3-Trimethylcyclohexanone****Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**1:1:2-Trimethylcyclopentene**

French: 1:1:2-Triméthylcyclopentène.

German: 1:1:2-Trimethylcyclopenten, 1:1:2-Trimethylcyclopenten.

**Chemical**

Solvent in various chemical processes and for various chemicals (Brit. 269960).

**Miscellaneous**

Solvent for various purposes (Brit. 269960).

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Solvent in making—

Liquors and pastes for dyeing, printing, and stenciling acetate rayon (Brit. 269960).

**2:2':8-Trimethyl-4:5:4':5'-dibenzoxacarbocyanin Bromide****Photographic**

Sensitizer (Brit. 432969) for—

Silver halide emulsions (sensitizing maxima: 570 mμ).

**Trimethyldodecylthiomethyl-Ammonium Chloride****Disinfectant**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—

Bactericide, disinfectant.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Claimed (Brit. 436725 and 436726) to be—

Fungicide.

**Trimethylene**

Synonyms: Cyclopropane.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Various derivatives.

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as—

Anesthetic characterized by rapid induction and quick recovery.

**Trimethyleneglycol****Analysis**

As a reagent.

**Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic synthesis.

**Trimethylene Phosphate, Chlorinated****Lubricant**

Stabilizer (Brit. 448424) for—

Viscous oils, such as Pennsylvania or Midcontinent petroleum, used for extreme pressure work.

**Trimethylglycocoll Hydrochloride****Metallurgical**

Ingredient (U. S. 1882734) of—

Soldering flux.

**Trimethyloctadecylammonium Bromide****Textile**

Mordant (Brit. 436592) in—

Dyeing natural or regenerated cellulosic textile materials with chrome dyestuffs.

**1:1:3-Trimethyl-2(2'-oxo-2<sup>a</sup>-ethobutyl)cyclohexane**German: 1:1:3-Trimethyl-2(2'-oxo-2<sup>a</sup>-ethobutyl)zyklohexan.**Perfume**

Ingredient (Brit. 347052) of compositions, containing—

Ambrette musk, artificial jasmine oil, benzyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, bergamot oil, cinnamic alcohol, cumarin, ionone, heliotropin, hydroxycitronellal, methylionone, orange oil, phenylethyl alcohol, sandalwood oil, ylang-ylang oil.

**1:3:3-Trimethyl-2-paradiethylaminostyrylindoleninium Chloride****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 448508) in making—

Violet lakes constituting clear shades fast to oil, spirit, and light.

**1:3:3-Trimethyl-2-paradiethylaminostyryl-4:5-sulphobenzindolenium Sulphate****Dye**

Starting point (Brit. 448508) in making—

Violet lakes constituting clear shades fast to oil, spirit, and light.

**Trimethyl Phosphate****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Nitrocellulose.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Trimethyl Phosphate, Chlorinated****Lubricant**

Stabilizer (Brit. 448424) for—

Viscous oils, such as Pennsylvania or Midcontinent petroleum, used for extreme pressure work.

**1:3:5-Trimethyl-5-piperidinobarbituric Acid Hydrochloride****Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use (Brit. 414293) as—

Hypnotic with low toxic properties.

**2:4:6-Trimethylpyridin Ethiodide**

French: Ethiodure 2:4:6-triméthylepyridinique.

German: 2:4:6-Trimethylpyridinaethiodid.

**Insecticide**

Starting point (German 438241) in making—

Fungicide and bactericide for treating diseased seeds with dimethylaminobenzaldehyde.

**Trimethylstilbin Dibromide**

Synonyms: Dibromotrimethylstilbene.

French: Dibromure de triméthylestilbinique.

German: Dibromtrimethylstilbin.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) for treating—

Furs, hair, feathers.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) for treating—

Wool and felt.

**Trimethylstilbin Sulphate**

French: Sulphate de triméthylestilbène, Sulphate triméthylestilbinique.

German: Schwefelsäuretrimethylstilben, Schwefelsäuretrimethylstilbinester, Trimethylstilbinsulfat.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 303092) in making—

Chemicals for treating and mothproofing animal products.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) for treating—

Hair, felt, and furs.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) for treating—

Wool.

**Trimethyltriphenyl-Mercury****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—

Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushings, and high-temperature work generally.

**Trimethyltriphenyl-Tin****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—

Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushings, and high-temperature work generally.

**Trinaphthyl Borate**

French: Borate de trinaphthyle, Borate trinaphthylque.  
German: Borsäuretrinaphthyl, Borsäuretrinaphthylester,  
Trinaphthylborat.

Spanish: Borato de trinaftil.

Italian: Borato di trinaftile.

**Rubber**

Ingredient (Brit. 363483) of—

Rubber batch (added for the purpose of increasing the resistance of the rubber goods to deterioration and discoloration caused by ageing).

**Trinaphthyl Phosphate, Chlorinated****Lubricant**

Stabilizer (Brit. 448424) for—

Viscous oils, such as Pennsylvania or Midcontinent oil, used for extreme pressure work.

**2:4:6-Trinitro-1:3-dimethyl-5-tertiarybutylbenzene****Mechanical**

Improver (Brit. 404046) of—

Exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to fuels not derived from petroleum, either alone or in conjunction with (1) acetophenone, methylacetophenone, 4-methoxyacetophenone, 1-naphthylmethyl ketone, 2-naphthylmethyl ketone, or (2) any of the ketones listed under (1) and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 404046) for—

Improving exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to gasoline or diesel oil, either alone or in conjunction with (1) acetophenone, methylacetophenone, 4-methoxyacetophenone, 1-naphthylmethyl ketone, 2-naphthylmethyl ketone, or (2) any of the ketones listed under (1) and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**2:4:6-Trinitro-3-methyl-5-tertiarybutylanisol****Mechanical**

Improver (Brit. 404046) of—

Exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to fuels not derived from petroleum, either alone or in conjunction with (1) acetophenone, methylacetophenone, 4-methoxyacetophenone, 1-naphthylmethyl ketone, 2-naphthylmethyl ketone, or (2) any of the ketones listed under (1) and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 404046) for—

Improving exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to gasoline or diesel oil, either alone or in conjunction with (1) acetophenone, methylacetophenone, 4-methoxyacetophenone, 1-naphthylmethyl ketone, 2-naphthylmethyl ketone, or (2) any of the ketones listed under (1) and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**2:4:6-Trinitro-1-methyl-3-tertiarybutylbenzene****Mechanical**

Improver (Brit. 404046) of—

Exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to fuels not derived from petroleum, either alone or in conjunction with (1) acetophenone, methylacetophenone, 4-methoxyacetophenone, 1-naphthylmethyl ketone, 2-naphthylmethyl ketone, or (2) any of the ketones listed under (1) and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**Petroleum**

Reagent (Brit. 404046) for—

Improving exhaust odors from internal combustion engines (added to gasoline or diesel oil, either alone or in conjunction with (1) acetophenone, methylacetophenone, 4-methoxyacetophenone, 1-naphthylmethyl ketone, 2-naphthylmethyl ketone, or (2) any of the ketones listed under (1) and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

phenone, 4-methoxyacetophenone, 1-naphthylmethyl ketone, 2-naphthylmethyl ketone, or (2) any of the ketones listed under (1) and any of the following: Camphor, waste camphor oil, borneol, bornyl acetate, clove oil, ionone, coumarin, indole, skatole, paracresyl acetate, methyl anthranilate, isopropylmethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde).

**Trinitrophenetole****Abrasive**

Ingredient (Brit. 295335) of—

Compositions used in binding the abrasive in grinding discs, stones, and other forms.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 295335) in making—

Impregnating compositions containing phenol-aldehyde resins.

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

**Dye**

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 295335) of—

Binders and cements containing phenol-aldehyde resins.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 295335) of—

Impregnating various compositions containing phenol-aldehyde resins.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 295335) of—

Lacquers and varnishes containing phenol-formaldehyde resins.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 295335) of—

Molding and pressing compositions containing phenol-aldehyde resins.

**Trinitrophenylethylnitroamine****Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient (U. S. 1975186) of—

Detonator charges, containing also trinitrophenylmethyl-nitroamine and, optionally, pentaerythritol tetranitrate.

**Trinitrophenylmethylnitroamine****Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient (U. S. 1975186) of—

Detonator charges, containing also trinitrophenylethyl-nitroamine and, optionally, pentaerythritol tetranitrate.

**Triorthotolylstibin****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) for treating—

Furs, hair, and feathers.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 303092) for treating—

Wool and felt.

**1:2:6-Trioxyantraquinone****Oils, Fats, Waxes**

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—

Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

**1:2:4 Trioxyphenyl Triacetate****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Synthetic tanning agents (Brit. 242694).

**Triparatolylphosphin Oxide**

French: Oxyde de triparatolylephosphine, Oxyde tri-paratolylephosphinique.

German: Triparatolylphosphinoxyd.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 303092) for—

Mothproofing fur and hair.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 303092) for—

Mothproofing felt and wool.

**Triparatolylstibin**

French: Stibine de triparatolye, Stibine triparatolylique.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 303092) of—  
Mothproofing compositions for furs and hair.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 303092) of—  
Mothproofing compositions for woollens.

**Triphenyl-Aluminum****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Triphenylarsine**

French: Arsine de triphényle, Arsine triphénylique.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 303092) in making—  
Chemicals used for various mothproofing purposes.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 303092) for—  
Mothproofing fur and hair.

**Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 303092) for—  
Mothproofing wool and felt.

**Triphenyl-Bismuth****Lubricant**

Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—  
Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases by reacting with oil-soluble organic compounds.

**Triphenyl-Cadmium****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Triphenylchloromethane**

French: Triphénylchlorométhane.  
German: Triphenylchlormethan.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various organic chemicals.

**Rubber**

Reagent (Brit. 282778) in making rubber conversion products with—  
Alphanaphthol, betanaphthol, catechol, cresol, para-chlorophenol, phenol, resorcinol.

**Triphenylguanidin**

French: Triphénylguanidine.  
Spanish: Trifenilguanidina.  
Italian: Trifenilguanidine.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—  
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for coating and decorating ceramic wares (added for the purpose of stabilizing the composition against ageing).

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Glass**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—  
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the production of nonscatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware (added for the purpose of stabilizing them against ageing)

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—  
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the decoration and protection of leather goods (added for the purpose of stabilizing them against ageing).

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Ingredient of—  
Coating compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—  
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for the decoration and protection of metal articles (added for the purpose of stabilizing them against ageing).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—  
Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of various compositions of matter (added for the purpose of stabilizing them against ageing).

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—  
Paints, varnishes, dopes, enamels, and lacquers containing various cellulose esters or ethers, such as butylcellulose and benzylcellulose (added for the purpose of stabilizing the products against ageing).

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—  
Compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the production of coated paper and also for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp products (added for the purpose of stabilizing them against ageing).

**Pharmaceutical**

Suggested for use as an antiseptic.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—  
Plastic compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, such as benzylcellulose and butylcellulose (added for the purpose of stabilizing the products against ageing).

**Rubber**

Accelerator in—  
Vulcanizing processes.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods (Brit. 242288) (added for the purpose of stabilizing them against ageing).  
Rubber substitutes.

**Stone**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—  
Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone (added for the purpose of stabilizing them against ageing).

**Textile**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used for impregnating fabrics.  
Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the production of coated textile fabrics (Brit. 342288) (added for the purpose of stabilizing them against ageing).

**Woodworking**

Ingredient (Brit. 342288) of—  
Compositions containing various esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the protection and decoration of woodwork (added for the purpose of stabilizing them against ageing).

**Triphenylguanidin Dimethyldithiocarbamate****Disinfectant**

As a bactericide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As a fungicide (claimed effective against *Aspergillus niger* and *Fomes Annonus*) (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).  
As an insecticide (Australian 8103/32, Brit. 406979, U. S. 1972961).

**Triphenyl-Mercury****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—  
Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Triphenylmethanesulphonic Acid**

French: Acide de triphényléméthanesulfonique.  
German: Triphenylmethansulfonsäure.

**Miscellaneous**

Reagent (Brit. 280262) in treating—  
Kieselguhr for the purpose of increasing its absorbent powers.

**Triphenylmethanesulphonic Acid (Continued)****Paper**

Reagent in treating—

Paper to increase its absorbent powers in making carbon paper.

**Textile**—, *Miscellaneous*

Reagent (Brit. 280262) in treating—

Cotton wadding to increase its absorbent powers.

**Triphenyl Phosphate**

French: Phosphate de triphényle, Phosphate phénylique.

German: Phosphorsaurestriphenyl, Triphenylphosphat.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient (German 289488) of—

Lubricating compositions, in admixture with tricresyl phosphate.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 252162) of—

Fireproofing compositions which are used in the treatment of abrasive sheet materials, such as emery cloth, emery paper, sandpaper, sandcloth, and the like. See also uses under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for impregnating roofing paper.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Airplane dopes.

Plasticizer in making—

Lacquers, varnishes, and paints which contain nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose ethers and esters.

Polishing preparations containing various resins.

**Photographic**

Plasticizer in making—

Photographic and cinematographic films from cellulose acetate.

**Plastics**

Fireproofing agent in making—

Cellulose ester and ether preparations.

Plasticizer in making—

Compositions containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters and ethers (Brit. 252999).

Stabilizing agent in making—

Acetylcellulose compositions, cellulose formate compositions, nitrocellulose compositions.

Substitute for camphor in making—

Celluloid.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate and resorcinol acetate, for coating lincens.

**Triphenyl Phosphate, Chlorinated****Lubricant**

Stabilizer (Brit. 448424) for—

Viscous oils, such as Pennsylvania or Midcontinent petroleum, used for extreme pressure work.

**Triphenylphosphin Oxide**

French: Oxyde de triphénylphosphine, Oxyde triphénylphosphinique.

German: Oxytriphenylphosphin, Triphenylphosphin-oxyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 326137) in making pharmaceuticals and mothproofing and insect-exterminating compounds with the aid of—

Alphahydroxyphenyl-3:4-dicarboxylic acid dibutyl ester.

Alphamethyl-3-hydroxy-6-isopropylbenzene.

Alphamethyl-3-hydroxy-4-isopropyl-6-chlorobenzene.

Alphanaphthol, 4-benzylphenol, betanaphthol, 6-chloro-

2-cresol, 3-chloro-4-cresol, 2:6-dichlorophenol, 2:4-

dichlorophenol, 2-isobutyl-4-chlorophenol, metacresol,

metahydroxydiethylanilin, 4-normal-butylphenol, or-

thochlorophenol, orthocresol, parachlorophenol, para-

cresol, parahydroxybenzoic acid ethyl ester, parahy-

droxybenzaldehyde, paranitrophenol, phenol, pyro-

catechin monoethyl ether, resorcinol, symmetrical

xyleneol, 2:4:6-trichlorophenol, ar-tetrahydrobetanaph-

thol, thymol.

**Triphenylstibin**

French: Stibine de triphényle, Stibine triphénylique.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 303092) of—

Mothproofing compositions for furs and hair.

**Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Textile**

Ingredient (Brit. 303092) of—

Mothproofing compositions for woolens.

**Triphenyl-Thallium****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Triphenyl-Tin Chloride****Chemical**

Reagent for—

Precipitation of fluorides.

**Triphenyl-Tin Thiosulphate****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 440175) for—

Lubricating oils or greases used in high-pressure working conditions.

**Triphenyl Zinc****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Tripoli**

Synonyms: Rotten stone.

**Ceramics**

Raw material in making—

Whiteware

**Abrasive**

Raw material in making—

Buffing compositions and abrasive articles.

**Chemical**

Filtering medium in various processes.

Raw material in making—

Sodium silicate.

**Glass**

Polishing agent for—

Mirrors and glassware.

**Jewelry**

Polishing agent for—

Precious stones.

**Insecticide**

Carrier in—

Insecticidal and germicidal compositions, tree-dusting compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Raw material in making—

Moulds for casting small objects.

**Miscellaneous**

Filtering medium for various purposes.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in removing grease stains from floors, phonograph records (as a filler), wood-surfacing compositions.

Polishing agent for—

Horn, metals, shell.

Raw material in making—

Filter stones.

**Paint and Varnish**

Filler in—

Paints, stains.

Ingredient of—

Ready mixed fillers, transparent wood fillers.

**Rubber**

Filler in—

Hard rubber.

**Tripoli (Continued)****Soap****Ingredient of—**

Hand soaps, scouring powders, soap powders.

**Stone****Polishing agent for—**

Marble.

**Water and Sanitation****Filtering medium****Wine****Filtering medium.****Trisodium Phosphate**

Synonyms: Phosphate of soda, Tribasic sodium phosphate, Trisodium orthophosphate.

French: Phosphate sodique, Phosphate de soude, Phosphate trisodique.

German: Phosphorsäurestrinatron, Trinatriumphosphat.

Spanish: Fosfato trisodico.

**Adhesives****Ingredient (U. S. 1895979) of—**

Synthetic vegetable glue, containing also powdered ivory nut, casein, lime, soda ash, and sodium fluoride.

**Automotive****As a cleansing agent for—**

General factory uses, glass, radiators.

**As a metal-degreasing agent.****Ingredient of—**

Cleansing preparations.

Degreasing mixtures, with soap, soda ash, caustic soda, or sodium perborate.

**Beverage****As a detergent in—**

Cleansing casks, cleansing vats, washing bottles.

**As a water-softener.****Ingredient of—**

Detergent mixtures.

Water-softening mixtures.

Source of phosphate in carbonated beverages.

**Ceramics****Reagent for—**

Removing stains from ceramic ware of all sorts prior to shipment.

**Chemical****As a reagent.**

Catalyst (U. S. 1891514, 1894283) in making—

Diphenyl from benzene.

**Ingredient of—**

Bleaching composition (Brit. 393221).

Desizing preparation containing also starch-degrading enzymes (Brit. 399998).

Reagent (U. S. 1890201) in—

Purification of arylamides of 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid.

**Starting point in making—**

Phosphates.

**Construction****Cleansing agent for—**

Removing oil, grease, stains and dirt from metal, marble, tile, porcelain, and woodwork in new buildings.

**Dye**

Reagent (Brit. 396177) in making—

Methylene blue, victoria blue R.

**Fats and Oils**

As a cleansing agent for utensils and apparatus.

As an emulsifying agent.

**Food****As a detergent for—**

Canning plant equipment, dairy equipment, food product plant equipment.

**As a water-softening agent in—**

Canning plant, food product plants.

**Emulsifier in—**

Cheese-making (acting as a substitute for sodium citrate and offering the advantage of not leaving the too pronounced salty taste of the latter).

**Ingredient of—**

Dairy-cleansing mixture containing also sodium silicate, plain soap, and soda ash (U. S. 1879953).

Detergent mixtures, water-softening mixtures.

Neutralizing and washing agent (U. S. 1919502) for—

Churned butter.

**Glass****Cleansing and degreasing agent for—**

Plate glass, tableware, window glass.

**Ink****Efficiency promoter in—**

Ink-craticators containing hypochlorites.

**Insecticide**

As an insecticide (in aqueous solution) for—

Crawling insects, flying insects, jumping insects.

Fungicide (U. S. 1774310) in—

Inhibiting blue mold decay on fresh fruit.

Inhibiting blue mold decay on fresh citrus fruit having broken skin.

**Laundering****As a detergent.****Ingredient of—**

Detergent mixtures with soap, soda ash, or sodium perborate.

**Leather**

Reagent (U. S. 1822898) in—

Soaking.

Swelling agent in—

Tanning.

**Mechanical**

As a general degreasing and cleansing agent.

**Ingredient of—**

Boiler compound (U. S. 1002603, 1078655, 1109849, 1162024, 1273857, 1333393).

Boiler compound, containing also ammonium sulphate and soda ash (U. S. 1001935).

Boiler compound, containing also sodium amalgam, tannin, kerosene emulsified with whale oil, caustic soda, dextrin, and water (U. S. 1181562).

Boiler compound, containing also soda ash, lime, silicate of soda, caustic soda and bichromate of soda (U. S. 1278435).

Boiler compound, containing also soda ash, dextrin or starch, cutch (sufficient to yield at least 2 percent of tannic acid), and water. (This is known as "Navy Standard Boiler Compound" and was developed by Lt. Com. F. Lyon, U. S. N.)

**Metallurgical**

As a general degreasing agent.

**Ingredient of—**

Bath used in producing electroplated zinc-tin alloy on steel and iron, said to have same properties as cadmium plate (U. S. 1904732).

Core-forming sand mixture (U. S. 1751482).

Degreasing mixtures, with soap, soda ash, caustic soda, or sodium perborate.

**Reagent for—**

Cleansing metallic articles in order to insure an absolutely clean surface prior to electroplating.

**Miscellaneous**

As a general water-softening agent.

Cleansing, degreasing, and deodorizing agent for—

Bathtubs, basins, and similar fixtures.

Clothing, dishes and cooking utensils, enamelware,

factories, furniture, garages, glass, household use, ice-boxes, linoleum, machinery, marble counters.

Hotel and restaurant table tops, other equipment and utensils.

Metal parts and fixtures, painted surfaces, rubber flooring, shelving, silverware, sinks, stone flooring, soda fountains, tableware, tiling, windows, walls, wooden flooring, workmen's hands.

**Ingredient of—**

Cleanser for aluminum (U. S. 1870311).

Detergent, containing also sodium silicate and calcium oxychloride (U. S. 1894207).

Detergent, containing also aluminum phosphate (Brit. 390435).

Detergent, containing also tin phosphate (Brit. 390435).

Detergent, containing also aluminum and tin phosphates (Brit. 390435).

Detergent mixtures with soap, soda ash, caustic soda,

or sodium perborate.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (U. S. 1892980) of—

Paint glaze, containing also casein, borax, hexamethylenetetramine, saffrair oil, and nondrying oil.

**Softening agent in—**

Paint removing (500 grams to 4 liters of water).

**Paper**

As a water-softening agent.

**Ingredient of—**

Liquor used as preliminary boiling agent for chips in process said to reduce digesting period by two to three hours with a yield of 48 percent to 52 percent (U. S. 1910613).

**Trisodium Phosphate (Continued)**

Liquor used in recovery of pulp from waste paper (Brit. 400415).

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
Bath salts, shampoos.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—  
Developing baths for use in tropical climates.  
Simultaneous developing and fixing bath containing sodium sulphite, sodium thiosulphate, metaquinone, and water.  
Substitute for—  
Alkali metal hydrates or carbonates in alkaline developers.

**Plastics**

Ingredient (Brit. 403988) of catalytic mixture in making—  
Cellulose acetate from cheap material, such as bagasse, wood pulp, grass products, cornstalks.

**Sanitation and Water**

As a water-softening agent (either alone or in mixtures).

**Soap**

Saponifying and emulsifying agent.

**Textile**

Degumming agent, degreasing agent, detergent, emulsifying agent, indicator of pH in perborate bleaching.  
Ingredient (Brit. 400996) of—  
Hydrolyzing agent for organic esters of cellulose used as artificial filaments, yarns, and threads.  
Reagent (U. S. 1903828) in making—  
Artificial wool from jute.  
Scouring agent for—  
Acetate rayon.  
Washing agent for—  
Crude cotton.  
Linen, prior to bleaching.  
Wool (acts as substitute for soda ash and materially influences higher yields of long fibers, together with higher brilliancy, whiteness, and suppleness).  
Water-softening agent (bleaching and dyeing plants require very soft water, free of iron which T.S.P. precipitates quantitatively).  
Wetting agent for—  
Cotton, prior to mercerizing.

**Tuna Oil**

Synonyms: Tuna fish oil, Tunny oil.  
French: Huile de thon.  
German: Thunfischöl.  
Spanish: Aceite de tuna.  
Italian: Olio di tonno.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—  
Mixtures containing other animal or vegetable oils.  
Starting point in making—  
Hydrogenated fats.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—  
Marking inks, printing inks.

**Leather**

As a currying oil.  
Ingredient of—  
Compositions used in dressing leather, compositions used for impregnating leather.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Roofing preparations.

**Oilcloth and Linoleum**

Ingredient of—  
Coating compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—  
Paints, putty, varnishes.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—  
Impregnating compositions for treating paper, pasteboard, and papier-mache.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of various plastic compositions.

**Soap**

Stock in making soft soaps.

**Textile**

Impregnating agent in making—  
Coated textiles of various sorts.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—  
Compositions used for the impregnation of wood.

**Tungsten**

French: Tungstène.  
German: Wolfram.

**Automotive**

Contact point metal for—  
Ignition systems.

**Chemical**

Activating agent in—  
Catalytical processes.  
Catalyst (Brit. 400580) in producing—  
Aromatics from hydrocarbons.  
Splitting agent for—  
Alcohol (into ethylene and water).

**Electrical**

Core material for—  
Carbon electrodes (to increase their electrical conductivity).  
Filament metal for—  
Electric lamps.  
Heat-conducting medium (U. S. 1902936) for—  
Mercury vapor lamp.  
Lead-in wire (U. S. 1902936) for—  
Mercury vapor lamp.

**Metallurgical**

Constituent of—  
Acid-resisting alloys, alloy resistant to hot concentrated sulphuric acid, alloy resistant to nitric acid, armor-plate steels, bearing metal, chemical plant equipment alloys, ferro alloys, high-pressure steels, high-speed steel, magnet steel, nonferrous alloys, self-hardening steels, shell steels, spot-welding alloys, steels resistant to high temperatures.

**Electrode metal in—**

Arc welding, electrolysis.

**Hardening ingredient of—**

Alloys.

**Imparter of—**

Acid corrosion resistance to alloys.

**Improver of—**

Nickel's resistance to corrosion by sulphuric acid.

**Process material (Brit. 355792) in making—**

Aluminum, aluminum alloys.

**Miscellaneous**

Contact point metal for—  
Telegraph system sending keys.  
Filament metal for—  
Radio tubes.

**Metal for—**

Bridge-work and filling in dentistry, high-temperature ovens, phonograph needles.

**Resins and Waxes**

Activating agent (Brit. 388864) in—  
Catalytic hydrogenation of vegetable or animal waxes to improve them in color, iodine value, melting point, content of unsaponifiable matter, and solubility in turpentine or other solvent.

**Tungsten Carbide**

French: Carbide de tungstène.  
German: Wolframcarbid.

**Ceramics**

Cutting metal in—  
Ceramic processes.

**Construction**

Cutting metal for—  
Asbestos, asbestos compositions, rock of all kinds.

**Electrical**

Cutting metal for—  
Molded insulation material.

**Glass**

Cutting metal for—  
Glass products of all kinds.

**Mechanical**

Cutting tip metal for—  
Machine tools.  
Cutting metal for—  
Die metal, gage metal, knife-edge metal.

**Miscellaneous**

Cutting metal for—  
Fibrous products.

**Plastics**

Cutting metal for—  
Molded products.



**Tungsten Trioxide**

Synonyms: Tungsten oxide, Tungstic oxide.

French: Oxyde de tungstène, Oxyde tungstique, Tri-oxyde de tungstène.

German: Wolframtrioxyd.

**Ceramics**

Pigment for painting on porcelains, potteries, chinaware.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 281307) in making zeolite catalysts used in making—

Acenaphthylene from acenaphthene, acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol, acetic acid from ethyl alcohol, alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons.

Aldehydes from toluene, xylene, mesitylene, pseudocumene, and cymene.

Aldehydes and acids by the oxidation of orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, nitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes.

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthlene, anthraquinone from anthracene, benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene, benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone, chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorhydrin, diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol, fluorenone from fluorene, formaldehyde from methanol or methane, hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene.

Maleic and fumaric acids from benzene, toluene, phenol, or tar acids, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride.

Naphthalic anhydride.

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthene or acenaphthylene.

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene, phthalic anhydride from naphthalene, salicyl acid or salicylic acid from cresol, vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol.

**Metallurgical**

Starting point in making—

Filaments for electric incandescent lights, metallic tungsten and tungsten wire.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Bronze powder.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

Mordant in dyeing—

Fabrics and yarns with the aid of anilin black and other colors.

**Turkey Red Oil**

Synonyms: Sulphonated castor oil.

French: Huile pour rouge turc, Huile sulphonée.

German: Sulfonierter oel, Tuerkischrotoel.

**Chemical**

Ingredient (Brit. 295024) of dispersing agents with—

Aminoazobenzene, azodiphenylamine, benzeneazophthaleneazophenol, diethylpara-aminophenol-1:4-naphthaquinonemonoimide, 2:4-dinitrobenzene-2-azodiphenylamine, oxyethylamines, paranitranilin, rosanthrene base.

Reagent (Brit. 307079) in making—

Emulsions with starches, dextrins, vegetable gums, gelatin, glue, casein.

Starting point (U. S. 1691994) in making softener for silk with guanidines.

**Dye**

Ingredient of—

Dye compositions and preparations containing starches, dextrin, vegetable gums, glue, gelatin, casein (Brit. 307079).

Lakes (Brit. 270750).

Preparations containing basic dyestuffs (Brit. 270750).

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—

Emulsified preparations.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient (Brit. 307079) of—

Glues and other adhesive compositions, containing starches, dextrins, vegetable gums, casein, glues, gelatin.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Arsenical preparations.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 307079) of—

Dressing compositions containing starches, dextrins, vegetable gums, gelatin, glue, casein.

Reagent for finishing leathers.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 299817) of emulsified preparations for—  
Cleansing wire on paper machines, digestion of sulphite pulp, grinding mechanical wood pulp, removing ink from paper.

Ingredient (Brit. 307079) of—

Emulsions, containing starches, glues, gelatin, casein, vegetable gums, dextrins, for treating paper.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—

Hair dressing.

**Rubber**

Ingredient (Brit. 307079) of—

Emulsions.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Degreasing agents, soaps containing petroleum distillates.

Starting point (Brit. 299817) in making—

Detergent emulsions with trichloroethylene and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, for laundry and domestic purposes.

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**

General assist in dyeing.

Ingredient (Brit. 299817) of preparations containing trichloroethylene and other chlorinated hydrocarbons for—

Dyeing cotton, wool, rayon, and mercerized cotton.

Wetting textiles before dyeing.

Ingredient (Brit. 307079) of—

Dye liquors containing starches, vegetable gums, dextrins, glues, gelatin, casein.

Ingredient of preparations for—

General dyeing purposes, along with other oils.

Facilitating formation of azo dyestuffs on fabrics.

Facilitating the removal of oils from the wool fiber, added during processing, before dyeing.

Improving color of naphthol dyestuffs, improving color of diamine dyestuffs, improving dyeing with vat colors, mordanting with turkey red, mordanting to fix alumina on the fiber in dyeing with alizarin.

—, **Finishing**

Ingredient (Brit. 299817) of emulsified preparations containing trichloroethylene and other chlorinated hydrocarbons for—

Scouring and finishing cotton, wool, rayon, and mercerized cotton.

Ingredient (Brit. 307079) of—

Waterproofing baths containing starches, vegetable gums, dextrins, glues, gelatin, casein.

—, **Manufacturing**

Ingredient (Brit. 299817) of emulsified preparations containing trichloroethylene and other chlorinated hydrocarbons for—

Degumming silk.

Lubricant and cleansing agent for wool.

**Waxes and Resins**

Ingredient (Brit. 307079) of—

Emulsions.

**Turpentine Oil**

Synonyms: Spirits of turpentine, Turpentine, Turps.

Latin: Oleum terebenthinae.

French: Essence de térébenthine, Huile volatile de térébenthine.

German: Terpentinöl.

Spanish: Aceite volátil de trementina, Esencia de trementina.

Italian: Essenza di trementina.

**Adhesives**

Solvent (U. S. 1604307) in—

Casein glue compositions.

**Analysis**

As a reagent.

As a solvent.

Reagent (in colored form) for—

Wood and cork in biological technic.

**Ceramics**

Solvent in—

Coating compositions for potteries and porcelains.

**Turpentine Oil (Continued)****Chemical**

Reagent in preparing—

Eucalyptol.

Solvent (U. S. 1649326) in—

Acid-resisting compositions.

Solvent in making—

Benzyl chloride by catalysis.

Starting point in making—

Camphor (artificial), isoprene, pinene, terpene hydrochloride, terpene hydrate, terpineol, terpinyl acetate.

**Explosives**

Solvent in—

Fireworks manufacture.

**Fats and Oils**

As a general solvent.

Reagent in—

Neutral oil preparations.

Solvent (U. S. 1642884) in—

Belting greases, lubricating compositions.

**Germicide**

As a germicide, alone or in compositions.

**Glass**

Lubricant in—

Glass grinding.

Solvent in—

Waterproof mastics.

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Lithographic inks, printing inks.

**Insecticide**

Alone as—

Bug exterminator, insecticide, moth-repellent.

Ingredient of—

Insecticides.

**Leather**

Solvent in—

Finishing and dressing compositions, leather cements, leather polishes, patent leather finishes, shoe polishes, waterproofing compositions and finishes.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Solvent (Brit. 274300) in—

Linoleum and oilcloth cements.

**Metallurgical**

Flotation reagent in—

Concentration of ores.

Solvent for—

Waterproof mastics in metal working.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for transferring pictures and prints, floor polishes, furniture polishes, glass cements, pigment preparations used as drawing crayons, polishing compositions (U. S. 1758317), stove polishes, waterproofing compositions.

Solvent in—

Compositions for cleansing firearms, ivory, substances attacked by chlorine.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient (U. S. 1614232) of—

Auto-top dressings.

Reagent for—

Accelerating oxidation of drying oils.

Solvent and thinner in—

Coach finishes, enamels, glazing putty, lacquers, paint driers, paint removers, paints of all kinds, piano-rubbing varnishes, resins, roofing cements stains, varnishes, varnish removers, waxes, wax color binding compositions.

**Paper**

Cleansing agent for—

Paper machine wires.

**Perfume**

Ingredient (Brit. 255148) of—

Cosmetics, emollients.

**Petroleum**

Carrier for—

Oxygen in the oxidation refining process.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Dentifrices, detergents, disinfectants, germicides, internal remedies, liniments, ointments.

**Printing**

As a general solvent and cleanser.

Solvent in—

Color process printing.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Resins, waxes.

Solvent in wax compositions for—

Grafting, modelling, sealing, various purposes.

**Rubber**

Ingredient (U. S. 1875552) of—

Mixture, with cresol, used for vulcanizing molds.

Reagent (French 599869) in—

Rubber reworking.

Solvent in—

General processing, rubber cements.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Detergent compositions, grease removing soaps, household soaps, medicated soaps, washing compounds.

**Textile**

Reagent for—

Preventing color bleeding in textile printing.

Solubilizing agent (Brit. 276160) for various dyestuffs.

Solvent for—

Removing paint and oils stains from fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Alone or in combination as—

Impregnating agent, preservative agent, waterproofing agent.

Solvent and thinner in—

Fillers, polishes.

**Turtle Oil**

French: Huile de torture.

German: Schildkroetenöl.

Italian: Olio di tartaruga.

**Fats and Oils**

Component of—

Linseed oil mixtures.

Ingredient of—

Special lubricating compositions.

Starting point in making—

Substitute for degrass.

**Fuel**

Raw material in making—

Candles.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Chamoising compositions, currying compositions, dressing compositions, softening compositions, tanning compositions.

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant.

**Perfumery**

As a base in making—

Fatty creams.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Soap**

As a soap stock in making—

Special toilet soaps.

**Ulmic Acid****Petroleum**

Viscosity deceiver (U. S. 1999766) of—

Fluid clay mud encountered in oil well drilling (used in conjunction with a small amount of caustic alkali).

**Undecolic Acid****Chemical**

Reagent in—

Organic syntheses.

**Petroleum**

Breaker (U. S. 2020998) of—

Petroleum emulsions.

**Undecylenic Acid**

French: Acide undécylénique.

German: Undecylensäure.

Spanish: Acido endecilenico.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Butyl undecylenate, ethyl undecylenate, methyl undecylenate, nonoic acid, sebacic acid, undecalactone, various esters and salts.

**Undecylenyl Acetate****Chemical**

Starting point in making derivatives.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Artificial perfume preparations.

Perfume in—

Toilet preparations.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Undekanaphthene**

German: Undekanaphten.

**Chemical**

General solvent for various purposes (Brit. 269960).

**Miscellaneous**

General solvent.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing and Printing

Solvent in making—

Dye liquor and paste.

**Uranic Oxide**

French: Oxyde d'urane, Oxyde uranique.

German: Uranioxyd, Uranoxyd.

Spanish: Oxido d'uranio.

Italian: Oxido di uranio.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Glazes used in the manufacture of porcelains and chinaware.

**Chemicals**

Catalyst in—

Ammonia synthesis.

Catalyst (Brit. 331000) in making—

Anthraquinone, benzaldehyde from toluene, benzoic acid from toluene.

Parachlorobenzaldehyde and parachlorobenzoic acid from parachlorotoluene.

Paratoluic acid, paratoluic aldehyde from paraxylene, phthalic acid.

Dehydrating catalyst (Brit. 323713) in making—

Allylene from allanol, amylenes from amanol, butylene from isobutanol, ethylene from ethanol, heptylene from heptanol, hexylene from hexanol, methylene from methanol, propylene from isopropanol.

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from the corresponding aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthylamine from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 295270).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds, which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounding, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amine from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines, amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols, 3-aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin, pyrrolidin from pyrrol, tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

Starting point in making—

Salts and other compounds of uranium.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Glass batch (used to produce opalescent green effects).

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in—

Paints and varnishes.

**Uranium Acetate**

Synonyms: Uranyl acetate.

French: Acétate d'uranium.

German: Essigsäuresuran, Uraniumacetat.

**Analysis**

Reagent in various processes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Compound pigment with barium sulphide (U. S. 1615816).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Uranium Dioxide**

French: Dioxyde d'uranium.

German: Urandioxyd.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of glazes for—

Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 263201) in making—

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene.

Maleic acid from benzene.

Phthalic anhydride and naphthoquinone from naphthalene.

**Uranium Dioxide (Continued)****Glass**

Pigment in making fine glassware.

**Metallurgical**

Starting point in making—

Ferro-uranium.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in paints and varnishes.

**Photographic**

Reagent in the special processes.

**Uranium Nitrate**

Synonyms: Uranyl nitrate.

French: Nitrate d'urane, Nitrate uranique, Nitrate d'uranium, Nitrate d'uranyle.

German: Salpetersäuresuran, Salpetersäuresuranoxyd, Salpetersäuresuranyl, Urannitrat, Uranylnitrat.

**Analysis**

Detecting cinnamic acid in benzoic acid.

Determining phosphorus and sulphur.

Indicator in various titrations.

Making volumetric solutions.

Reagent for—

Albumen, alkaloids, apomorphine, cinnamic acid, glucose, hydrocyanic acid, hydrogen peroxide, mercury oxycyanide, morphine, phenols, phosphoric acid.

Separating tungstic acid from tungstates.

**Ceramics**

Reagent in making—

Yellow and orange glazes.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids from the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 306471).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 281307).

Flourenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl reduction compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 306471).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethylketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 305640) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane.

Aniline from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene by the reduction of nitrobenzene.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols, 3-aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.

Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.

Cyclohexylamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylaniline from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin, pyrrolidin from pyrrol, tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

Starting point in making—

Uranium carbonate, uranium chloride, uranium oxide, uranium sulphate.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Phosphorescent paints and varnishes.

Reagent in making—

Luminous paints and varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Reagent in obtaining—

Brown color effects on prints.

Sensitizing reagent in treating—

Photographic papers.

**Textile**

Mordant in dyeing and printing.

Reagent in obtaining—

Brown colors on textiles by impregnation and after-treatment with solutions of sodium ferrocyanide, gallic acid, tannic acid, or pyrogallol.

**Urea**

Synonyms: Carbamide, Carbonylamid, Diamide of carbonic acid.

French: Urée.

German: Harnstoff.

**Adhesives**

Anticurling agent in—

Adhesives for paper, fabrics, and the like.

Fluidity promoter in—

Adhesives (permits reduction of water content without impairing fluidity of the solution).

Increases of—

Flexibility of adhesives on drying, hygroscopicity of adhesives on drying, strength of adhesives on drying.

Liquefying agent in aqueous solutions containing—

Animal glue, casein, gelatin, starch.

Lowerer of—

Jelling (setting) temperature.

Reducer of—

Quantity of oxidizing agent used in starch adhesives.

Resolubilizing agent (U. S. 1895446) for—

Glues made insoluble by the action of formaldehyde.

Retarder of—

Inception of the quick-setting action of glues having reduced water content without interfering with the quick-setting effects produced (desirable for veneer and plywood glues).

**Urea (Continued)****Stabilizer in—**

Starch adhesives.

**Starting point (Brit. 421942) in making—**

Adhesives with formaldehyde, phenol, or saccharose (such products are suitable for glueing veneering papers, insulating board, paperboard, asbestos sheets, textile fabrics, metal foil, leather, and other products).

**Analysis****Nutrient for—**

Bacterial cultures.

**Reagent in—**

Analytical processes involving control and research.

**Brewing****Nutrient for—**

Yeast.

**Cellulose Products****Antacid and stabilizer in—**

Cellulose acetate products, nitrocellulose products.

**Plasticizer in—**

Cellulose acetate products, nitrocellulose products.

**Chemical****Eliminator of—**

Nitrous acid from reactions, nitrous acid from products.

**Increases of—**

Efficiency of leaching agents, solvent power of water for various solutes, solvent power of various solvents for certain solutes.

**Nutrient for—**

Yeast in alcohol manufacture.

**Separating agent for—**

Metacresol from crude cresol mixtures.

**Solubilizing agent for various purposes.****Stabilizer for—**

Aluminum acetate (Brit. 444254), cellulose acetate, hydrogen peroxide, nitrocellulose.

**Starting point in—**

Organic syntheses.

**Starting point in making—**

Acyl derivatives, or ureides, by reacting with acid chlorides or anhydrides.

**Starting point in making—**

Alkylated ureas, such as methylurea, diethylurea. Ammonium carbonate, ammonium-potassium cyanate. Crystalline compounds with salts, such as urea-sodium chloride, urea-silver nitrate.

**Cyclic ureides or diureides.**

Dispersing, emulsifying, and wetting agents (Brit. 432356).

Intermediates, organic chemicals for pharmaceutical purposes, organic chemicals for technical purposes.

Salts with acids, such as urea nitrate, urea chloride, urea oxalate, urea phosphate, and urea sulphate.

Salts with metallic oxides, such as with mercuric oxide. Ureido acids.

**Varier of crystal form of—**

Ammonium sulphate, sodium chloride.

**Dental Products****Process material (U. S. 1355834) in making—**

Dental fillings.

**Disinfectant****Solubilizing agent for—**

Various insoluble bactericides.

**Stabilizer for—**

Hydrogen peroxide solutions.

**Starting point (German 544678) in making—**

Disinfectant with metacresol, said to be very efficient and to have a talc-like powder appearance.

**Distilled Liquors****Nutrient for—**

Yeast.

**Dye****Controller of—**

Diazotization reactions.

**Eliminator of—**

Nitrous acid from products, nitrous acid from reactions.

**Substitute for—**

Dextrin or other agents in standardizing the color strength of basic dyes.

**Explosives and Matches****Antacid or stabilizer for—**

Nitrocellulose (declining use), nitrostarch (declining use).

**Antacid or stabilizer in—**

Detonating compositions, nitroglycerin explosives (declining use).

**Starting point in making—**

Detonation retardants.

**Fats and Oils****Remover of—**

Catalyst taste from hydrogenated fats and oils.

**Fertilizer**

As a nitrogenous fertilizer which is highly available to crops and is not readily leached from the soil by heavy rains (said to be an exceptionally good source of nitrogen for market garden and other crops, potatoes, tobacco).

**Ingredient of—**

Mixed fertilizers (claimed that it can be used in large quantities without adversely affecting their physical properties).

**Starting point in making—**

Calurea.

Urea-ammonium liquor (said to be essentially a solution of crude urea in aqua ammonia, offered for use to fertilizer factories in making many kinds of fertilizer; the liquor is said not to cause the fertilizer to stick to the walls of the mixer, nor does the added water limit the amount of liquor that may be used; other advantages claimed are (1) superior to introducing solid urea and ammonia separately, (2) gives more intimate mixing, (3) prevents segregation, (4) reduces the tendency of the fertilizer to absorb moisture from the air).

Urea nitrate, urea phosphate, urea sulphate.

**Firefighting****Ingredient (German 485400) of—**

Fire extinguisher in solid form.

**Food****Nutrient for—**

Yeast.

**Starting point in making—**

Flour gluten improvers with hydrogen peroxide.

Leavening agent with karaya gum.

Urea phosphate used instead of acids in baking powders.

**Varier of crystal form of—**

Salt.

**Glue and Gelatin****Fluidity promoter in—**

Aqueous gelatin solutions, aqueous glue solutions.

**Liquefying agent in—**

Aqueous glue solutions, aqueous gelatin solutions.

**Resolubilizing agent (U. S. 1895446) for—**

Glues made insoluble by the action of formaldehyde.

**Insecticide and Fungicide****Solubilizing agent for—**

Various insoluble fungicides.

**Leather****Liming agent (with sodium sulphide) for—**

Hides, pelts.

**Starting point (Brit. 388475) in making—**

Synthetic tanstuffs with aldehyde and phenol and sulphonates.

**Tanning agent (used with formaldehyde).**

Whitening agent (used with potassium thiocyanate).

**Metallurgical****Case-hardening agent (Brit. 311588) for—**

Steel and iron.

**Increases of—**

Solvent power of electrolytes in electroplating.

**Ingredient (U. S. 1976210) of—**

Quenching agent for iron and steel.

**Promoter (U. S. 1362739) of—**

Alloying of aluminum with lead.

**Miscellaneous****Increases of—**

Efficiency of leaching agents.

Solvent power of various solvents for certain products.

Solvent power of water for various products.

**Ingredient of—**

Soldering flux (U. S. 1882734).

**Suggested (German 485012) for use as—**

Antifreeze which will not clog radiator on boiling to dryness.

**Oral Hygiene****Stabilizer for—**

Hydrogen peroxide mouthwashes.

**Urea (Continued)****Paint and Varnish**

Improver of—

Abrasion resistance of shellac films, hardness of shellac films, water resistance of shellac.

Increaser of—

Solvent power of solvents.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Stabilizer for—

Anesthetics said to be alkamine aminobenzoates (Brit. 447679), hydrogen peroxide solutions.

Starting point in making—

Malonylureas or barbiturates.

Salts, such as urea salicylate, urea hydrobromide, urea oxalate.

**Plastics**

Antacid and stabilizer for—

Plastics containing or made from cellulose derivatives.

Process material in making—

Amber substitutes, celluloid substitutes.

**Refrigeration**

Suggested for use as—

Cooling brine (in solution).

**Resins**

Improver of—

Abrasion resistance of shellac films, hardness of shellac films, water resistance of shellac.

Stabilizing agent for—

Formaldehyde solutions.

Starting point in making—

Resins used in the manufacture of divers articles.

Resins with polybasic acids and polyhydric alcohols (such resins are claimed to have less tendency to polymerize) (Brit. 412172).

Resins with formaldehyde and ammonium thiocyanate (U. S. 2011573).

Resins with rubber, or chlorinated rubber, resins, and aldehyde (German 560260).

Urea-formaldehyde condensation products, urea-furfural condensation products.

**Rubber**

Accelerator in—

Vulcanizing processes.

Ingredient of mixes in making—

Eraser rubbers, microporous rubbers (German 557043), sponge rubbers.

Stabilizer (German 562755) for—

Latex (used in conjunction with enzymes).

**Soap**

Ingredient (Brit. 407039) of—

Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents.

**Textile**

Coagulating agent, color fastness agent, color intensifier, delustring agent, fixing agent.

Ingredient of—

Printing pastes containing vat colors (used to obtain fuller-bodied shades).

Printing pastes containing chrome colors (added (1) to obtain a better fixation of the colors, (2) to reduce steaming time, (3) to improve brightness, (4) to improve fastness to soap, (5) to permit employment of natural gums in printing on silk).

Printing pastes containing acid colors for wool.

Printing pastes containing acid or basic colors for silk.

Mordant aid, opacifier, plasticizer, retting accelerator, selective dyeing agent, softening agent.

**Wine**

Nutrient for—

Yeasts.

**Urea Acetylsalicylate****Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Urea-3:3'-dicarboxylic Acid****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Esters, salts, and other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 314909) in making pharmaceutical derivatives with the aid of—

Alkoxy-naphthalenesulphonic acids.

Alpha-amino-5-naphthol-7-sulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:8-disulphonic acid.

Alphanaphthylamine-4:6:8-trisulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-3:5-disulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthene-5-sulphonic acid.

4-Aminoacenaphthenetrisulphonic acids.

Aminocarboxylic acids, aminoheterocyclic carboxylic acids, 1:8-aminonaphthol-3:6-disulphonic acid.

Bromonitrobenzoyl chlorides, chloroalphanaphthalene-sulphonic acids, chloronitrobenzoyl chlorides, iodonitrobenzoyl chlorides, nitroanisoyl chlorides, nitrobenzene sulphochlorides, nitrobenzoyl chlorides, 2-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 3-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 4-nitrocinnamyl chloride, 1-nitronaphthalene-5-sulphochloride, 2-nitronaphthoyl chloride, 4-nitronaphthoyl chloride, nitrotoluy chlorides.

**Urea Nitrate**

French: Azotate d'urée, Nitrate d'urée.

German: Harnstoffnitrat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Ethyl carbamate, urethane.

**Fertilizer**

Plant food, alone or in compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for transferring pictures and prints.

**Urosolic Acid****Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters or ethers.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Valerylhydroquinone****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Valeryl Peroxide**

French: Peroxyde de valéryle, Peroxyde valérylique.

German: Valerylperoxyd.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates, organic chemicals.

Pharmaceuticals, such as bactericidal compounds and internal antiseptics.

**Fats and Oils**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) used with hydrogen peroxide in treating—

Animal oils and fats, vegetable oils and fats.

**Food**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) (used with hydrogen peroxide) in treating—

Egg yolk, flour, meal.

**Miscellaneous**

Bleaching agent for various purposes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Skin-bleaching creams, toothpastes, tooth powders.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Resins and Waxes**

Bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) (used with hydrogen peroxide) for treating—

Waxes.

**Soap**

As a bleaching agent (Brit. 328544) (used with hydrogen peroxide).

**Valerylphloroglucinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Valerylpyrocatechol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Valerylpyrogallol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Valerylresorcinol****Petroleum**

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 406195) for—

Cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.

**Vanadium Acid Oxalate**

Synonyms: Vanadium binoxalate, Vanadium dioxalate.

French: Bioxalate de vanadium, Bioxalate vanadique.

German: Oxalsäuresäuresvanad, Oxalsäuresäuresvanadin, Oxalsäuresäuresvanadinoxid, Vanadinsäuresoxalat, Vanadsäuresoxalat.

**Gas**

Reagent (U. S. 979887) in obtaining—  
Greenish shade in gas light.

**Photographic**

Reagent (U. S. 979887) in treating—  
Bromide paper, to give it a greenish tone.

**Vanadium Butylphthalate****Miscellaneous**

Preventer (U. S. 1965608) of—  
Nitrocellulose coatings discoloration by ultraviolet light.

**Vanadium Chromate**

French: Chromate vanadique, Chromate de vanadium.

German: Chromsauresvanad, Chromsauresvanadin, Vanadchromat, Vanadinchromat.

**Chemical**

Reagent for various purposes.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and alcohols by the reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 285270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Antraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307). Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methane or methanol (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acid by the reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethylketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Vanadium Molybdate**

French: Molybdate vanadique.

German: Molybdaensäuresvanadin, Molybdaensäuresvanadinoxid, Molybdaensäuresvanadium, Molybdaensäuresvanadoxyd, Vanadinmolybdat, Vanadmolybdat.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Antraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307). Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

**Vanadium Molybdate (Continued)**

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol and isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles or nitromethane.

Amylamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydroazobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols from nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroaminoles.

Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin.

Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.

Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

Reagent for various purposes.

**Vanadium Pentoxide**

Synonyms: Vanadic acid, Vanadic anhydride.

French: Anhydride vanadique, Pentoxyde de vanadium.

German: Vanadinsäure, Vanadinsäureanhydrid.

**Ceramics**

Reagent in making—

Chinaware, porcelains, potteries.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Anthraquinone from anthracene by oxidation.

Formaldehyde from methane by oxidation.

Oxalic acid from sugar by oxidation.

Phthalic acid from naphthalene by oxidation.

Sulphuric acid by the contact process.

Reagent in making—

Organic compounds in acid solutions by electrolytic oxidation.

Starting point in making—

Ammonium vanadate, barium vanadate, cadmium vanadate, calcium vanadate, magnesium vanadate, potassium vanadate, sodium vanadate, strontium vanadate, vanadium chloride, vanadium bromide, vanadium sulphate, vanadium sulphite.

**Dye**

Reagent in making—

Anilin black.

**Glass**

Pigment in producing—

Red colorations in glassware.

**Ink**

Reagent in making—

Black ink.

**Metallurgical**

Raw material in making metallic vanadium.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used as substitutes for gold bronze.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

Developer for—

Films and plates.

Toner for—

Films, plates and prints.

**Textile**

—, Dyeing

Reagent in dyeing—

Fabrics and yarns with anilin black.

**Vanillic Acetone****Perfumery**

Ingredient in making—

Hair restorers, pomades.

**Vegetable Oil Fatty Acids**

French: Acides grasses d'huiles végétal.

German: Vegetabilischesoelfettsäure.

**Chemical**

Reagent (Brit. 398064) in making—

Triacidyl borates.

Starting point in making—

Esters and salts of the acids.

Solvents or solubilizing agents in water for paraffin, phenols, higher alcohols, cyclohexanol, essential oils, formic or acetic acids (Brit. 390148).

**Dye**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Color lakes and oil colors.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient (Brit. 313453) of—

Fat and oil splitting compositions.

Lubricating and greasing compositions.

Starting point (Brit. 390148) in making—

Solvents or solubilizing agents in water for essential oils.

**Food**

Ingredient of—

Hydrogenated oil products such as lard substitutes, butter substitutes, etc.

Prepared foods.

**Fuel**

Component of—

Candles

**Ink**

Ingredient of—

Inks, stencil sheet coatings.

**Insecticide**

Ingredient of—

Insecticidal and germicidal compositions.

**Leather**

Ingredient (Brit. 313453) of—

Treating and finishing compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Cleansing compositions (Brit. 313453).

Cleansing compositions with alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193).

Emulsifying compositions (Brit. 313453).

Polishing compositions.

Purifying compositions (Brit. 313453).

Washing compositions (Brit. 313453).

Wetting compositions (Brit. 313453).

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Driers.

**Paper**

Ingredient (Brit. 313453) of—

Compositions used in the treatment and coating of paper.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Cosmetics, creams, lotions, shampoos.

**Pharmaceutical**

As a coating for pills.

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Ingredient of various compositions.

**Resins and Waxes**

Ingredient of—

Resin and wax compositions.

Wax-splitting compositions (Brit. 313453).

Starting point in making—

Solvents or solubilizing agents in water for paraffin (Brit. 390148).

Synthetic resins by reaction with phthalic anhydride and glycerol, such resins being used in making "wrinkle finishes" (U. S. 1893611).

Synthetic resins by reaction with phthalic anhydride and glycerol, such resins being used in making linoleum cements (French 752565).

Synthetic resins by reaction with phthalic anhydride and glycerol, such resins being used in making cements for layers in non-scatterable glass (U. S. 1920619).



**Vegetable Oil Fatty Acids (Continued)****Soap**

Raw material in soapmaking.

Starting point in making—

Soaps used as stabilizing and dispersing agents for bituminous emulsions.

Special soaps.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Fixing agent (Brit. 313453) in—

Dyeing with basic dyestuffs.

Ingredient of—

Dye baths and printing pastes.

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 313453) in—

Dyeing with vat dyestuffs.

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Bleaching compositions containing alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280193).

Finishing compositions.

Washing compositions containing alkaline hypochlorites (Brit. 280179).

Waterproofing compositions.

Wetting compositions (Brit. 313453).

—, *Manufacturing*

Ingredient of—

Oil compositions.

Starting point (Brit. 390148) in making—

Degreasing agents for fabrics.

**Vegetable Tallow**

Synonyms: Chinese vegetable tallow, Tankawang fat.

Latin: Sebura stillingiae.

French: Suif végétal de Chine.

German: Chinesischertalg, Pflanzentalg, Stillingiantalg, Vegetabilschertalg.

**Fuel**

Component of—

Candles.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Dressings and finishes.

**Mechanical**

As a lubricant, alone or in compositions.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Pulp and water mixture in beaters, added for the purpose of preventing foaming.

**Printing**

Reagent in—

Process engraving and litho operations.

**Soap**

As a raw material.

**Venetian Red**

Synonyms: English red, Indian red.

French: Rouge de Venise.

German: Venetianerrot, Venetianischesrot.

**Lapidary**

Abrasive in polishing precious stones.

**Metallurgical**

Polishing agent for fine metals.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Polishing preparations, razor-strop pastes.

Pigment in making—

Linoleum, oil cloth.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Rubber**

Pigment for rubber products.

**Textile**

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Products used in making waxed cloths.

**Venice Turpentine**

Synonyms: Larch turpentine.

French: Térébenthine de Vénise.

German: Venezianerterpentin.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (Brit. 252186) of—

Sealing wax compositions.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Ingredient of—

Linoleum cements.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Varnishes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Vetiver Acetate****Perfume**

Ingredient of—

Perfume compositions.

Perfume in

Cosmetics.

**Soap**

Perfume in—

Toilet soaps.

**Vine Black**

French: Noir de vigne.

German: Rebeschwarz.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment (Brit. 275234) in making—

Rustproof paints, varnishes.

**Vinyl Acetate**

French: Acétate de vinyle, Acétate vinylique.

German: Essigsäuresvinyl, Essigsäurevinylester, Vinylacetat, Vinylazetat.

Spanish: Acetato de vinil.

Italian: Acetato di vinile.

**Ceramics**

Adhesive (Brit. 309659) for—

Putting together articles of porcelain, pottery, and similar wares (used in polymerized form).

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Acetaldehyde by reaction with acetic acid and water in the presence of phosphoric acid (Brit. 288213).

Acetic anhydride, acetaldehyde, and ethylidene diacetate by heating with acetic acid in the presence of sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid (Brit. 288549).

**Electrical**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in—

Insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point (Brit. 280246) in making—

Oily products by condensation with acetaldehyde or formal.

**Glass**

Adhesive (Brit. 308659) for—

Putting together glass articles (used in polymerized form).

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in—

Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for the decoration and protection of glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Starting point in making—

Polymerized products used as adhesives (French 624493).

Polymerized products, soluble in alcohol, used as adhesives (U. S. 1784008).

**Leather**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for the decoration and protection of leather goods.

**Metallurgical**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of metallic articles.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient (in polymerized form) of—

Impregnating compositions (French 624493).

Waterproofing compositions (Brit. 315228).

**Vinyl Acetate (Continued)**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the protection and decoration of various compositions of matter.

**Paint and Varnish**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in making—

Paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and enamels containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Starting point (Brit. 312344) in making—

Polymerized products used in making lacquers with the addition of drying oils.

Polymerized products for making lacquers (French 624493).

Varnishes from polymerized products dissolved in a mixture of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, toluene, and chlorobenzene (Brit. 312049).

**Paper**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and for the decoration and protection of various compositions of matter containing paper or pulp.

**Plastics**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in making—

Plastic compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Starting point in making—

Polymerized products used as mastics (French 624493).

Polymerized products, mixed with casein solution or albumen, prepared under the action of ultraviolet light in the presence or absence of catalysts (Brit. 294474).

Polymerized products, used as artificial glass, by admixture with cellulose acetate (Brit. 308587).

Used as adhesive for glueing together cellulose ester plastics (Brit. 308659).

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point in making—

Gummy or resinous products by condensation with aldehydes, for example, acetaldehyde, paraldehyde, or formaldehyde (Brit. 295322).

Resins for varnishes, films, molding, by polymerizing with admixture of formocarbamic resins (Brit. 309487).

Resinous products by condensation with acetaldehyde or formaldehyde (Brit. 280246).

Synthetic resins by polymerization in the presence of acetaldehyde, paraldehyde, and sodium acetate (Brit. 261406).

**Rubber**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the decoration and protection of rubber goods.

**Stone**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or ethers or esters of cellulose, used for the protection and decoration of natural and artificial stone.

**Textile**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) of—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or ethers or esters of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated textile fabrics.

**Woodworking**

Plasticizer (Brit. 308657 and 308658) in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the protection and decoration of woodwork.

Used as an adhesive (in polymerized form) for glueing together wood.

**Vinyl Alcohol**

French: Alcool de vinyle, Alcool vinylique.

German: Vinylalkohol.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Intermediates and other derivatives.

**Electrical**

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used for making telephone receivers and other electrical apparatus, parts of motors, and so on.

**Mechanical**

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Polymerized compositions used in making brake bands, cog wheels, and other mechanical equipment.

**Miscellaneous**

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Polymerized compositions used in making buttons, umbrella handles, and other devices and equipment.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Polymerized compositions used as bases in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and the like.

**Paper**

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used in the impregnation of paper and pulp.

**Photographic**

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions used in making films and plates.

**Plastics**

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Various compositions.

**Woodworking**

Starting point (Brit. 322517) in making—

Compositions for impregnating wood and wood products.

**Vinyl Allylate**

French: Allylate de vinyle, Allylate vinylique.

German: Allylsäurevinyl-, Allylsäurevinylester, Vinylallylat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 288549) in making the following anhydrides—

Acetic, anthranilic, benzoic, butyric, camphoric, caproic, caprylic, chloroacetic (mono, di, and tri), cinnamic, citric, cresylic, gallic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, metanilic, mucic, naphthionic, oxalic, palmitic, phenylacetic, phthalic, picramic, picric, propionic, pyrogallic, salicylic, succinic, sulphanilic, tartaric, valeric.

**1-Vinylnaphthalene****Resins**

Starting point (U. S. 1982676) in making—

Synthetic resins (by polymerization) which are suitable for lacquers.

**2-Vinylnaphthalene****Resins**

Starting point (U. S. 1982676) in making—

Synthetic resins (by polymerization) which are suitable for lacquers.

**Vinyl Pentylate**

French: Pentylate de vinyle, Pentylate vinylique.

German: Pentylsäurevinyl-, Pentylsäurevinylester, Vinylpentylat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Aromatics, intermediates, pharmaceuticals.

Starting point (Brit. 288549) in making the following anhydrides—

Acetic, anthranilic, benzoic, butyric, camphoric, caproic, caprylic, chloroacetic (mono, di, and tri), cinnamic, citric, cresylic, gallic, lactic, maleic, malic, malonic, metanilic, mucic, naphthionic, oxalic, palmitic, phenylacetic, phthalic, picramic, picric, propionic, pyrogallic, salicylic, succinic, sulphanilic, tartaric, valeric.

**Vinyl Propionate**

French: Propionate de vinyle, Propionate vinylique.

German: Propionsäurevinyl-, Propionsäurevinylester, Vinylpropionat.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 319587) in making—

Polymerized vinyl compounds by the action of ozone.

**Plastics**

Reagent (Brit. 308657) in making—

Compositions containing cellulose esters and ethers as a base and various alcohols (methanol, ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol, diacetin alcohol), esters (ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, amyl acetate), hydrocarbons (benzene, toluene, tetrachloroethane), and plasticizers (triphenyl phosphate and tricresyl phosphate).

**Vucinotoxin****Chemical**

Disinfectant and preservative (Brit. 339602) in treating—  
Adrenalin, digestive ferments, injection solutions, local anesthetics, morphine, novocaine, pancreatin, pepsin, vegetable extracts and residues.

**Food**

As a preservative (Brit. 339602).

**Glues and Adhesives**

Preservative (Brit. 339602) in treating—  
Adhesive preparations, glues.

**Perfume**

Preservative and disinfectant (Brit. 339602) in making—  
Ointments, pomades.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

Preservative, sterilizing agent, and disinfectant (Brit. 339602) in treating—  
Rinsing liquids, surgical gut, surgical dressings and bandages, washing liquids.  
General disinfectant.

**Starch**

Preservative (Brit. 339602) in treating—  
Dextrin solutions, starch solutions.

**Textile**

Preservative (Brit. 339602) in treating—  
Sewing silk, yarn-sizing preparations.

**Walnut Oil**

French: Huile de noisette de noyer, Huile de noix de noyer.  
German: Walnussöl.

**Paint and Varnish**

Vehicle in—  
Artists colors, paints, varnishes.

**Perfume**

Ingredient of—  
Skin creams.  
Starting point in making—  
Shaving creams.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.  
Suggested for use as—  
Laxative, vermifuge.

**Soap**

Starting point in making—  
Fine soaps.

**Water Gas Tar**

French: Goudron de gaz à l'eau.  
German: Wassergasteer.

**Agriculture**

Weed killer, disinfectant, and germicide.

**Chemical**

Starting point in extracting—  
Anthracene, benzene, phenol, naphthalene, toluene, xylene.

**Construction**

Raw material in making—  
Paving compositions, roads.

**Fats and Oils**

Ingredient of—  
Brake dressings (U. S. 1745682), lubricating greases, lubricating oils.

**Woodworking**

Preservative for—  
Railroad ties, timbers, poles, and lumber.

**Wetting Agents**

Includes also applications for "Penetrating agents."

**Chemical**

Wetting agent in—  
Emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants.

**Cosmetics**

Wetting agent in various cosmetic preparations.

**Disinfectant**

Wetting agent in—  
Disinfecting compositions, germicidal compositions.

**Dry Cleaning**

Wetting agent in—  
Dry cleaning solutions.

**Dye**

Wetting agent.

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes****Wetting agent in—**

Boring oils, drilling oils, greasing compositions, lubricating compositions, sulphonated oils, wire-drawing oils, wax preparations.

**Glue and Adhesives**

Wetting agent in—  
Adhesive preparations.

**Ink**

Wetting agent in—  
Printing inks, writing inks.

**Insecticide**

Wetting agent in—  
Fungicidal compositions, horticultural sprays, insecticidal compositions.

**Leather**

Wetting agent in—  
Dressing compositions, fat-liquoring compositions, finishing compositions, soaking compositions, softening compositions, tanning compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Metallurgical**

Wetting agent in—  
Metal plating processes.

**Miscellaneous**

Modifier of—  
Surface tension of liquids in various products and processes.

**Wetting agent in—**

Polishing compositions for furniture, automobiles, metals, wood.  
Various processes involving aqueous solutions, such as soaking, washing, impregnating, penetrating, wetting.  
Waterproofing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Wetting agent in—  
Paints, varnishes, and lacquers.

**Paper**

Wetting agent in—  
Sizing compositions, waterproofing compositions, waxing compositions.

**Petroleum**

Wetting agent in—  
Cutting oils, mineral oil compositions, pitch compositions, tar compositions.

**Photographic**

Wetting agent in—  
Blueprint processes, photographic processes.

**Rubber**

Wetting agent in—  
Cements.

**Soap**

Wetting agent in—  
Detergent compositions, textile soaps.

**Textile**

—, **Bleaching**  
Wetting agent in—  
Bleaching baths.

**—, Dyeing**

Wetting agent in—  
Dye baths.

**—, Finishing**

Wetting agent in—  
Coating compositions, scouring compositions, sizing compositions, washing compositions, waterproofing compositions, waxing compositions.

**—, Manufacturing**

Wetting agent in—  
Bowking baths, carbonizing baths, degreasing compositions, degumming and boiling-off baths, fulling baths, kier-boiling baths, mercerizing baths, oiling compositions, soaking baths, spinning compositions.

**—, Printing**

Wetting agent in—  
Printing pastes.

**Whale Oil**

Synonyms: Blubber oil, Body oil, Train oil.  
Latin: Oleum balaena.  
French: Huile de baléine, Huile de cétaces.  
German: Walfischtran.  
Spanish: Aceite de balena.  
Italian: Olio di balena.

**Whale Oil (Continued)****Agriculture****Ingredient of—**

Dips for sheep, cattle, and other domestic animals.

**Fats and Oils****Starting point in making—**

Degras, hardened oil, stearin, tallow mixtures.

**Food****Ingredient of—**

Lard substitutes, oleomargarins.

**Fuel**

As a fuel oil and illuminant.

**Ingredient of—**

Compositions used in making candles.

**Insecticide**

As a plant insecticide.

**Ingredient of—**

Insecticidal preparations, used in soap form.

**Leather****Ingredient of—**

Currying compositions.

**Mechanical**

As a heavy duty lubricant.

**Ingredient of—**

Special lubricating compositions.  
Lubricant for screw-cutting machines.

**Metallurgical**

For quenching steel in tempering operations.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient (Danish 8420-1905) of—**

Emulsions with tar and calcium saccharate, used as protective coatings for roofs, walls, and similar surfaces.

**Soap**

Soapstock in making—

Hard and soft soaps, textile soaps.

**Textile**

Batching agent in spinning and twisting—

Hemp, jute, and like textile materials.

**Whale Oil Fatty Acids****Chemical**

Starting point in making various salts.

**Fuel****Component of—**

Candles.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Polishing compositions.  
Cleansing compositions mixed with alkali hypochlorites (Brit. 280193).

**Soap**

Raw material in soapmaking.

**Textile****—, Bleaching****Ingredient of—**

Textile bleaching compositions (Brit. 280193).

**—, Finishing****Ingredient of—**

Finishing compositions, washing compositions (Brit. 280193), waterproofing compositions.

**Wheat-Germ Extract (Oil-Free)****Agriculture****Nutrient in—**

Cattle feeds.

**Food**

Suggested as valuable concentrated nutrient in—

Infant's modified milk foods, invalid's modified foods, other food products.

**White Cake**

Synonyms: High grade salt cake.

French: Gateaux blanc.

German: Weisskuchen.

**Ceramics****Ingredient of—**

Glazes.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making various sulphates and other salts.

Starting point in making—

Glauber's salt, or pure sodium sulphate, anhydrous and hydrous.

Sodium carbonate, sodium hypochlorite, sodium silicate, or waterglass, sodium thiosulphate, washing sodas.

**Dye**

Diluting agent in making—

Commercial dyestuff preparations.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in making—

Turkey red oil.

**Fuel**

Ingredient (U. S. 1618465) of—

Fuel preparations (acting as a fuel economizer).

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Batches in making certain kinds of glass (low grade).

**Glue**

Reagent in making—

Glues.

**Insecticides****Ingredient of—**

Germicidal preparations, insecticidal preparations.

**Leather**

Reagent in—

Tanning.

**Paint and Varnish****Ingredient of—**

Paint and varnish removers.

Reagent in making—

Dry colors, lake pigments, mineral pigments.

**Paper**

Reagent in making—

Pulp.

**Refrigeration****Ingredient of—**

Freezing mixtures.

**Soap****Ingredient of—**

Detergent compositions.

**White Grease****Lubricant**

Raw material in making—

Cup and other greases.

**Wild Marjoram**

Latin: Origanum vulgare.

French: Origan marjolaine, Origan marjolaine bat-tarde, Marjolaine sauvage.

German: Wilder majoran, Wilder meiran, Wohlgemut.

**Fats and Oils**

Raw material for an essential oil.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Cosmetics, sachet perfumes.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Witch Hazel**

Synonyms: Snapping hazel, Spotted hazel, Striped alder, Tobacco wood, Winter bloom, Wych hazel.

Latin: Hamamelis cortex.

French: Écorce de hamamelis.

German: Hamamelis, Zauberhasel.

Spanish: Hamamelis.

**Miscellaneous**

Starting point in making—

Witch hazel extract.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Witch Hazel Extract**

Synonyms: Solution of hamamelis.

Latin: Aqua hamamelis.

French: Eau distillée de hamamelis.

German: Hamameliswasser.

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Brush cleansing preparations.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Toilet preparations.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Wood Charcoal**

Synonyms: Charcoal, Vegetable carbon, Vegetable charcoal.

Latin: Carbo, Carbo ligni, Carbo e ligno, Carbo vegetabilis.

French: Charbon de bois, Charbon végétal.

German: Holzkohle, Präparierte kohle.

Spanish: Carbon de lena, Carbon vegetal.

Italian: Carbone di legno, Carbone vegetale.

Note: Covers all uses for wood charcoal in all forms, activated or otherwise. See also: Charcoal, Activated.

**Agriculture**

For disinfection of the soil.

For horticultural purposes.

Ingredient of—

Poultry foods, stock foods.

Soil conditioner.

**Analysis**

In blowpipe work.

Reagent in making routine tests in the laboratories of breweries.

**Automotive**

Fuel for the internal combustion engines used in automobiles, the charcoal being used directly in the motor car.

**Brewing**

As a deodorant for vats and other equipment.

As a water purifier.

**Chemical**

As a chemical intermediate.

Carrier for—

Catalysts, such as platinum in the production of sulphuric anhydride from sulphur dioxide; also for other catalytic metals and oxides and metallic compounds, such as palladium, nickel, oxides of iron, nickel, vanadium, used for the production of ammonia from the air, nitric acid from ammonia, also in organic catalyses, such as hydrogenation of oils.

Catalyst in—

Making nitric oxides and nitric acid by the oxidation of nitrous oxide, and in other catalytic purposes; for example, synthesis of methyl alcohol.

Decolorizing agent in treating—

Various chemicals and chemical products, vegetable principles.

Deodorizing agent in treating—

Various chemicals and chemical products.

Filtering medium for—

Chemical liquors of various sorts.

General absorbent in—

Recovering volatile solvents.

General gas absorbent.

Precipitating reagent for—

Iodine salts, lead salts.

Reagent in refining—

Alcohol.

Reagent in removing—

Alkaloids for infusions.

Starting point in making—

Activated carbon.

Calcium carbide.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Electrolytic cells, insulating compositions.

Starting point in making—

Arc light electrodes.

**Explosives**

Ingredient of—

Black powder, chlorate explosives, dinitrophenol explosives, nitrate explosives, nitrocellulose explosives, nitroglycerin explosives, picric acid explosives, trinitrotoluene explosives, tetranitroanilin explosives.

**Fats and Oils**

Decolorizing and deodorizing agent in treating—

Animal oils and fats, vegetable oils and fats.

**Food**

Decolorizing agent for—

Food products.

**Fertilizer**

Ingredient of—

Artificial fertilizers.

**Fuel**

As a fuel.

Ingredient of—

Briquetted fuels.

Reagent in making—

Candle wicks.

**Gas**

Catalyst in the purification of—

Coal gas, water gas.

Starting point in making—

Fuel gas.

**Glass**

Reagent in the manufacture.

**Glue and Gelatin**

Decolorizing agent for—

Gelatin.

**Leather**

Absorbent in—

Recovering volatile solvents used in the manufacture of artificial leather.

**Metallurgical**

Combustible in making—

Charcoal iron, pig iron.

Fuel for heating—

Forges, ladles.

Flux for removing—

Arsenic and antimony from copper.

Flux in smelting—

Oxide and other ores to produce metals.

Ingredient of—

Casehardening preparations.

Precipitating reagent in—

Cyanide processes.

Protecting agent in covering—

Molten metals, to prevent their oxidation by the air.

Reagent in—

Assaying ores and minerals, carbonizing steel, making fine metal castings.

Reduction of metallic oxides, sulphates, and sulphides.

Smelting lead and silver ores.

**Military**

For filling gas masks, for purifying water.

**Miscellaneous**

Antidote for poisoning with metallic salts, phosphorus, and certain alkaloids.

Fuel for domestic and industrial uses.

General decolorizing agent, disinfectant, filtering medium, and deodorant.

Ingredient of—

Heat-insulating compositions.

Mixtures used for the manufacture of crayons.

Various special insulating compositions, such as those used for encasing small furnaces and steam pipes.

Reagent in removing—

Odors from bad smelling liquids, odors from clothing, odors from refrigerators and ice boxes, unpleasant odors from decomposing matter.

Recovering agent for—

Solvents.

**Oral Hygiene**

Ingredient of—

Dentifrices.

**Paint and Varnish**

As a pigment.

Starting point in making—

Colors.

**Petroleum**

Absorbent in recovering—

Gasoline from casinghead gas.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Absorbent in recovering—

Volatile solvents used in the manufacture of celluloid, cellulose acetate compositions, and other products.

**Refrigeration**

Gas absorbent in cold storage work.

**Rubber**

Compounding agent in making—

Hard rubber products.

**Sugar**

Decolorizing agent in refining—

Sugar and molasses.

**Water and Sanitation**

Deodorant for—

Cesspools.

Reagent for—

Purifying highly calcareous waters.

Sweetening cisterns and other storage containers.

**Wood Flour**

French: Farine de bois.

German: Holzmehl.

**Ceramics**

Suggested filler for—

Porcelains and potteries to give them body and density.

**Chemical**

Process material (U. S. 1902986) in making—

Activated carbon from charcoal fines.

Starting material in making—

Oxalic acid.

**Construction**

Filler in—

Composition floorings.

**Explosives and Matches**

Absorbent in—

Dynamites, gelatin explosives.

Paper-like fuse composition made from potassium nitrate and nitrocellulose solution (U. S. 1875932).

Permissible explosives, pyrotechnics, safety explosives.

**Food**

Packing for—

Eggs, fruits, vegetables.

**Leather**

Absorbent in—

Synthetic tannery bates.

Filler in—

Artificial leathers.

Suggested absorbent for—

Drying oily leathers.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Filler in—

Linoleum, oilcloth.

**Miscellaneous**

As an inert absorbent in many products.

As an inert filler in many products.

Filler in—

Duplicating stencil compositions containing a protein, the latter being used to improve distribution of the softeners (U. S. 1902914).

Duplicating stencil coating compositions containing sulphonated oil, oleyl alcohol, myricyl alcohol, gelatin, glycerin, ultramarine, an organic nitrate, and an organic phosphate (U. S. 1915904).

Upholstery in cheap furniture.

Substitute for—

Ground cork (in combination with talc and paperstuff).

**Paint and Varnish**

Filler in—

Wood fillers of the plastic wood type.

Wood filler comprising a rezyl (polyhydric alcohol-polybasic acid-fatty acid) resin, and pigment (U. S. 1903768).

**Paper**

Filler in—

Blotting paper, oatmeal paper, paper, paperboard.

**Plastics**

Absorbent and filler in plastics of various kinds.

**Resins and Waxes**

Absorbent (U. S. 1905999) in making—

Catalyzed urea resin.

Absorbent and starting material (Brit. 397690) in making—

Synthetic moldable resin.

Filler (Brit. 391364) in making—

Synthetic resins from phenolic substances, vegetable oils, fats, or fatty acids, bituminous substances, and sulphuric acid.

**Woodworking**

Basic material in making—

Molded imitations relief carvings.

**Wood Tar**

Synonyms: Hardwood tar.

Latin: Pix ligni, Pyroleum ligni.

French: Breu cru, Goudron de bois, Goudron végétal.

German: Holzteer, Teer.

Italian: Catramo di legno.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Empyreumatic oils, medicinal creosote, pitch, pyroligneous acid.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point in making—

Flotation oils, solvent oils, tar oils.

**Fuel**

As a fuel.

Starting point in making a coke.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in the manufacture of oilcloth and linoleum.

**Miscellaneous**

General disinfectant, general preservative.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for paving streets and making roads.

Compositions used for caulking ships and in shipbuilding.

Compositions used for coating tarpaulins, cables, fishing nets.

Compositions for impregnating rope and twine.

Preparations for soaking tow, preparations for coating

sails and masts, preparations of asphaltic character,

roof cements.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Fillers, paints, varnishes.

**Plastics**

Starting point in making—

Plastic condensation products with formaldehyde.

**Pharmaceutical**

Ingredient of—

Pharmaceutical preparations, various hygienic drinks, veterinary preparations.

Suggested for use in treating colds, fevers, diarrhea, diseases of the genito-urinary system, skin diseases, and

as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point in making—

Synthetic resins.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Tar soap, solid and liquid.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making coated packing cloth and

brattice cloth.

**Woolfat Acids**

French: Acides grasses de laine.

German: Wollfettssaeure.

**Chemical**

Starting point (Brit. 321239) in making—

Emulsifying agents, with the aid of chlorine, for producing emulsions with cresols, higher alcohols, and hydrocarbons.

**Coal tar**

Starting point (Brit. 321239) in making—

Emulsifying agents, with the aid of chlorine, for making emulsions with coaltars and bitumens.

**Fats and Oils**

Starting point (Brit. 321239) in making—

Emulsifying agents, with the aid of chlorine.

**Insecticide**

Starting point (Brit. 321239) in making—

Emulsifying agents, with the aid of chlorine, for use in insecticides and vermifuges.

**Miscellaneous**

Starting point (Brit. 321239) in making—

Emulsions used in road construction and for general disinfecting purposes.

**Resins and Waxes**

Starting point (Brit. 321239) in making—

Emulsifying agents, with the aid of chlorine.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Detergent preparations.

Raw material in making—

Special soaps.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Finishing compositions.

**Wool Olein**

French: Oléine de laine.

German: Wolleolein.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 275267) for—

Chlorohydrin, hydrocarbons, hydrogenated phenols, ketones.

**Wool Olein (Continued)****Dye**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 275267) for—  
Dyestuffs.

**Fats and Oils**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 275267).

**Leather**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 275267) in—  
Oiling compositions.

**Ingredient of—**

Belt dressings and leather stuffing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 275267) in—  
Boring oils.

**Miscellaneous**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 275267) in—  
Wetting agents.

**Soap**

Raw material in—  
Special soaps.

**Petroleum**

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 275267) for—  
Mineral oils.

**Textile****—, Dyeing**

Ingredient (Brit. 275267) of—  
Dye liquors, to equalize the distribution of the dyestuff.

**—, Finishing**

Impregnating agent (Brit. 275267) in—  
Bleaching liquors, mercerizing liquors.

**—, Manufacturing**

Ingredient of—  
Spinning waxes, wool-carbonizing liquors (Brit. 275267).

**Wool Waste****Fertiliser**

Source of nitrogen in making—  
Wet base goods.

**Lubricant**

Ingredient of—  
Greases designed to meet severe dust and dirt conditions and to prevent excessive leakage from bearing housings which are not tight.

**Wool Yarn****Lubricant**

Ingredient of—  
Greases designed to meet severe dust and dirt conditions and to prevent excessive leakage from bearing housings which are not tight.

**Textile**

As a textile fiber for various well-known purposes.

**Wormseed Oil**

Synonyms: American wormseed oil, Baltimore wormseed oil, Oil of chenopodium.

Latin: *Oleum chenopodii anthelmintici*.

French: Essence d'ansérine vermifuge, Essence de semen-contra d'Amerique, Essence de semencine d'Amerique.

German: Amerikanisches wurmsamenöl.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Wormwood Leaves**

Synonyms: Absinthe.

Latin: *Artemisia absinthium*, *Herba absinthii*.

French: Herbe d'absinthe.

German: Bitterer beifuss, Magenkraut, Wermut.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Absinthin.

**Food**

Flavoring for—

Liquors.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Wine**

Ingredient of—

Bitter wines, vermouths.

**Xenon****Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Gaseous mixtures used in the so-called "Neon Signs."

**Xylenemethylsulphonamide**

French: Amide de xylénemonométhylesulphonique.

German: Xylolmonomethylsulfonamid.

**Cellulose Products**

Plasticizer (Brit. 313405) for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making various derivatives.

**Xylenesulphonamide**

French: Sulphonamide de xylène.

German: Xylolsulfonamid.

**Cellulose Products**

Solvent for—

Cellulose acetate, cellulose esters and ethers, cellulose nitrate.

For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Various derivatives.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Essential ingredient (U. S. 1997918) of—

Agent for destroying rust on cultivated plants.

**Resins and Waxes**

Solvent for—

Natural and artificial resins.

Starting point (Brit. 340101) in making—

Synthetic resins with the aid of benzaldehyde.

**1:3:5-Xylenol****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Alphabetadimethyladipic acid (Brit. 265959).

**Agricultural**

Ingredient of—

Cattle dips, weed killers.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Miscellaneous**

Antiseptic for various purposes.

**Soap**

Ingredient in making—

Antiseptic soaps, germicidal soaps.

**Xylyldiphenylphosphonium Bromide**

French: Bromure de xylyldiphénylphosphonium.

German: Bromxylyldiphenylphosphonium, Xylyldiphenylphosphoniumbromid.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Hair, fur, feathers, felt, and the like.

**Textile**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Wool and other products.

**Xylol Phosphate**

French: Phosphate de xylol, Phosphate xylique.

German: Phosphorsäurexylyl, Phosphorsäuresxylyl-ester, Xylolphosphat.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1748675) in treating—

Feathers, furs, skins, felt and other animal products subject to attack by the clothes moth larvae.

**Textile**

Mothproofing agent (U. S. 1748675) in treating—

Woolen materials and felt.

**Xylyltriphenylphosphonium Bromide**

French: Bromure de xylyletriphénylphosphonium.

German: Bromxylyltriphenylphosphonium, Xylyltriphenylphosphoniumbromid.

**Miscellaneous**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Hair, fur, feathers, felt, and the like.

**Textile**

Mothproofing and moldproofing agent (Brit. 312163) in treating—

Wool and other fabrics.

**1:2-Xylyl-ww-disulphonic Acid****Dye**

Intermediate (Brit. 447067) in making—

Dyes containing one or more aryl residues carrying one or more alkylsulphonic groups directly combined to the nucleus.

**Yohimbine****Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Yohimbine-brucine sulphate (German 437923).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Yohimbine Hydrochloride**

French: Chlorhydrate d'yohimbine.

German: Salzsäureyohimbinder, Yohimbinderchlorhydrat.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

As a developer.

**Yohimbine Lactate**

French: Lactate de yohimbine.

German: Milchsäureyohimbinder, Milchsäureyohimbinder.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

As a developing agent.

**Yohimbine Nitrate**

French: Nitrate d'yohimbine.

German: Salpetersäureyohimbinder, Yohimbindernitrat.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

As a developer.

**Yohimbine Nucleate**

French: Nucleate de yohimbine.

German: Nucleinsäureyohimbinder, Nucleinsäureyohimbinder, Yohimbindernucleat.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Photographic**

As a developer.

**Zinc**

Latin: Zincum, Speltrum.

French: Speltre, Zinc.

German: Spelter, Zink.

Spanish: Zincico.

Italian: Zinco.

*In C.P. Form***Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research work.

**Metallurgical**

Starting point in making—

White gold.

*In Dust Form***Abrasives**

Ingredient (U. S. 1263709) of—

Abrasives.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research work.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient (U. S. 1903346) of—

Abrasive and polishing compound, in admixture with quartz, for removing blemishes from enameled metal surfaces.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Organic chemicals.

Dichromating agent (U. S. 1919721) in making—

Bromates.

Polymerizing agent (Brit. 363846) in making—

Lubricating oils from olefins (used in combination with aluminum chloride).

Process material in making—

Absorbent carbons (U. S. 1519470).

Adrenalin (U. S. 1399144).

Albumen compound (U. S. 1371381).

1-Anilino-2-naphthol (U. S. 1460774).

Anthranilic acid (U. S. 1492664).

Arseno-stilbino compounds (U. S. 1422294).

N-Arylaminoaphthols (U. S. 1460774).

Dichloroethylene (U. S. 1419969).

Dimethyl-di-isopropylbenzidine (U. S. 1314924, 1314925, and 1314926).

Hydrazoanisole (U. S. 1469586).

Hydrazobenzene (U. S. 1405732).

Hydrazocymene (U. S. 1314924, 1314925, and 1314926).

Hydrazotoluene (U. S. 1405732).

Hyposulphites (U. S. 1472828).

Paracymol (U. S. 1433664).

Sodium hydrosulphite (U. S. 1412755).

Zinc oxide in benzidin preparations (U. S. 1426349).

Reducing agent in making—

Alpha-( $\alpha$ -methylaminoethyl)benzyl alcohol (U. S. 1356877).

N-(4'-Amino-1'-naphthyl)paratoluenesulphonamide

(U. S. 1442818).

2-Amino-1-(2'-phenyl-4'-quinolyl)-ethanol (U. S. 1434306).

4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamido)-naphthalene-2-sul-

phonic acid (U. S. 1442818).

4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamido)-naphthalene-6-sul-

phonic acid (U. S. 1442818).

4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamido)-naphthalene-7-sul-

phonic acid (U. S. 1442818).

4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamido)-naphthalene-8-sul-

phonic acid (U. S. 1442818).

N:N'-Bis(4-amino-1-naphthyl)-2:6-naphthalenedisul-

phonamide (U. S. 1442818).

N:N'-Bis(4-amino-2-sulpho-1-naphthyl)metabenzene-

disulphonamide (U. S. 1442818).

N:N'-Bis(4-amino-6-sulpho-1-naphthyl)metabenzene di-

sulphonamide (U. S. 1442818).

N:N'-Bis(4-amino-7-sulpho-1-naphthyl)metabenzene di-

sulphonamide (U. S. 1442818).

N:N'-Bis(4-amino-8-sulpho-1-naphthyl)metabenzene di-

sulphonamide (U. S. 1442818).

2-Chloroanthracene (U. S. 1434980).

2-Chloroanthracinone (U. S. 1434980).

4-Chlor-3-(5'-keto-3'-methyl-4'-phenyl-azo-1'-pyrazolyl)-

benzenesulphonic acid (U. S. 1511074).

2:6-Dichloroanthracene (U. S. 1434980).

2:2'-Dichlor-4:4'-dimethylamino-3:5:3':5'-tetramino-

arsenobenzene (U. S. 1180627).

Dimethyldiphenylurea (U. S. 1477087).

Nitro compounds and their derivatives (U. S. 1432775).

Organic chemicals.

Perylene (U. S. 1454204).

Pyrrrole from sucinimide.

Reduction compounds of naphthalene-2:6-disulphochlo-

ride (U. S. 1444277).

Reduction compounds of 2-phenylquinolyl-4-isonitroso

ketone (U. S. 1434306).

Reduction compounds of phenylnitropropanol (U. S. 1356877).

Reduction compounds of diacetyldioxyphenylnitroeth-

anol (U. S. 1399144).

Reducing agent (with glacial acetic acid) for—

Peroxides.

Reducing agent (with glacial acetic acid) in—

Removing 2 atoms of halogen and the conversion of

saturated compounds into olefins.

Reducing agent (with dilute acetic acid) in converting—

Nitrates to hydrazines, nitrosamines to hydrazines,

osones to ketoses.

Reducing agent (with dilute sulphuric acid) in convert-

ing—

Sulphonic chlorides to thiophenols.

Reducing agent (with concentrated sulphuric acid) in

converting—

Nitro compounds to aminohydroxy compounds.

Reducing agent (with acids) in converting—

Nitrates of aromatic amines to diazonium salts.

Reducing agent (with alkali) in converting—

Aromatic ketones to secondary alcohols.

Reducing agent (with water or alcohol) in converting—

Azo dyes to mixtures of amines, such as chrysoidin to

anilin and triaminobenzene.

Aromatic nitro compounds to the corresponding hy-

droxylamines.

Sulphonic chlorides to sulphinic acids.

Starting point in making—

Catalysts (U. S. 1519470 and 1221698), chromates used

as anticorrosion agents (Brit. 406445), zinc chloride,

zinc nitrate, zinc salts, zinc sulphate.



**Zinc (Continued)****Coke By-Products**

Catalyst (U. S. 1221698) in making—

Naphtha.

Dehydrogenating agent (U. S. 1991979) for—

Tar acids.

**Dye**

Reducing agent in making—

Synthetic dyestuffs.

**Electrical**

Purifying agent for—

Zinc sulphate electrolyte in zinc plating.

**Explosives and Matches**

Ingredient of—

Explosive primer composition, containing also potassium chlorate, antimony, and gelatin as a binder, that is stable to shock and friction.

Matchhead composition (U. S. 1360282), smoke-producing compositions, tear gas compositions.

Various explosives (U. S. 1243231, 1334303, 1360397, 1360398, and 1276537).

**Fats, Oils, and Waxes**

Catalyst (U. S. 1505560) in making—

Edible fats, lard, margarin.

Purifying agent (U. S. 1247516) in removing—

Arsenic compounds from marine animal oils, chlorine compounds from marine animal oils, phosphorus compounds from marine animal oils.

**Metallurgical**

Coating agent in—

Protecting iron by the galvanizing process, protecting iron by the sheardraining process.

Deoxidizing agent for—

Bronze, nonferrous metals (U. S. 1967810).

Reagent in making—

Bleaching agent for mineral materials (U. S. 2020132), copper (U. S. 1180765), copper powder (U. S. 1376961).

Precipitating agent for—

Cyanide solutions (U. S. 1433965), gold in cyaniding processes, silver (U. S. 1403463 and 1479542), silver from cyanide solutions (U. S. 1461807), mercury (U. S. 1479542).

Reagent in removing—

Antimony from zinc sulphate solutions (U. S. 1283077 and 1283078).

Bismuth from zinc sulphate solutions (U. S. 1283077 and 1283078).

Cadmium from zinc solutions (U. S. 1426703).

Cadmium from zinc sulphate solutions (U. S. 1920442).

Cobalt from zinc solutions (U. S. 1426703).

Cobalt from zinc sulphate solutions (U. S. 1920442).

Copper from zinc solutions (U. S. 1426703).

Copper from zinc sulphate solutions (U. S. 1427826).

Lead compounds from zinc solutions (U. S. 1380514 and 1380515).

Nickel from zinc solutions (U. S. 1336386).

Nickel from zinc sulphate solutions (U. S. 1920442).

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Coated fabric (U. S. 1210375), lighter wick (U. S. 1430543), welding compound (U. S. 1338736).

**Paint and Varnish**

Raw material in making—

Lithopone.

Ingredient of—

Anticorrosive paints, antifouling paint (U. S. 1493930), zinc base paints (Brit. 436164).

**Petroleum**

Catalyst (U. S. 1221698) in making—

Benzin, gasolene.

Condensing agent (Brit. 397169) in making—

Condensation products of high molecular paraffin hydrocarbons (used to facilitate the separation of waxes from hydrocarbon oils).

Promoter (Brit. 433780) of—

Hydrogen evolution in making soaps from paraffin wax oxidation products.

Starting point (U. S. 1152765) in making—

Catalysts for hydrogenation of hydrocarbons, lamp oil, and petroleum.

**Printing**

Process material (U. S. 1210375) in making—

Printer's blanket.

**Textile**

Reducing agent in—

Dyeing processes.

**In Feathered Form****Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research work.

**Chemical**

Reagent in making—

Photographic chemicals.

**Photographic**

Stripping agent for—

Photographic solutions.

**In Mossy Form****Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research work.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in—

Organic syntheses.

**Clay Products**

Ingredient of—

Coloring compositions for face brick.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Chimney soot-removing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Starting point in making—

Zinc pigments.

**In Rolled Form**

(Usually sold as strip, plates or sheet; strip is either plain or crimped and sheet is either plain or corrugated.)

**Automotive**

Material in fabricating—

Autobody lining, body molding, curtain frames, dome lamp rims, drip molding, escutcheon plates, gasoline tank caps, hub caps, magneto hoods, running board mouldings, scuff plates, tire valve nuts.

**Building and Construction**

Material in fabricating—

Art glass strips, clips for shingles, conductors, corner beading, expanded metal lath, fences, flashings, frames for windows, glazier's points, gutters, leaders, roofing, shingles, siding, stair treads, weather stripping, window boltguards.

**Electrical**

Material in fabricating—

Anodes, cable wrappings, cups for dry battery, fuses, ground plates, insulator cups, magneto hoods.

**Laundering**

Material in fabricating—

Corrugated washer surfaces, tags.

**Mechanical**

Material in fabricating—

Fittings, gaskets, hinges, washers.

**Metal Work**

In general sheet metal work.

Material in fabricating—

Boiler plates, hull plates, organ pipes, ornamental fittings, perforated metal screens, signs, washing machine parts.

**Miscellaneous**

Material in fabricating—

Addressing machine plates, bands for steam pipe coverings, binding for linoleum, bottle caps, buttons, cans for various products, cases for alarm clocks, casket ends, collapsible tube clips, embossed numbers, embossed tags, etched nameplates, eyelets, ferrules for brushes, fittings, grommets, linings for boxes, nails for shoes, novelties, oils cans, pin tubes, shoe lace tips, stencils, templates, washboards.

**Printing**

Material in etching—

Engraver's plates, lithographer's plates.

**Railroading**

Material in fabricating—

Car linings.

**Refrigeration**

Material in fabricating—

Drains for ice boxes, linings for ice boxes.

**In Slab Form****Metallurgical**

Degolding agent in—

Lead refining.

**Zinc (Continued)**

Desilvering agent in—

Lead refining.

Sockets material for—

Wire rope.

Source of zinc in—

Galvanizing iron materials, zinc (electro) plating iron materials.

Source of zinc in making—

Anodes for electroplating, battery zincs, bearing metals, brass, bronze, crusher face backings, die casting alloys, nickel silver, nonferrous alloys, tombac imitation gold.

Starting point in making—

Slush castings, zinc rods for wet batteries.

**Miscellaneous**

Base metal in—

Toys.

*In Wire Form***Miscellaneous**

As a metal spraying agent.

**Zinc Acetate**Latin: *Acetas zinci*, *Zincum aceticum*.French: *Acétate de zinc*, *Acétate zincique*.German: *Essigsäureszink*, *Essigsäureszinkoxyd*, *Zinkacetat*, *Zinkazetat*.**Analysis**

Reagent in analyzing metals.

Reagent in analyzing and testing for—

Albumen, blood, phosphoric acid, tannin, urine, urobilin.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Glazes in the production of fine porcelains.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 259641) in making—

Acetic acid.

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylene and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphacampoholide from camphoric acid by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307). Benzyl alcohol by the reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzaldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Hydroxyl compounds by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, or the like (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of toluene benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds, which contain oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 304640) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic amines, including—

Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.

Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as alkyl nitriles, or nitromethane.

Anilamine from pyridin.

Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrozobenzene from nitrobenzene by reduction.

Aminophenols and nitrophenols.

3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.

Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanisoles.

Amines from oximes, Schiff's base, and nitriles.

Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.

Piperidin from pyridin, pyrrolidin from pyrrol, tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

Starting point in making—

Zinc bichromate, zinc carbonate, zinc chromate, zinc ethylsulphate, zinc fluoride, zinc formate, zinc glycerophosphate, zinc hypophosphite, zinc lactate, zinc malate, zinc oleate, zinc oleostearate, zinc picrate, zinc pyrophosphate, zinc stearate, zinc sulphide.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Sanitation**

As a disinfectant.

**Textile**

Mordant in dyeing—

Textile materials with alizarin blue S and similar colors.

Mordant in printing—

Calicoes and other fabrics.

Resist in dyeing—

Textile fibers and fabrics with anilin black.

Substitute for tartar emetic in dyeing—

Textile fibers and fabrics with basic colors.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for preserving wood.

**Zinc-Aluminum-Iron Cyanide****Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 446411) in—

Halogenating unsaturated hydrocarbons.

**Zinc-Ammonium Alginate**French: *Alginate de zinc et d'ammonium*, *Alginate zincique-ammoniaque*.German: *Alginäureszinkammoniak*, *Alginäureszinkammonium*, *Zinkammoniumalginat*.Spanish: *Alginato de zinc y de amonio*.Italian: *Alginato di zinco e d'ammonio*.**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the waterproofing of various ceramic wares.

**Chemical**

Emulsifying agent in making—

Dispersions of various chemicals.

Ingredient of—

Various chemical products (added for the purpose of increasing their viscosity).

**Construction**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for treating cement and concrete for the purpose of preventing deterioration when exposed to the action of alkalis or seawater.

**Zinc-Ammonium Alginate (Continued)**

Waterproofing compositions used for treating plaster of paris, wallboard, cement, stucco, concrete.

**Fats and Oils**

Reagent in treating—

Emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils for the purpose of stabilizing them.

**Fuel**

Binder in—

Composition fuel briquettes containing coal dust.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Ingredient of—

Adhesive preparations.

**Ink**

Thickener in—

Printing inks.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Sizing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for covering steel tubes.

**Miscellaneous**

Binder in—

Compositions, containing powdered mica, asbestos, coal, carbon, graphite, minerals and the like.

Sizing compositions for various uses.

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsions of various products.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for treating rope and twine, waterproofing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for proofing interior walls and ceilings.

**Paper**

Binder in—

Sizing compositions, woodflour products.

Ingredient of—

Compositions for finishing paper.

Compositions for waterproofing paper and paper products.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient of—

Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates (added for purpose of securing better dispersion).

**Plastics**

Ingredient of—

Various plastic compositions containing such substances as horn, ebonite, celluloid, ivory, bone, shell, galalith, formaldehyde-phenol condensation products, urea-formaldehyde condensation products, and other artificial resins.

**Rubber**

Ingredient of—

Products containing rubber latex.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—

Detergent preparations.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing*

Ingredient of—

Dye baths (added for the purpose of increasing the dispersions of the dyestuff).

—, *Finishing*

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for the waterproofing of fabrics.

Compositions used for sizing yarns and fabrics.

—, *Printing*

Ingredient of—

Printing pastes.

**Waxes and Resins**

Ingredient of—

Dispersions of waxes and resins, both artificial and natural (added for the purpose of increasing their dispersion).

**Zinc-Ammonium Chloride**

French: Chlorure de zinc-ammonium.

German: Zinkammoniumchlorid.

**Electrical**

Ingredient of—

Electrolytic solution in batteries.

**Metallurgical**

Ingredient of—

Galvanizing baths.

Reagent in—

Soldering metals.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Soldering fluxes and liquids.

**Paint and Varnish**

Ingredient of—

Luminous paints and varnishes.

**Zinc Antimonide**

French: Antimoineure de zinc, Antimoinure zincique.

German: Antimonzink, Zinkantimonid.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 263877) in making—

Acetone from isopropyl alcohol, dehydrogenated products from cyclohexane, isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol, isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine, naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene, paracymene from turpentine.

Catalyst (Brit. 262120) in making—

Isoveraldehyde from isoamyl alcohol.

General chemical reagent.

**Zinc Benzoate**

French: Benzoate de zinc, Benzoate zincique.

German: Benzoessäureszink, Zinkbenzoat.

Spanish: Benzoato de zinc.

Italian: Benzoato di zinco.

**Rubber**

Retarding agent (U. S. 1929561) in—

Vulcanizing processes employing an ultra-accelerator.

**Zinc Bismuthide**

French: Bismuthide de zinc.

German: Zinkwismuthid.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Acetone from isopropyl alcohol, isobutyraldehyde from isobutylalcohol, isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine, naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene, paracymene from turpentine oil.

**Zinc Bromide**

French: Bromure de zinc.

German: Bromzink, Zinkbromid.

Spanish: Bromuro de zinc.

Italian: Bromuro di zinco.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 398527) in making—

Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins.

**Electrical**

Electrolyte (French 648716) in—

Electrolytic condensers.

Process material in making—

Primary batteries.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Soldering flux (U. S. 1428088).

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Process material in making—

Colloidal emulsions.

**Photographic**

Process material in making—

Antistatic films, colloidal emulsions.

**Rubber**

Process material (French 646414) in making—

Isomers of caoutchouc.

Thermoplasticizing agent (French 615195) for—

Rubber.

**Zinc Butylxanthogenate**

Synonyms: Zinc butylxanthate.

French: Butylxanthogénate de zinc, Xanthate butylique de zinc.

German: Butylxanthogensäureszink.

Spanish: Butilxantogenato de zinc.

Italian: Butilxantogenato di zinco.

**Rubber**

Accelerator (French 548180, 562255, and 563397) in—

Vulcanizing processes.

**Zinc-Cadmium Sulphide****Electrical**

Luminous agent in—

Cathode-ray tubes used in television.

**Zinc Chlorate**

French: Chlorate de zinc.  
 German: Chlorsäureszink, Zinkchlorat.  
 Spanish: Clorato de zinc.  
 Italian: Clorato di zinco.

**Chemical**

As an oxidizing agent.

**Zinc Chloride**

Synonyms: Butter of zinc.  
 Latin: Chloruretum zincicum, Zinci chloridum, Zincum chloratum.  
 French: Chlorure de zinc.  
 German: Chlorzink, Zinchlorid.  
 Spanish: Cloruro zincico.

**Analysis****Reagent in—**

Analytical work of various sorts.

**Chemical****Catalyst in—**

Friedel and Crafts' synthesis.  
 Hydration of olefins by reaction with water or steam.  
 Organic synthesis.  
 Saccharification of carbohydrates (Brit. 400168).

**Catalyst in making—**

Alcohol from ethylene and steam (Brit. 396107).  
 Alkyl naphthalenes from methyl chloride and naphthalene (U. S. 1879912).  
 Alkyl-substituted aromatic hydroxy compounds (U. S. 1892990).  
 2:3-Aminonaphthoic acid from 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid and ammonia (U. S. 1871990).  
 Benzoic acid, metal benzoates, alkyl benzoates from trichlorobenzene (U. S. 1866849).  
 Butylphenol compositions (U. S. 1887662).  
 Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins (Brit. 398527).  
 Ether from ethylene and steam (Brit. 396107).  
 Hydrochloric acid from hydrogen and chlorine.  
 Vulcanization accelerators from anilin and propyl aldehyde (U. S. 1915979).

**Dehydrating agent in—**

Concentration of acetic acid (Brit. 400169).  
 Organic synthesis.

**Dehydrating agent in making—**

Activated charcoal from charcoal fines, woodflour, hydrochloric acid, and sugar (U. S. 1902986).  
 Methyl and ethyl chlorides from hydrogen chloride and the corresponding alcohol.

**Reagent in making—**

Light zinc carbonate for the rubber industry by reaction with alkali carbonates or bicarbonates (German 564676).

**Starting point in making—**

Various zinc salts.

**Construction****Ingredient of—**

Magnesia cements.  
 Metallic, heat-resistant cement for dressing stone facings (in admixture with zinc oxide).

**Disinfectant**

As a general disinfectant.

**Ingredient of—**

Antiseptic preparations, deodorant preparations.

**Dye****Reagent in making—**

Auramine from Michler's ketone and sal ammoniac, malachite green, methylene blue, various other dyes.

**Electrical****Active ingredient of—**

Leclanche battery.

**Gelatinizing agent (U. S. 1911400) in—**

Starch coating composition for dry-cell battery paper linings.

**Fats and Oils****Condensing agent (Brit. 394073) in making—**

Lubricating oils (which may be used to improve the viscosity curves of other lubricating oils) by converting animal (bone oil) or vegetable fatty substances (soybean, olive, or palm oil) into unsaturated products practically free from oxygen and polymerizing or condensing these products.

**Fuel****Reagent in making—**

Candles.

**Glass****Ingredient of—**

Etching compositions.

**Glues and Adhesives****Ingredient of—**

Adhesive preparations, cold-water glues.

**Ink****Starting point (U. S. 1899452) in making—**

Special ink for protection and authentication of checks and the like; such ink has the characteristic that the color is a function of pH.

**Insecticide****Ingredient of—**

Weed-killer, containing also either sodium or calcium chlorate (U. S. 1925628).

**Metallurgical****Ingredient of—**

Burnishing and polishing compositions for finishing steel.

Composition, containing also nickel chloride, ammonium chloride, ammonium sulphocyanide, and water, used for blackening zinc.

Copper and brass solder, containing also iron chloride, lard, rosin, glycerin, tin, and lead.

Flux, in admixture with ammonium chloride, used in remelting and refining crude zinc (U. S. 1913929).

Fluxes used in tinning steel plate by "coke" process. Fluxing baths, containing also zinc-ammonium chloride or hydrochloric acid, used in hot dip galvanizing of iron pipe.

Solder for aluminum and its alloys, containing also ammonium bromide and sodium fluoride (German 554487).

Soldering composition (U. S. 1761116).

Soldering flux (U. S. 1882734).

Soldering fluxes for copper, brass, steel, terne plate, tinned steel, monel metal, and other metals; such fluxes consisting of various mixtures of which the following are typical: (1) Rosin, ammonium chloride, glycerin, water, and zinc chloride; (2) zinc chloride, glycerin, alcohol, and water; (3) zinc chloride and ammonium chloride; (4) zinc chloride and stearic acid; (5) petrolatum, ammonium chloride, zinc chloride, and water.

Soldering solution, containing also glacial acetic acid and hydrochloric acid, used on stainless steels.

Spraying agent, in solution with acetone and carbon tetrachloride, for moulding sands for magnesium and its alloy (Brit. 399124).

**Miscellaneous****Ingredient of—**

Dental cements, embalming fluids.

Plastic substance capable of being hardened, containing also Portland cement and triacetin or glycerin (Brit. 403230).

Plastic substance capable of being hardened, containing also gypsum and triacetin or glycerin (Brit. 403230).

Plastic substance capable of being hardened, containing also triacetin or glycerin (Brit. 403230).

Taxidermists' fluids.

**Reagent (U. S. 1720487) in making—**

Insoluble asphaltic masses of high elasticity.

**Paint and Varnish****Starting point in making—**

Zinc greens.

**Paper****Defibrating agent for—**

Old parchment paper.

**Mercurizing agent (U. S. 1913283) for—**

Kraft pulp prior to impregnating with rubber, pyrox-ylin, resin, and the like.

**Reagent in making—**

Moisture-resistant cellulose, which is absorbent and does not disintegrate or fray when wetted (Brit. 391153).

Parchment papers, vulcanized fiber.

**Perfume****Ingredient of—**

Dentifrices.

Mouthwash, containing also tincture of myrrh, thymol, borax, oil of clove, oil of cinnamon, alcohol, and coloring matter.

**Petroleum****Catalyst (Brit. 402060) in making—**

Aliphatic alcohols or organic esters thereof by subjecting hydrocarbons (petroleum, petroleum fractions,

**Zinc Chloride (Continued)**

ethane, propane) to thermal decomposition in the presence of vapors of an organic acid, preferably a lower aliphatic acid, such as acetic or propionic acid, in the presence or absence of steam.

Catalyst (Brit. 367848) in purifying—

Hydrocarbon oils with ozonized air.

Condensing agent (Brit. 397169) in making—

Agents for facilitating the separation of waxes from hydrocarbon oils; such products consisting of condensations or polymerizations of high molecular paraffin hydrocarbons, such as hard or soft paraffin, ceresin, ozokerite, or wax-like derivatives thereof, more particularly oxygen derivatives, such as montan wax, or their halogen, oxygen, or sulphur compounds with cyclic hydrocarbons—for example, naphthalene, crude benzene, middle tar oils, anthracene oils, or hydrogenated or cracked cyclic hydrocarbons.

Purifying agent in—

Processing petroleum and petroleum products.

Refining gasoline by polymerization of unsaturated constituents to resins or gums, the purified gasoline being separated by fractional distillation (U. S. 1917648).

Starting point (U. S. 1912603) in making—

Zinc-lead oxychlorides compositions used in removing sulphur, gum, and color-forming bodies from gasoline.

**Pharmaceutical**

In general compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—

Escharotic (in cancerous affections).

**Photographic**

Reagent (Brit. 313974) in making—

Acetate films.

**Refrigeration**

Ingredient of—

Noncorrosive brine, in admixture with calcium chloride.

**Resins**

Catalyst in making—

Oil-soluble synthetic resins by (1) causing an aromatic compound containing a readily exchangeable halogen to react with a recent natural resin and esterifying with a mono- or polyhydric alcohol; or (2) causing an aromatic compound containing a readily exchangeable halogen to react with a product obtained by esterifying a recent natural resin with a mono- or polyhydric alcohol (Brit. 392382).

Oil-soluble synthetic resins by (1) condensing polyhydric alcohols partly esterified by fatty acids, with phenols, and treating the product with formaldehyde; or (2) condensing polyhydric alcohols with a phenol, partly esterifying with a fatty acid, and reacting with formaldehyde (German 576714).

**Rubber**

Catalyst (Brit. 397136) in making—

Synthetic oils for paint, varnish and impregnating purposes by hydrogenation of rubber.

Ingredient of—

Batch in vulcanizing.

**Textile**

Carbonizing agent in—

Wool processing.

Catalyst (Brit. 400249) in making—

Cellulose acetate yarn highly resistant to the delustering action of hot water, by further esterification of acetone-soluble acetate in the presence of inert diluents, such as carbon tetrachloride and benzene.

Ingredient of—

Sizing and weighting compositions for textile fabrics, especially cotton goods.

Mercerizing agent for—

Cotton.

Mordant in—

Printing and dyeing processes.

Reagent for—

Producing crepe effects on and crimping cotton, woolen, and silk fabrics.

Separating silk from cotton, woolen, and linen fibers. Various purposes in the cotton, silk, and woolen industries.

Reagent in making—

Acetate rayon (Brit. 313974).

Acetate rayon of improved cross-section (Brit. 400180).

Artificial textiles (Brit. 388768).

Resist in—

Dyeing textile fabrics with sulphur colors, with albumin colors, and with para red.

Swelling agent (Brit. 397878 and 397838) in—

Improving luster of silk, increasing transparency of silk, modifying dyeing properties of silk, stiffening silk.

**Woodworking**

Ingredient of—

Fireproofing compositions for treating wood.

Impregnating compositions, in admixture with mineral

oils and distillates, for treating railroad ties.

Preservatives and impregnating compositions.

Preservative composition (U. S. 1852098).

Preservative agent for—

Wood and wooden manufactures.

**Zinc Chromates**

Synonyms: Buttercup yellow, Zinc yellow.

French: Chromate de zinc.

German: Chromsäureszink, Zinkchromat.

Spanish: Cromato de zinc.

Italian: Cromato di zinco.

**Building Construction**

Pigment in—

Colored cements, cement coating compounds.

Waterproofing agents for cements, mortars, and the like.

**Cellulose Products**

Process material (French 638431) in making—

Cellulose formic ester.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Acetaldehyde from methane and carbon monoxide (French 599588).

Acetic acid from carbon monoxide and hydrogen (French 599588).

Allyl alcohol (Brit. 275345).

Amyl alcohol (Brit. 275345).

Butyl alcohol (Brit. 275345).

Heptyl alcohol (Brit. 275345).

Hexyl alcohol (Brit. 275345).

Isoamyl alcohol (Brit. 275345).

Isobutyl alcohol (Brit. 275345).

Isopropyl alcohol (Brit. 275345).

Methanol from methane (French 599588).

Oxygenated carbon compounds (Brit. 275345).

**Electrical**

Coating agent for—

Zinc electrodes in dry batteries.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—

Antifreeze composition (U. S. 1442330).

**Paint and Varnish**

Component of—

Green pigments.

Pigment in—

Artists' colors, flat wall paints, interior paints, paints, varnishes.

**Zinc Cyanide**

French: Cyanure de zinc, Cyanure zincique.

German: Cyanwasserstoffsäureszink, Cyanzink, Zinkcyanid, Zinkcyanid, Zyanzink.

**Chemical**

General chemical reagent.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthoquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 295270).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, metachlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, paranitrotoluene, parabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chloronitrotoluene, chlorobromotoluene, bromonitrotoluene (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracumene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthoquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from anthracene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

**Zinc Cyanide (Continued)**

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).  
Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde by the reduction of cresol (Brit. 306471).

Secondary butyl alcohol by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

Ingredient (Brit. 306471) of catalytic preparations used in the reduction of—  
Acetaldehyde to ethyl alcohol, acetone to isopropyl alcohol.

Anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to the corresponding hydroxyl compounds.

Benzaldehyde to benzoic acid.

Camphoric acid to alphacampholide.

Carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide to formaldehyde, methane, methanol, and other products.

Crotonaldehyde to butyl alcohol.

Ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen.

Phthalic anhydride to benzyl alcohol, benzaldehyde or phthalide.

**Gas**

Reagent in treating—

Coal gas and the like to remove the ammonia content.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Zinc Diamyldithiocarbamate****Rubber**

Accelerator (Brit. 439215) for—  
Vulcanization.

**Zinc Dibenzylidithiocarbamate****Rubber**

Accelerator (Brit. 439215) for—  
Vulcanization.

**Zinc Dibutylidithiocarbamate****Rubber**

Accelerator (Brit. 439215) for—  
Vulcanization.

**Zinc Dimethylidithiocarbamate****Rubber**

Ultra-accelerator in—  
Vulcanization processes.

**Zinc Dinaphthyl-naphthenate****Lubricant**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Zinc Dipentamethylenethiuramdisulphide****Rubber**

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Zinc Dipentamethylenethiurammonosulphide****Rubber**

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Zinc Dipentamethylenethiuramtetrasulphide****Rubber**

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptabenzthiazole).

**Zinc Ferrocyanide****Textile**

Reagent (Brit. 421360) for making—

White or colored matt effects on viscose or cellulose acetate rayon.

**Zinc Formaldehyde-Sulphoxylate**

Synonyms: Decolorant N, Redol Z.

French: Formaldéhydesulfoxyolate de zinc, Formosul-foxyolate de zinc, Sulfoxyolate-formaldéhyde de zinc.

German: Decrolein, Zinkformaldehydsulfoxyolat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Sodium formaldehyde-sulphoxylate.

**Textile**

—, *Printing*

Discharge in printing—

Fabrics with indigo and other dyestuffs.

**Zinc Hydrosulphite**

German: Hydroschwefligsaureszink, Zinkhydrosulfit.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Calcium hydrosulphite, sodium hydrosulphite.

**Textile**

—, *Dyeing and Printing*

Discharge in dyeing and printing with indigoes.

**Zinc Isovalerate**

French: Isovalérate zincique.

German: Isovalerinsäureszink, Zinkisovalerat.

**Petroleum**

Ingredient (Brit. 334181) of—

Motor fuels.

**Zinc Laurate****Rubber**

Promoter (U. S. 1984247) of—

Dissolution and distribution of zinc oxide in rubber mixes, giving high abrasion-resistance products.

**Zinc Methylate**

French: Méthylate de zinc.

German: Zinkmethyolat.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Acetic acid (Brit. 259641).

**Zinc Normalbutylhydrogenphthalate**

French: N-Butylhydrogènephthalate de zinc.

German: N-Butylbiphtalsäureszink.

**Paint and Varnish**

Raw material (synthetic resins) (Brit. 250265) in making—

Enamels, lacquers, varnishes.

**Plastics**

Raw material in making—

Plastic compositions, various molded articles.

**Photographic**

Ingredient (Brit. 270387) in making—

Light-sensitive varnishes.

**Zinc Oxide**

Synonyms: Chinese white, Flowers of zinc, Zinc white.

Latin: Flores zinci, Oxydum zincicum, Zinci oxidum, Zincum oxydatum.

French: Blanc de zinc, Fleurs de zinc, Oxyde de zinc, Oxyde zinc par voie sèche, Oxyde zincique.

German: Philosophenwolle, Zinkblumen, Zinkoxyd.

Spanish: Oxido de zinc, Oxido zincico.

Italian: Ossido di zinco.

**Leadfree Form****Abrasives**

Process material in making—

Abrasive agents and compositions, abrasive wheels.

**Adhesives**

Process material in making—

Glue, paste.

**Analysis**

Reagent in—

Analytical processes involving control and research.

**Zinc Oxide (Continued)****Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Enamels, glazes.

Pigment in—

Chinaware, floor tiles, porcelain.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in—

Organic syntheses.

Starting point in making—

Zinc acetate, zinc bichromate, zinc borate, zinc carbonate, zinc chloride, zinc chromate, zinc citrate, zinc hydroxide, zinc soaps, zinc stearate, zinc sulphate, zinc valerate.

**Cosmetic**

Ingredient of—

Creams, lotions, pastes, pomades, powders.

**Dental Products**

Filler and pigment in—

Dental cements, false teeth.

**Explosives and Matches**

Process material in making—

Matches, dynamites.

**Fuel**

Pigment and filler in—

Candles.

**Glass**

Clarifying agent in—

Glass batches.

Polishing agent.

Process material in making—

Opaque glass, optical glass.

**Ink**

Pigment in—

White printing and marking inks.

**Leather**

Filler and pigment in making—

Boots, leather findings, shoes, white leathers.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Filler and pigment in—

Table oilcloth.

Pigment.

**Miscellaneous**

Powdered packing for various products.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in—

Antifouling paints, antirust paints, casein paints, decorative paints, elastic ivory white paints, enamels, exterior paints, fire-resisting paints, hospital white paints, interior paints, japans, laboratory white paints, lacquers, marine paints, pasteboard paints, paints used in electric works, paints for metal work, primers, putties, sanitary white paints, shingle paints, ships-bottom paints, waterproof paints, white-washes.

Starting point in making—

Composite zinc pigments, lead-zinc pigments.

**Paper**

Filler and pigment in—

Paper of various kinds, particularly wallpaper.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Plastics**

Filler and pigment in—

Artificial ivory, celluloid.

**Rubber**

Compounding agent influencing—

Activation, antiscorch, cure, cutting, flexing, reinforcement, resilience, stiffness, tear-resistance.

Compounding agent in making—

Athletic goods, belting, inner tubes, electric insulating material, moulded goods, repair materials, surgical articles, surgical sheeting, tires, tubing.

**Textile**

Discharge in—

Printing processes.

Pigment in—

Printing processes.

Resist in—

Textile processes.

**Leaded Form****Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Enamels and glazes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in paints, varnishes, and lacquers of various sorts (see under "Leadfree Form").

**Zinc Palmitate**

French: Palmitate de zinc, Palmitate zincique.

German: Palmitinsäureszink, Palmitinsäureszinkoxyd, Zinkpalmitat.

**Building**

Waterproofing agent and ingredient of waterproofing compositions for treating—

Brickwork, concrete, stonework, stucco.

**Leather**

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions.

**Mechanical**

Ingredient of—

Lubricating compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of waterproofing compositions for various applications.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier in making—

Flat paints, lacquers, varnishes.

Thickening agent in making—

Oil preparations, solvent compositions.

**Paper**

Ingredient of—

Compositions for waterproofing paper and making waterproofed products of paper and pulp.

**Petroleum**

Thickener in making—

Greases and other lubricants.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—

Waterproofing compositions.

**Zinc Pentamethylenedithiocarbamate****Rubber**

Secondary activator in—

Vulcanizing processes (for use with mercaptobenzothiazole).

**Zinc Perborate**

French: Perborate de zinc, Perborate zincique.

German: Perborsäureszink, Perborsäureszinkoxyd, Zinkperborat.

Spanish: Perborato de zinc.

Italian: Perborato di zinco.

**Analysis**

As an oxidizing agent.

**Chemical**

As an oxidizing agent.

**Miscellaneous**

As an antiseptic for various purposes.

Ingredient of—

Germicidal preparations for household use.

**Perfume**

As a deodorant.

Ingredient of—

Bleaching preparations, face powders.

**Pharmaceutical**

As a general antiseptic.

Suggested for use as a dusting powder on wounds.

**Zinc-Phenyl Acetate****Petroleum**

Addition agent (Brit. 433257) in—

Lubricating oils or greases, especially for use at high temperatures, such as cylinder oils, hydrogenated oils, or oils refined by treatment with sulphuric acid, clay, or extraction solvents.

**Zinc Phosphide**

French: Phosphide de zinc.

German: Phosphenzink, Zinkphosphid, Zinkphosphor.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Zinc Platinate**

French: Platinate de zinc, Platinate zincique.

German: Platinsäureszink.

**Chemical**

Reagent for various purposes.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthyl-

**Zinc Platinate (Continued)**

idenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacamphol by reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthoquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Antraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzyl aldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenechlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methane or methanol (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde by the reduction of carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthoquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols by the reduction of aldehydes (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone and the like to corresponding hydroxyl compounds (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by reduction of methylethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Zinc Selenide**

French: Sélénure de zinc, Sélénure zincique.  
German: Selenzink, Zinkselenid.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 263877) in making—  
Acetone from isopropyl alcohol.  
Dehydrogenated products from cyclohexane.  
Isobutyraldehyde from isobutyl alcohol.  
Isobutyronitrile from isobutylamine.  
Naphthalene from tetrahydronaphthalene.  
Paracymene from turpentine.

Catalyst (Brit. 262120) in making—  
Isovaleraldehyde from isoamyl alcohol.  
General chemical reagent.

**Zinc Stearate**

French: Stéarate de zinc, Stéarate zincique.  
German: Stearinsäureszink, Stearinsäureszinkoxyd, Zinkstearat.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Drier in—  
Coating compositions.

**Miscellaneous**

Ingredient of—  
Black lead compositions, crayon compositions, colored lead compositions, fireproofing compositions for various purposes, lead pencil compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier in making—  
Oil paints, varnishes, enamels.

**Perfumery**

Ingredient of—  
Combined face powders and skin foods (U. S. 1620269).  
Dry rouges (Brit. 255713).  
Face powders, talcum powders.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

**Rubber**

For dusting purposes.  
Substitute for gum rubber.

**Soap**

Ingredient of—  
Shaving creams.

**Textile**

Ingredient of—  
Fireproofing compositions, waterproofing compositions.

**Zinc Sulphate**

Synonyms: White vitriol, Zinc vitriol.  
Latin: Sulfas zincicus, Vitriolum album, Zincum sulphuricum crudum, Zincum sulphuricum purum.  
French: Couperose blanc, Sulfate de zinc, Sulfate zincique, Vitriol blanc.  
German: Galitzenstein, Schwefelsäurezink, Schwefelsäurezinkoxyd, Weisser galitzenstein, Weisser vitriol, Zinksulfat, Zinkvitriol.  
Spanish: Sulfato de zinc.  
Italian: Sulfato di zinco.

**Agriculture**

Reagent for—  
Treating soil to kill weeds (used in the proportion of 8 grams, in water solution, per square-foot of ground).

**Analysis**

Reagent in detecting and determining—  
Albumoses, glucose, proteoses, sulphur dioxide, urea.  
Reagent in—  
Standardizing sodium sulphide solutions for zinc determinations.

**Ceramics**

Reagent in making—  
Ceramic products.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in the manufacture of—  
Acenaphthylene, acenaphthoquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes and acids by the reduction of the corresponding esters (Brit. 306471).

Alddehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metabromotoluene, metanitrotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumenes, mesitylenes, and paracymene (Brit. 281307).

Alphanaphthylamine from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Antraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).



**Zinc Sulphate (Continued)**

**Benzoquinone** from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).  
**Benzyl alcohol** from benzaldehyde by reduction (Brit. 306471).  
**Benzyl alcohol** or benzaldehyde or benzyl phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).  
**Butyl alcohol** by the reduction of crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
**Chloroacetic acid** from ethylenedichlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).  
**Diphenic acid** from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).  
**Ethyl alcohol** by the reduction of acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
**Fluorenone** from fluorene (Brit. 295270).  
**Formaldehyde** by the reduction of methane or methanol (Brit. 306471).  
**Formaldehyde** by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
**Hydroxyl compounds** by the reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and similar compounds (Brit. 306471).  
**Isopropyl alcohol** by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).  
**Maleic acid and fumaric acid** by the oxidation of toluene, benzene, phenols, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).  
**Methane** by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
**Methanol** by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
**Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione** from acenaphthylene (Brit. 295270).  
**Phenanthraquinone** from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).  
**Phthalic acid and maleic acid** from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).  
**Primary alcohols** by the reduction of the corresponding aldehydes (Brit. 306471).  
**Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids** by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).  
**Reduction products of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds which contain oxygen** (Brit. 306471).  
**Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde** from cresol (Brit. 295270).  
**Secondary butyl alcohol** by the reduction of methyl-ethyl ketone (Brit. 306471).  
**Valeryl alcohol** by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).  
**Vanillin and vanillic acid** by the oxidation of eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).  
**Ingredient** (Brit. 306460) of catalytic preparations used in the production of various aromatic and aliphatic compounds, including—  
 Alphanaphthylamine from alphanitronaphthalene.  
 Amines from aliphatic nitro compounds, such as allyl nitriles or nitromethane.  
 Amino compounds from the corresponding nitroanilines.  
 Amylamine from pyridin.  
 Anilin, azo-oxybenzene, azobenzene, and hydrazobenzene from benzene by reduction.  
 Aminophenols from nitrophenols.  
 3-Aminopyridin from 3-nitropyridin.  
 Cyclohexamine, dicyclohexamine, and cyclohexylanilin from nitrobenzene.  
 Piperidin from pyridin.  
 Pyrrolidin from pyrrol.  
 Tetrahydroquinolin from quinolin.

**Reagent in making—**  
 Diazotized aminophenols (German 431513).  
 Zinc sulphanilate (nizine).

**Reagent** (Brit. 370550) in making paint and varnish driers with the aid of—  
 Acids obtained by the destructive oxidation of paraffin hydrocarbons.  
 Anilin, benzylamine, benzoic acid, cinnamic acid, diethanolamine, diethylanilin, dihydroxy ether of triethanolamine, ethylamine, ethyleneamine, hexamethylenetetramine, hydrogenated benzoic acid, monoethanolamine, monohydroxy ether of triethanolamine, naphthetic acid, normal hydroxyethylmorpholine, oleic acid, palmitic acid, para-aminophenol, propanolamine, pyridin, quolinol, resinic acid.  
 Sulphonic acids formed by heating petroleum oils with pyrosulphuric acid or sulphur trioxide.  
 Triethanolamine.

**Starting point in making—**

Zinc bromate from barium bromate.  
 Zinc bromide from barium bromide.  
 Zinc carbonate, precipitated, from sodium carbonate.  
 Zinc chlorate from barium chlorate.  
 Zinc cyanide from potassium cyanide.  
 Zinc ferrocyanide from potassium ferrocyanide.  
 Zinc iodate from barium iodate.  
 Zinc iodide from barium iodide.  
 Zinc oleostearate from hard soap and curd soap.  
 Zinc oxalate from sodium oxalate.  
 Zinc perborate from boric acid.  
 Zinc peroxide from barium peroxide.  
 Zinc phosphate, tribasic, from trisodium phosphate.  
 Zinc phosphide by reaction with phosphine.  
 Zinc picrate by reaction with picric acid.  
 Zinc pyrophosphate by reaction with ammonium phosphate.  
 Zinc stearate by reaction with sodium stearate.  
 Zinc sulphide by introduction of sulphuretted hydrogen gas into the solution.  
 Zinc valerianate by reaction with sodium isovalerianate.

**Electrical**

**Ingredient of—**  
 Electrolyte in storage batteries.

**Fats and Oils**

**Reagent in making—**  
 Drying oils.

**Glue and Adhesives**

**Reagent in—**  
 Clarifying glues, preserving glues and gelatins, protecting gelatin and flour pastes.

**Insecticides**

**Ingredient** (French 596320) of—  
 Insecticidal compositions containing arsenic trioxide.

**Leather**

**Astringent preservative** for skins.

**Mechanical**

**Ingredient of—**  
 Lubricating compositions.

**Metallurgical**

**Electrolyte in—**  
 Electrodeposition of zinc in refining, zinc plating.

**Miscellaneous**

**General disinfectant.**  
**Ingredient of—**  
 Compositions used in treating vegetable fibers (French 600476).  
 Compositions used for treating hair.

**Preservative** in treating fur skins.

**Reagent** in taxidermy.

**Paint and Varnish**

**Ingredient of—**  
 Enamels, fireproofing paints, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Starting point in making—**

Colored zinc pigments with 6 to 30 per cent of the metallic sulphate such as nickel, cobalt, iron, and manganese.  
 Lithopone.

**Paper**

**Ingredient of—**  
 Compositions, containing barium hypochlorite, used for bleaching paper.

**Perfume**

**Ingredient of—**  
 Lotions, mouth washes.

**Pharmaceutical**

**Suggested for use** as emetic, astringent, antiseptic, and escharotic.

**Rubber**

**Ingredient of—**  
 Crude rubber batch (added for the purpose of facilitating vulcanization).

**Textile**

—, **Dyeing**  
**Mordant in—**  
 Dyeing yarns and fabrics with alizarin blue.

**Finishing**

**Ingredient of—**  
 Compositions used for preserving textiles from mildew.  
 Fireproofing compositions.

**Manufacturing**

**Ingredient** (Brit. 253953) of—  
 Viscose rayon precipitating bath.

**Zinc Sulphate (Continued)****—, Printing****Mordant in—**

Printing fabrics and calicoes with alizarin blue.

**Resist in—**

Printing pastes containing pigment colors thickened with dextrin and china clay.

**Woodworking**

Preservative for wood.

**Zinc Sulphide**

Latin: Zincum sulphuratum.

French: Sulfure de zinc, Sulfure zincique.

German: Schwefelzink, Zinksulfid.

**Chemical**

Catalyst (Brit. 262100) in making—

Cymene, isobutyraldehyde, isobutyronitrile, isovaleraldehyde.

Luminous agent for various chemical purposes.

**Dye**

Substratum in making—

Color lakes, permanent dyestuffs.

**Glass**

Pigments in producing—

White and opaque glass and glassware.

**Glues and Adhesives**

Pigment for—

Producing white, opaque products.

**Leather**

Pigment in—

Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and various leather substitutes.

**Linoleum and Oilcloth**

Pigment in—

Compositions used in the manufacture of oilcloth and linoleum.

**Miscellaneous**

Luminous and phosphorescent agent for various purposes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Pigment in—

Varnishes, luminous paints, paints, enamels, lacquers.

Starting point in making—

Lithopone.

"Mineral white" (in admixture with zinc oxide).

**Plastics**

Pigment in—

Compositions containing artificial resins, natural resins, cellulose derivatives, and the like.

**Rubber**

Pigment in—

Rubber merchandise.

Rubber compositions for dental purposes.

**Textile**

Reagent in dyeing—

Yarns and fabrics by the hydrosulphite process.

**Zinc Sulphocarbonate**

Synonyms: Zinc phenolsulphonate.

French: Sulfocarbonate de zinc.

German: Carbonschwefelsäureszink.

**Chemical**

Denaturant for—

Alcohol.

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

Process material in making—

"Bouillie Lyonnaise" for destroying *Oidium* on vines.

**Pharmaceutical**

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Ingredient of—

Chicken remedies.

Suggested for use as—

Antiseptic, astringent.

**Zinc 2:4:5-Trichlorophenolate****Disinfectant**

As an antiseptic (U. S. 1994002).

**Insecticide and Fungicide**

As an agricultural fungicide (U. S. 1994002).

**Zinc Tungate**

French: Tungate de zinc.

German: Tungsaureszink, Zinktungat.

**Electrical**

Fluorescent screen material (Brit. 456561) in—

Electronic tubes.

**Paint and Varnish**

Drier (Brit. 270387) in making—

Enamels, lacquers, paints, varnishes.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Light-sensitive varnishes.

**Zinc Uranate**

French: Uranate de zinc, Uranate zincique.

German: Uransaeureszink, Zinkuranat.

**Chemical**

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by reduction of their esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacampholide by the reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acid from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzyl aldehyde or phthalide by the reduction of phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol from crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenedichlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol from acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Formaldehyde from carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohol from aldehydes by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like, to the corresponding hydroxyl compounds, such as phenanthraquinone and naphthalene (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by reduction of methyl ketone (Brit. 306471).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Brit. 295270).

**Zinc Vanadate**

French: Vanadate de zinc, Vanadate zincique.

German: Vanadinsäureszink.

**Chemical**

Reagent for various purposes.

Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—

Acenaphthylene, acenaphthaquinone, bisacenaphthylidenedione, naphthaldehydic acid, naphthalic anhydride, and hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene (Brit. 295270).

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons (Brit. 281307).

Aldehydes or alcohols by reduction of esters (Brit. 306471).

Alphacamphol by reduction of camphoric acid (Brit. 306471).

Aldehydes and acids from toluene, orthochlorotoluene, orthonitrotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parachlorotoluene, parabromotoluene, paranitrotoluene, metachlorotoluene, metanitrotoluene, metabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes (Brit. 295270).

Aldehydes and acids from xylenes, pseudocumene, mesitylene, and paracymene (Brit. 295270).

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 281307).

Anthraquinone from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene (Brit. 281307).

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone (Brit. 281307).

Benzyl alcohol by reduction of benzaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Benzyl alcohol or benzyl aldehyde or phthalid from phthalic anhydride (Brit. 306471).

Butyl alcohol from crotonaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenchlorohydrin (Brit. 295270).

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 281307).

Ethyl alcohol from acetaldehyde (Brit. 306471).

Fluorenone from fluorene (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane (Brit. 295270).

Formaldehyde from carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide (Brit. 306471).

Isopropyl alcohol by the reduction of acetone (Brit. 306471).

Maleic acid and fumaric acid by the oxidation of benzene, toluene, phenol, tar phenols, or furfural, or from benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride (Brit. 295270).

Methane by the reduction of carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Methanol from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone, or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthylene (Brit. 281307).

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene or diphenic acid (Brit. 295270).

Phthalic acid and maleic acid from naphthalene (Brit. 295270).

Primary alcohols from aldehydes by reduction (Brit. 306471).

Propionic acid and butyric acid and higher alcohols, ketones, and acids from carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of anthraquinone, benzoquinone, and the like to corresponding hydroxyl compounds (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide (Brit. 306471).

Reduction of ketones, aldehydes, acids, esters, alcohols, ethers, and other organic compounds containing oxygen (Brit. 306471).

Salicylic acid and salicylic aldehyde from cresol (Brit. 295270).

Secondary butyl alcohol by reduction of methylethyl (Brit. 295270).

Valeryl alcohol by the reduction of valeraldehyde ketone (Brit. 306471).

Vanillin and vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol (Opt. 306471).

**Zirconium Nitrate**

French: Nitrate de zircone, Nitrate de zirconium.

German: Zirkonnitrat.

**Chemical**

Starting point in making—

Zirconium acetate, zirconium bromide, zirconium carbonate, zirconium chloride, zirconium formate, zir-

conium hydroxide, zirconium lactate, zirconium oxalate, zirconium phosphate.

**Food**

Preservative in various food preparations and compositions.

**Photographic**

Ingredient of—

Magnesium flashlight powders.

**Zirconium Oxide**

Synonyms: Zirconic anhydride, Zirconium anhydride, Zirconium dioxide.

French: Anhydride zirconique, Dioxyde de zirconium.

Oxyde zirconium, Oxyde de zirconium.

German: Zirkonanhydrid, Zirkondioxyd, Zirkonerde, Zirkonoxyd.

**Abrasive**

Ingredient of—

Discs, powders, stones, wheels.

**Ceramics**

Ingredient of—

Enamel compositions resistant to acids.

Ground enamel coatings used on porcelains, potteries and chinaware to form ground for dark blue colorations.

Opaque enamels.

Vitreous enamels, in the place of tin oxide.

**Chemical**

Catalyst in making—

Aldehyde and acetic acid from alcohol.

Carbon dioxide and water from organic substances.

Nitrogen trioxide and other oxides of nitrogen from ammonia.

Sulphur trioxide and sulphuric acid by the contact process.

Water from hydrogen.

Reagent (Brit. 281307) in making zeolite catalysts used in making—

Acetaldehyde from ethyl alcohol.

Acetic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Alcohols from aliphatic hydrocarbons.

Aldehydes and acids by the oxidation of orthochlorotoluene, parachlorotoluene, orthobromotoluene, parabromotoluene, dichlorotoluenes, dibromotoluenes, dinitrotoluenes, chlorobromotoluenes, chloronitrotoluenes, bromonitrotoluenes.

Alphanaphthaquinone from naphthalene.

Anthraquinone from anthracene.

Benzaldehyde and benzoic acid from toluene.

Benzoquinone from phenanthraquinone.

Chloroacetic acid from ethylenchlorohydrin.

Diphenic acid from ethyl alcohol.

Fluorenone from fluorene.

Formaldehyde from methanol or methane.

Hemimellitic acid from acenaphthene.

Maleic acid and fumaric acid from benzene, toluene, phenol, or tar acids, or benzoquinone or phthalic anhydride.

Naphthaldehydic acid, acenaphthaquinone or bisacenaphthylidenedione from acenaphthene or acenaphthylene.

Naphthalic anhydride.

Phenanthraquinone from phenanthrene.

Phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.

Salicylic aldehyde or salicylic acid from cresol.

Vanillin or vanillic acid from eugenol or isoeugenol.

**Dye**

Base in making—

Color lakes.

**Electrical**

Incandescent body in making Nernst light.

Ingredient of—

Compositions used for general insulating purposes.

Insulator for general purposes.

**Glass**

Ingredient of—

Glass for making phonograph diaphragms, in admixture with titanium dioxide.

Opal glass, used in place of tin oxide.

Optical glass.

Quartz glass, added to increase the hardness of the glass and its resistance to chemical reagents.

**Illuminating**

Ingredient of—

Compositions used in making gas mantles.

Substitute for—

Lime in the calcium light.

**Zirconium Oxide (Continued)***Metallurgical***Ingredient of—**

Crucible compositions.

Lining compositions for blast furnaces.

Lining compositions for open-hearth furnaces and electric furnaces.

Refractory linings for zinc distillation furnaces.

**Starting point in making—**

Ferrozirconium, metallic zirconium.

*Miscellaneous***Ingredient of—**

Compositions containing titanium dioxide, used to produce porous surfaces employed in surface combustion work.

Compositions used in lining the walls of safes for the purpose of rendering the latter resistant to the attack of the oxyacetylene flame.

**Substitute for—**

Bismuth salts in X-ray photography.

*Paint and Varnish***Pigment in making—**

White lacquers for wood.

White paints and varnishes.

**Starting point in making—**

Pigments.

*Refractories***Ingredient of—**

Refractory cements, refractory materials.

**Refractory in making—**

Muffles, retorts.

*Rubber***Filler in making—**

Rubber goods.

*Textile***—, Dyeing**

Assist in certain processes.

**Zirconium Silicate**

German: Kieselsäurezirkon, Zirkonsilikat.

*Metallurgical***Starting point in making—**

Metallic zirconium.

*Paint and Varnish***Starting point in making—**

Zirconium oxide-silica composite pigment (U. S. 1618288).



# Synonyms and Cross References

Consult page vi for instructions  
“How to use this book”



## Synonyms and Cross References

### A

Abietate of soda. See: Sodium resinate.  
 Abrastol. See: Calcium betanaphthol alphasulphonate.  
 Absinthe. See: Wormwood leaves.  
 Acetannin. See: Diacetyltannin.  
 Acetate of lime. See: Calcium acetate.  
 Acetate of soda. See: Sodium acetate.  
 Acetate of tin. See: Stannous acetate.  
 Acetic acid amine. See: Acetamide.  
 Acetic aldehyde. See: Acetaldehyde.  
 Acetic ester. See: Ethyl acetate.  
 Acetic ether. See: Ethyl acetate.  
 Acetoacetic ether. See: Ethyl acetoacetate.  
 Acetoform. See: Acetone chloroform.  
 Acetoin. See: Acetyl methylcarbinol.  
 Acetone alcohol. See: Methanol.  
 Acetosol. See: Acetylene tetrachloride.  
 Acetyl bromanilide. See: Bromoacetanilide.  
 Acetyl glycolic ether. See: Ethyl acetyl glycolate.  
 Acetyl tribromosalol. See: Acetyl tribromophenyl salicylate.  
 Achiotte. See: Annatto.  
 Acid sodium carbonate. See: Sodium bicarbonate.  
 Acid sodium sulphite. See: Sodium bisulphite.  
 Acraldehyde. See: Acrolein.  
 Acrylic acid ethyl ester. See: Ethyl acrylate.  
 Acrylic acid methyl ester. See: Methyl acrylate.  
 Acrylic ether. See: Ethyl acrylate.  
 Activated Fuller's earth. See: Fuller's earth activated.  
 Adronal acetate. See: Cyclohexanol acetate.  
 Aesculin. See: Esculin.  
 Alabaster. See: Calcium sulphate.  
 Alboline. See: Petrolatum.  
 Aldol. See: Oxybutyric acid.  
 Alexandrian laurel oil. See: Calophyllum oil.  
 Algaroth powder. See: Antimony oxychloride.  
 Alkaline air. See: Ammonia.  
 Alspice. See: Pimento.  
 Allyl aldehyde. See: Acrolein.  
 Almond oil, bitter. See: Bitter almond oil.  
 Alpha crotonic acid ethyl ester. See: Ethyl alphacrotinate.  
 Alpha-oxypropionic acid. See: Lactic acid.  
 Alphatoluic acid. See: Phenylacetic acid.  
 Alum, ammonia. See: Ammonium alum.  
 Alum, common. See: Potash alum.  
 Alum, cube. See: Potash alum.  
 Alum, Roman. See: Potash alum.  
 Amber seed. See: Abelmoschus.  
 Amidopyrin. See: Dimethylaminoantipyrin.  
 Aminoic acid. See: Formic acid.  
 Aminobenzene. See: Anilin.  
 2-Aminohypoxanthin. See: Guanin.  
 2-Amino-6-oxypurin. See: Guanin.  
 6-Aminopurin. See: Adenin.  
 Aminopyrin. See: Dimethylaminoantipyrin.  
 Ammonia alum. See: Ammonium alum.  
 Ammonia, crystal. See: Ammonium carbonate.  
 Ammoniacal gas. See: Ammonia.  
 Ammonium chlorostannate. See: Tin-ammonium chloride.  
 Ammonium-magnesium sulphate. See: Magnesium-ammonium sulphate.  
 Ammonium-manganese sulphate. See: Manganese-ammonium sulphate.  
 Ammonium rhodanate. See: Ammonium sulphocyanate.  
 Ammonium sesquicarbonate. See: Ammonium carbonate.  
 Amygdalic acid. See: Phenylglycolic acid.  
 Amylacetalddehyde. See: Heptaldehyde.  
 Amylene hydrate. See: Dimethylethylcarbinol.  
 Amylenol. See: Amyl salicylate.  
 Amyl hydride. See: Pentane.  
 Amyl oxide. See: Amyl ether.  
 Amylic alcohol. See: Amyl alcohol.  
 Anacardia. See: Acajou balsam.  
 Analgesine. See: Antipyrine.  
 Anesin. See: Acetone chloroform.  
 Aneson. See: Acetone chloroform.  
 Anhydrite. See: Calcium sulphate.

Anhydrous ammonia. See: Ammonia.  
 Anhydrous ethyl alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Anilin brown. See: Bismarck brown.  
 Anilin oil. See: Anilin.  
 Anilin red. See: Fuchsin.  
 Animal black. See: Bone black.  
 Animal charcoal. See: Bone black.  
 Anime. See: Gum anime; also see: Copal.  
 Anodynine. See: Antipyrine.  
 Antichlor. See: Sodium hyposulphite.  
 Antifebrin. See: Acetanilide.  
 Antimonic acid. See: Antimony pentoxide.  
 Antimonic anhydride. See: Antimony pentoxide.  
 Antimonius acid. See: Antimony trioxide.  
 Antimonite. See: Stibnite.  
 Antimony, black. See: Antimony, crude.  
 Antimony, butter of. See: Antimony trichloride.  
 Antimony, caustic. See: Antimony trichloride.  
 Antimony chloride, basic. See: Antimony oxychloride.  
 Antimony, crimson. See: Antimony sulphides.  
 Antimony, Flowers of. See: Antimony trioxide.  
 Antimony glance. See: Stibnite.  
 Antimony, golden. See: Antimony sulphides.  
 Antimony matte. See: Antimony, crude.  
 Antimony, needle. See: Antimony, crude.  
 Antimony ore. See: Stibnite.  
 Antimony oxysulphide. See: Antimony red.  
 Antimony, tartrated. See: Antimony-potassium tartrate.  
 Antimony vermilion. See: Antimony red.  
 Antimony yellow. See: Lead antimoniate.  
 Arachis oil fatty acid. See: Peanut oil fatty acid.  
 Argilla. See: Kaolin.  
 Aristol. See: Dithymol di-iodide.  
 Armenian bole. See: Red bole.  
 Arsenic. See: Arsenic trioxide.  
 Arsenic glass, red. See: Arsenic disulphide.  
 Arsenic, red sulphide. See: Arsenic disulphide.  
 Arsenic, red sulphuret. See: Arsenic disulphide.  
 Arsenic rouge. See: Arsenic disulphide.  
 Arsenic, ruby. See: Arsenic disulphide.  
 Arsenious acid. See: Arsenic trioxide.  
 Arsenious oxide. See: Arsenic trioxide.  
 Arsenous anhydride. See: Arsenic trioxide.  
 Artificial barytes. See: Blanc fixe.  
 Artificial gum. See: Dextrin.  
 Artificial heavy spar. See: Blanc fixe.  
 Artificial oil of bergamot. See: Linalyl acetate.  
 Artificial oil of wintergreen. See: Methyl salicylate.  
 Asaprol. See: Calcium betanaphthol alphasulphonate.  
 Aspirin. See: Acetylsalicylic acid.  
 Assam and Nepaul musk. See: Musk.  
 Altophan. See: Cinchophen.  
 Aurin. See: Pararosanolic acid.  
 Avertin. See: Tribromoethyl alcohol.

### B

Bachelor's buttons. See: Nux vomica.  
 Badianic acid. See: Anisic acid.  
 Baking soda. See: Sodium bicarbonate.  
 Balsam. See: Acajou balsam.  
 Banana oil. See: Amyl acetate.  
 Banks oil. See: Cod oil.  
 Barbital. See: 5:5-Diethylbarbituric acid.  
 Barium sulphate. See: Barytes; also see: Blanc fixe.  
 Barium sulphocarbonate. See: Barium phenolsulphonate.  
 Battery acid. See: Sulphuric acid.  
 Battery manganese. See: Manganese dioxide.  
 Bean oil. See: Soybean oil.  
 Behen oil. See: Ben oil.  
 Behn oil. See: Ben oil.  
 Benzal chloride. See: Benzyl dichloride.  
 Benzene chloride. See: Monochlorobenzene.  
 Benzene trifluoride. See: Trifluorobenzene.  
 Benzenol. See: Phenol.  
 Benzidin dicarboxylic acid. See: Diaminodiphenic acid.  
 Benzin. See: Petroleum ether.



- Benzine. See: Petroleum ether.  
 Benzoic aldehyde. See: Benzaldehyde.  
 Benzoïn, Flowers of. See: Benzoic acid.  
 Benzol. See: Benzene.  
 Benzol trifluoride. See: Trifluorobenzene.  
 Benzophenol. See: Phenol.  
 Benzylcarbonyl acetate. See: Phenylethyl acetate.  
 Benzylene chloride. See: Benzyl dichloride.  
 Benzylidene chloride. See: Benzyl dichloride.  
 Benzylsulphoglycollate of soda. See: Sodium benzylthioglycollate.  
 Bergamot. See: Linalyl acetate.  
 Berlin blue. See: Prussian blue.  
 Beryllium. See: Glucinum.  
 Beta-acetylpropionic acid. See: Levulic acid.  
 Beta-aminoanthraquinone. See: 2-Aminoanthraquinone.  
 Beta-butylene glycol. See: 2:3-Butylene glycol.  
 Betaisomyrene. See: Amylene.  
 Betamethylindol. See: Scatol.  
 Betaphenylquinolin-4-carboxylic acid. See: Cinchophen.  
 Betol. See: Betanaphthyl salicylate.  
 Biacetyl. See: Diacetyl.  
 Biboate of soda. See: Borax.  
 Bicalcic phosphate. See: Dicalcium phosphate.  
 Bicarbonate of soda. See: Sodium bicarbonate.  
 Bicaruretted hydrogen. See: Ethylene.  
 Bichromate of soda. See: Sodium bichromate.  
 Bicolarin. See: Esculin.  
 Bismuth yellow. See: Bismuth sesquioxide and also Bismuth trioxide.  
 Bismuthyl nitrate. See: Bismuth subnitrate.  
 Bissy. See: Kola nuts.  
 Bisulphate of soda. See: Niter cake.  
 Bitter almond oil, artificial. See: Benzaldehyde.  
 Black antimony. See: Antimony, crude.  
 Black boy gum. See: Accroides gum.  
 Black lead. See: Graphite.  
 Black liquor. See: Ferrous acetate.  
 Black manganese. See: Manganese dioxide.  
 Black oxide of manganese. See: Manganese dioxide.  
 Blasting oil. See: Nitroglycerin.  
 Bleached shellac. See: Shellac.  
 Bleaching powder. See: Calcium hypochlorite.  
 Bleaching solution. See: Sodium hypochlorite.  
 Blood albumen. See: Albumen.  
 Blubber oil. See: Whale oil.  
 Blue pile musk. See: Musk.  
 Blue stone. See: Copper sulphate.  
 Blue vitriol. See: Copper sulphate.  
 Body oil. See: Whale oil.  
 Bog moss. See: Peat moss.  
 Bonoform. See: Acetylene tetrachloride.  
 Bore of soda. See: Borax.  
 Boron oxides. See: Boric anhydride.  
 Brandy mint. See: Peppermint.  
 Brazil wax. See: Carnauba wax.  
 Brimstone. See: Sulphur.  
 British gum. See: Dextrin.  
 Bromide of ether. See: Ethyl bromide.  
 Bromide of soda. See: Sodium bromide.  
 Bromobenzene. See: Monobromobenzene.  
 Butane diacid. See: Succinic acid.  
 2:3-Butanediol. See: 2:3-Butylene glycol.  
 Butanediome. See: Diacetyl.  
 Butanol. See: Butyl alcohol.  
 Butanol acetate. See: Butyl acetate, normal.  
 2-Butanolone-3. See: Acetyl methylcarbinol.  
 Buttercup yellow. See: Zinc chromates.  
 Butter, mineral. See: Antimony trichloride.  
 Butter of antimony. See: Antimony trichloride.  
 Butter of tin. See: Tin tetrachloride.  
 Butter of zinc. See: Zinc chloride.  
 Button lac. See: Shellac.  
 Butylethyl carbonate. See: Ethylbutyl carbonate.  
 Butyl phthalate. See: Dibutyl phthalate.  
 Butyl tartrate. See: Dibutyl tartrate.  
 Butyric ester. See: Ethyl butyrate.  
 Butyric ether. See: Ethyl butyrate.  
 Calcium phosphate, secondary. See: Dicalcium phosphate.  
 Calcium pyrolignite. See: Calcium acetate.  
 Calcium rhodanide. See: Calcium thiocyanate.  
 Calcium sulphocarbonate. See: Calcium phenolsulphonate.  
 Calcium sulphocyanate. See: Calcium thiocyanate.  
 Calcium sulphocyanide. See: Calcium thiocyanate.  
 Calcium sulphophenate. See: Calcium phenolsulphonate.  
 Calcium sulphophenolate. See: Calcium phenolsulphonate.  
 Calomel. See: Mercurous chloride.  
 Canadol. See: Petroleum ether.  
 Candle pitch. See: Stearin pitch.  
 Candle tar. See: Stearin pitch.  
 Caproyl hydride. See: Hexane.  
 Capryl acetate. See: Octyl acetate.  
 Caprylic alcohol, normal secondary. See: Octyl alcohol, secondary.  
 Caragen. See: Irish moss.  
 Caragheen. See: Irish moss.  
 Carbamide. See: Urea.  
 Carbinol. See: Methanol.  
 Carbolic acid. See: Phenol.  
 Carbonate of soda. See: Sodium carbonate.  
 Carbon bichloride. See: Perchloroethylene.  
 Carbonic acid gas. See: Carbon dioxide.  
 Carbonic anhydride. See: Carbon dioxide.  
 Carbon trichloride. See: Hexachloroethane.  
 Carbon, vegetable. See: Wood charcoal.  
 Carbonylamid. See: Urea.  
 Carbostyryl. See: Ortho-oxyquinolin.  
 Cardol. See: Acajou balsam.  
 Carvol. See: Carvone.  
 Caustic potash. See: Potassium hydroxide.  
 Caustic soda. See: Sodium hydroxide.  
 Celanese. See: Cellulose acetate.  
 Cellon. See: Acetylene tetrachloride.  
 Cellulose nitrate. See: Nitrocellulose.  
 Ceric hydroxide. See: Cerium hydroxide.  
 Cerium sulphate. See: Ceric sulphate.  
 Cetylacetic acid. See: Stearic acid.  
 Chamber acid. See: Sulphuric acid.  
 Charcoal, vegetable. See: Wood charcoal.  
 Chemically pure ethyl alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Chenopodium oil. See: Wormseed oil.  
 Chile saltpetre. See: Sodium nitrate.  
 Chile saltpetre. See: Sodium nitrate.  
 Chilisaltpetre. See: Sodium nitrate.  
 Chilisaltpetre. See: Sodium nitrate.  
 China clay. See: Kaolin.  
 Chinese bean meal. See: Soybean meal.  
 Chinese bean oil. See: Soybean oil.  
 Chinese beans. See: Soybeans.  
 Chinese, Thibet or Tonquin musk. See: Musk.  
 Chinese vegetable tallow. See: Vegetable tallow.  
 Chinese white. See: Zinc oxide.  
 Chinone. See: Quinone.  
 Chlorate of soda. See: Sodium chlorate.  
 Chlorbutanol. See: Acetone chloroform.  
 Chlorotone. See: Acetone chloroform.  
 Chlorhydric acid. See: Hydrochloric acid.  
 Chloride of lime. See: Calcium hypochlorite.  
 Chloride of soda. See: Sodium chloride.  
 Chlorinated benzene trifluoride. See: Trifluorobenzene, chlorinated.  
 Chlorinated benzol trifluoride. See: Trifluorobenzene, chlorinated.  
 Chlorinated lime. See: Calcium hypochlorite.  
 Chlorinated naphthalene. See: Chloronaphthalenes.  
 Chlorinated trifluorobenzol. See: Trifluorobenzene, chlorinated.  
 Chlorobenzal. See: Benzyl dichloride.  
 Chlorobenzene. See: Monochlorobenzene.  
 Chloroethylene chloride. See: Betatrichloroethane.  
 Chloromethane. See: Methyl chloride.  
 Chloroprene. See: 1:3-Chlor-2-butadiene.  
 Chloropropylene oxide. See: Epichlorhydrin.  
 Choleic acid. See: Taurocholic acid.  
 Choleinic acid. See: Taurocholic acid.  
 Chop nut. See: Calabar bean.  
 Chromate of soda. See: Sodium chromate.  
 Chrome acetate. See: Chromic acetate; also Chromous acetate.  
 Chrome ore. See: Chromite.  
 Chrome resinate. See: Chromium resinate.  
 Chromium alum. See: Chrome alum.  
 Chromium-potassium sulphate. See: Chrome alum.  
 Chrysanthrene insecticide. See: Pyrethrum flowers.  
 Cinen. See: Dipentene.

## C

Cinnamene. See: Styrol.  
 Cinnamic acid ethyl ester. See: Ethyl cinnamate.  
 Cinnamic ether. See: Ethyl cinnamate.  
 Cinnamol. See: Styrol.  
 Cinnamon brown. See: Bismarck brown.  
 Citrate of soda. See: Sodium citrate.  
 Citronellol. See: Citronellyl.  
 Clove pepper. See: Pimento.  
 Coal naphtha. See: Benzene.  
 Cola nuts. See: Kola nuts.  
 Colcothar. See: Red oxide of iron.  
 Colloidal sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Collodion cotton. See: Nitrocellulose.  
 Colloxylin. See: Nitrocellulose.  
 Collza oil. See: Rapeseed oil.  
 Cologne spirits. See: Alcohol.  
 Colonial spirits. See: Methanol.  
 Colophony. See: Rosin.  
 Columbian spirits. See: Methanol.  
 Columbium. See: Niobium.  
 Columbium oxide. See: Niobium oxide.  
 Columbian spirits. See: Methanol.  
 Commercial sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Common salt. See: Sodium chloride.  
 Completely denatured alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Contact acid. See: Sulphuric acid.  
 Copperas, chlorinated. See: Chlorinated copperas.  
 Copper bichloride. See: Cupric chloride.  
 Copper protochloride. See: Cuprous chloride.  
 Copper subacetate. See: Copper acetate, basic.  
 Copper subchloride. See: Cuprous chloride.  
 Corallin. See: Pararosanolic acid.  
 Cordyl. See: Acetyltribromophenyl salicylate.  
 Corrosive sublimate. See: Mercuric chloride.  
 Cosmetic bismuth. See: Bismuth oxychloride.  
 Cosmoline. See: Petrolatum.  
 Cotton oil. See: Cottonseed oil.  
 Cotton stearin. See: Stearin.  
 Cowrie. See: Copal.  
 Creosote. See: Coal tar creosote.  
 Crocus. See: Saffron.  
 Crude bisulphate of soda. See: Niter cake.  
 Crude sodium sulphate. See: Salt cake.  
 Crude sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Cubic nitre. See: Sodium nitrate.  
 Cupric acetoarsenite. See: Copper acetoarsenite.  
 Cupric salts. Unless specially listed, look for the equivalent copper salt.  
 Cuprous salts. Unless specially listed, look for the equivalent copper salt.  
 Cutch. See: Catechu.  
 Cutt. See: Catechu.  
 Cyanhydric acid. See: Hydrocyanic acid.  
 Cymol. See: Paracymene.

## D

Dagget. See: Birch tar.  
 Decalin. See: Decahydronaphthalene.  
 Decan-diacid. See: Sebacic acid.  
 Decolorant N. See: Zinc formaldehydesulphoxylate.  
 Decylic acetate. See: Decyl acetate.  
 Deer musk. See: Musk.  
 de Haen's salt. See: Antimony salts.  
 Dehydrated alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Denatured alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Deutiodide of mercury. See: Mercuric iodide.  
 Deutoxide of manganese. See: Manganese dioxide.  
 Dextroracemic acid. See: Tartaric acid.  
 Diacetic ester. See: Ethyl acetoacetate.  
 Diacetic ether. See: Ethyl acetoacetate.  
 Diamide of carbonic acid. See: Urea.  
 Diammonium phosphate. See: Ammonium phosphate.  
 Diamylene. See: Dipentene.  
 Diamyl ether. See: Amyl ether.  
 Diamyl oxide. See: Amyl ether.  
 1:2-Dibromoethene. See: Ethylene dibromide.  
 Dibromotrimethylstibine. See: Trimethylstibine dibromide.  
 Dichlorobenzyl. See: Benzyl dichloride.  
 Dichloroisopropyl alcohol. See: Dichlorohydrin.  
 1:2-Dichloropropane. See: Propylene dichloride.  
 1:3-Dichloropropanol-2. See: Dichlorohydrin.  
 Diethylene dioxide. See: 1:4-Dioxane.  
 Diethylmalonylurea. See: 5:5-Diethylbarbituric acid.  
 Digallic acid. See: Tannic acid.  
 1:2-Dihydroxyanthraquinone. See: Alizarin.

1:4-Dihydroxyanthraquinone. See: Quinazarin.  
 Dihydroxybenzene. See: Resorcinol.  
 2:3-Dihydroxybutane. See: 2:3-Butylene glycol.  
 2:3-Dihydroxybutanedioic acid. See: Tartaric acid.  
 Dihydroxysuccinic acid. See: Tartaric acid.  
 Di-isoamyl ether. See: Amyl ether.  
 Diketobutane. See: Diacetyl.  
 Dilo oil. See: Calophyllum oil.  
 3:4-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde. See: Methyl-vanillin.  
 1:3-Dimethylbenzene. See: Metaxylene.  
 Dimethyl diketone. See: Diacetyl.  
 Dimethylglyoxal. See: Diacetyl.  
 Dimethyl ether. See: Methyl oxide.  
 Dimethylketol. See: Acetylmethylcarbinol.  
 Dimethyl ketone. See: Acetone.  
 Diphenolcresolcarbinol anhydride. See: Rosolic acid.  
 Dipping acid. See: Sulphuric acid.  
 Dipropylmethane. See: Heptane.  
 Disodium pyrophosphate. See: Sodium pyrophosphate.  
 Diuretic salt. See: Potassium acetate.  
 Divinyl. See: 1:3-Butadiene.  
 Dodecanoyl peroxide. See: Lauroyl peroxide.  
 Dogbert. See: Birch tar.  
 Dog's buttons. See: Nux vomica.  
 Dolphin oil. See: Porpoise body oil.  
 Domba oil. See: Calophyllum oil.  
 Drop black. See: Bone black.  
 Dry ice. See: Carbon dioxide (solidified).  
 Dutch boiled linseed oil. See: Stand oil.  
 Dutch enamel oil. See: Stand oil.  
 Dutch liquid, monochlorinated. See: Betatrachloroethane.  
 Dyer's oak bark. See: Quercitron bark.

## E

Earthnut oil fatty acid. See: Peanut oil fatty acid.  
 Earth wax. See: Ceresin.  
 Egg albumen. See: Albumen.  
 Elain. See: Olein.  
 Elemental sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Eleuthera bark. See: Cascarella.  
 Eranthac acid. See: Oenanthac acid.  
 English brown. See: Bismarck brown.  
 English red. See: Red oxide of iron; see also: Venetian red.  
 Epsom salts. See: Magnesium sulphate.  
 Ergol. See: Benzyl benzoate.  
 Erocarine. See: Novocaine.  
 Erythrene. See: 1:3-Butadiene.  
 Ethal. See: Cetyl alcohol.  
 Ethanol. See: Alcohol.  
 Ethine. See: Acetylene.  
 Ethocane. See: Novocaine.  
 Ethyl alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Ethylenecarboxylic acid. See: Acrylic acid.  
 Ethylene chlorochloride. See: Betatrachloroethane.  
 Ethylenedicarboxylic acid. See: Succinic acid.  
 Ethylene dichloride. See: Dichloroethylene.  
 Ethylene hydrate. See: Ether.  
 Ethylene naphthene. See: Acenaphthene.  
 Ethyl hydroxide. See: Alcohol.  
 Ethyl nonylate. See: Ethyl pelargonate.  
 Ethyl oxide. See: Ether.  
 Ethylic alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Ethylphenyl acetate. See: Phenylethyl acetate.  
 Ethyl resinates. See: Ethyl abietate.  
 Ethyl sebacate (or sebacinate). See: Diethylsebacinate.  
 Ethyl succinate. See: Diethyl succinate.  
 Ethyl sulphhydrate. See: Ethylmercaptan.  
 Euflavin. See: Acriflavin base.  
 Eurosol. See: Resorcinol monoacetate.  
 Expressed almond oil. See: Sweet almond oil.

## F

Fermentation alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Fermentation amyl alcohol. See: Fusel oil.  
 Ferric ferrocyanide. See: Prussian blue.  
 Ferric oxide red. See: Red oxide of iron.  
 Ferriferrocyanide of potash. See: Soluble Prussian blue.  
 Fish glue. See: Isinglass.  
 Flotation sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Flowers of antimony. See: Antimony trioxide.

Flowers of benzoïn. See: Benzoic acid.  
 Flowers of sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Flowers of zinc. See: Zinc oxide.  
 Formal. See: Methylal.  
 Formonitrile. See: Hydrocyanic acid.  
 Formyl tribromide. See: Bromoform.  
 Fortifying acid. See: Sulphuric acid.  
 Fossil wax. See: Ozokerite; see also: Ceresin.  
 Fousel oil. See: Fusel oil.  
 French chalk. See: Talc.  
 French saffron. See: Saffron.  
 Fuming sulphuric acid. See: Sulphuric acid.  
 Furol. See: Furfural.  
 Fused sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Fusible salt of urine. See: Sodium-ammonium phosphate.

## G

Gallotannic acid. See: Tannic acid.  
 Garnet lac. See: Shellac.  
 Gas black. See: Carbon black.  
 Gilsonite. See: Asphalt.  
 Glassmaker's soap. See: Manganese dioxide.  
 Glauber's salt. See: Sodium sulphate.  
 Glonoin oil. See: Nitroglycerin.  
 Glycerin trinitrate. See: Nitroglycerin.  
 Glycerol. See: Glycerin.  
 Glyceryl hydroxide. See: Glycerin.  
 Glyceryl stearic ester. See: Stearin.  
 Glyceryl triacetate. See: Triacetin.  
 Glycid hydrochloride. See: Epichlorhydrin.  
 Glycolin. See: Petrolatum.  
 Glycyl alcohol. See: Glycerin.  
 Gold brown. See: Bismarck brown.  
 Gold tin precipitate. See: Purple of Cassius.  
 Gold tin purple. See: Purple of Cassius.  
 Gooroo. See: Kola nuts.  
 Grain alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Grain musk. See: Musk.  
 Grain oil. See: Fusel oil.  
 Gray antimony. See: Stibnite.  
 Green wood spirits. See: Methanol.  
 Gum acacia. See: Gum arabic.  
 Gum copal. See: Copal.  
 Gum dammar. See: Dammar.  
 Gum guaiac. See: Guaiac.  
 Gum juniper. See: Gum sandarac.  
 Gum kordophan. See: Kordophan gum.  
 Gum lac. See: Shellac.  
 Gum mastic. See: Mastic.  
 Gum senegal. See: Gum arabic.  
 Gun cotton. See: Nitrocellulose.  
 Guru nuts. See: Kola nuts.  
 Gypsum. See: Calcium sulphate.

## H

Hard spodumene. See: Spodumene.  
 Harmaline. See: Fuchsin.  
 Hartshorn salts. See: Ammonium carbonate.  
 Heavy spar. See: Barytes.  
 Hematine. See: Logwood.  
 Hematite. See: Red oxide of iron.  
 Hematite rouge. See: Red hematite.  
 Heptioic acid. See: Heptylic acid, normal.  
 Heptioic acid (normal). See: Oenanthic acid.  
 Hexadecanol. See: Cetyl alcohol.  
 Hexadecyl alcohol, primary. See: Cetyl alcohol.  
 1:5-Hexadine. See: Dipropargyl.  
 Hexahydrothymol. See: Menthol.  
 Hexalin acetate. See: Cyclohexanol acetate.  
 Hexyl hydride. See: Hexane.  
 Horn lead. See: Lead chloride.  
 Hydrate of amyl. See: Fusel oil.  
 Hydrate of soda. See: Sodium hydroxide.  
 Hydrated oxide of amyl. See: Fusel oil.  
 Hydrated oxide of phenyl. See: Phenol.  
 Hydrobromic ether. See: Ethyl bromide.  
 Hydrocarbon oil. See: Petroleum.  
 Hydrochloric ether. See: Ethyl chloride.  
 Hydrogen, bicarburetted. See: Ethylene.  
 Hydrogen bromide. See: Hydrobromic acid.  
 Hydrogen chloride. See: Hydrochloric acid.  
 Hydrogen cyanide. See: Hydrocyanic acid.

Hydrogen fluoride. See: Hydrofluoric acid.  
 Hydrogen sulphate. See: Sulphuric acid.  
 Hydrogen sulphide. See: Sulphuretted hydrogen.  
 Hydrosulphuric acid. See: Sulphuretted hydrogen.  
 Hydroxybenzene. See: Phenol.  
 2-Hydroxyethylamine. See: Ethanolamine.  
 Hyoscine. See: Scopolamine.  
 Hypo. See: Sodium hyposulphite.  
 Hyposulphite of soda. See: Sodium hyposulphite.

## I

Indian red. See: Red oxide of iron; see also: Venetian red.  
 Industrial alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Industrial gum. See: Carob bean gum.  
 Insect flowers. See: Pyrethrum flowers.  
 Iron blue. See: Prussian blue.  
 Iron compounds and salts. If not specifically listed as iron . . . see under "Ferric" or "Ferrous." For example, "Ferric acetate."  
 Iron cyanide, insoluble. See: Prussian blue.  
 Iron ferrocyanide. See: Prussian blue.  
 Iron liquor. See: Iron acetate liquor.  
 Iron pyrolignite. See: Iron acetate liquor.  
 Iron sulphate, chlorinated. See: Chlorinated coppers.  
 Isinglass, Japanese. See: Agar-agar.  
 Isoamyl acetate. See: Amyl acetate.  
 Isopentane. See: Pentane.  
 Isopropanol. See: Isopropyl alcohol.  
 Isopropyleneoluenec. See: Paracymene.  
 Ivory black. See: Bone black.  
 Ivory drop black. See: Bone black.

## J

Jamaica pepper. See: Pimento.  
 Jew's pitch. See: Asphalt.  
 Jimson weed seed. See: Stramonium seed.  
 Judean pitch. See: Asphalt.  
 Juniper berry oil. See: Juniper oil.  
 Juniper tar oil. See: Cade oil.

## K

Knotted marjoram. See: Marjoram.

## L

Labarraque's disinfecting fluid. See: Sodium hypochlorite.  
 Labarraque's solution. See: Sodium hypochlorite.  
 Lac. See: Shellac.  
 Lac sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Lactarene. See: Casein.  
 Lactin. See: Milk sugar.  
 Lactose. See: Milk sugar.  
 Lactulinic acid. See: Levulinic acid.  
 Lamb mint. See: Peppermint.  
 Lana batu. See: Citronella oil.  
 Land plaster. See: Calcium sulphate.  
 Lanolin. See: Adeps lanae.  
 Lapis caustic. See: Silver nitrate.  
 Larch turpentine. See: Venice turpentine.  
 Laurel berries. See: Bayberry.  
 Laurel nut oil. See: Calophyllum oil.  
 Lead monoxide. See: Litharge.  
 Lead oxide. See: Litharge; also see Red lead.  
 Lead oxide red. See: Red lead.  
 Leucogen. See: Sodium bisulphite.  
 Leucoline. See: Quinolin.  
 Levulinic acid. See: Levulinic acid.  
 Libidibi, or Libidivi. See: Divi divi.  
 Licorice, Indian. See: Abrus.  
 Licorice, wild. See: Abrus.  
 Light ligroin. See: Petroleum ether.  
 Lignite wax. See: Montan wax.  
 Lilacine. See: Terpineol.  
 Lime. See: Calcium oxide.

Lime nitrogen. See: Cyanamide.  
 Lime, salts of. See specific calcium salt; e.g., Calcium acetate.  
 Limonene, inactive. See: Dipentene.  
 Linalylbutyric ether. See: Laevo-linalylbutyrate.  
 Linalyl methanecarboxylate. See: Linalyl acetate.  
 Linalyl methylacetate. See: Linalyl propionate.  
 Linder oil. See: Shiromoji seed oil.  
 Linseed. See: Flaxseed.  
 Liquid glass. See: Sodium silicate.  
 Liquid storax. See: Storax.  
 Litauer balsam. See: Birch tar.  
 Liver of sulphur. See: Potassium polysulphide.  
 Locust bean. See: Carob bean.  
 Locust bean gum. See: Carob bean gum.  
 Locust kernel gum. See: Carob bean gum.  
 Louseseed. See: Staveacre seed.  
 Lucidol. See: Benzoyl peroxide.  
 Lump sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Luna caustic. See: Silver nitrate.  
 Lunar caustic. See: Silver nitrate.

## M

Magenta. See: Fuchsin.  
 Magistery of bismuth. See: Bismuth subnitrate.  
 Magnesia, alba. See: Magnesium carbonate.  
 Magnesia, alba levis. See: Magnesium carbonate.  
 Magnesia, burnt. See: Magnesium oxide.  
 Magnesia, calcined. See: Magnesium oxide.  
 Magnesium silicate, hydrous. See: Talc.  
 Maize oil. See: Corn oil.  
 Malarine. See: Acetophenoneparaphenetidin.  
 Malonal. See: 5:5-Diethylbarbituric acid.  
 Malonurea. See: 5:5-Diethylbarbituric acid.  
 Malt sugar. See: Maltose.  
 Manchester brown. See: Bismarck brown.  
 Manganese binoxide. See: Manganese dioxide.  
 Manganese black. See: Manganese dioxide.  
 Manganese peroxide. See: Manganese dioxide.  
 Manganese protochloride. See: Manganese chloride.  
 Manganous chloride. See: Manganese chloride.  
 Manhattan spirits. See: Methanol.  
 Manihot utilisima. See: Manioc.  
 Maniok. See: Manioc.  
 Manjak. See: Asphalt.  
 Mannite. See: Mannitol.  
 Marchies. See: Margine.  
 Marine acid. See: Hydrochloric acid.  
 Massicot. See: Litharge.  
 Maw oil. See: Poppyseed oil.  
 Mawseed. See: Poppyseed.  
 Mawseed oilcake. See: Poppyseed oilcake.  
 Mayer's reagent. See: Mercuric-potassium iodide.  
 Mecca. See: Shellac.  
 Menthyl methane carboxylate. See: Menthyl acetate.  
 Menthyl salicylate. See: Menthol salicylate.  
 Mercury and potassium iodide. See: Mercuric-potassium iodide.  
 Mercury bichloride. See: Mercuric chloride.  
 Mercury biniodide. See: Mercuric iodide.  
 Mercury protochloride. See: Mercurous chloride.  
 Mercury subchloride. See: Mercurous chloride.  
 Mercury-tolyl acetate. See: Tolymercuric acetate.  
 Metadimethylbenzene. See: Metaxylene.  
 Methanamide. See: Formamide.  
 Methane acid. See: Formic acid.  
 Methanedicarboxylic acid. See: Malonic acid.  
 Methenyl trichloride. See: Chloroform.  
 Methozine. See: Antipyrine.  
 Methyl alcohol. See: Methanol.  
 Methylbenzene. See: Toluene.  
 Methylbenzol. See: Toluene.  
 Methylcupreine. See: Quinine.  
 Methylene chloride. See: Dichloromethane.  
 Methylene di(or bi)chloride. See: Dichloromethane.  
 Methylene dimethylate. See: Methyal.  
 Methyl hexane. See: Heptane.  
 Methylhexylcarbinol. See: Octyl alcohol, secondary.  
 Methyl hydrate. See: Methanol.  
 Methyl hydroxide. See: Methanol.  
 Methyl 1-hydroxyethyl ketone. See: Acetylmethylcarbinol.  
 Methylhydroxyisopropylcyclohexaneparamentheneol. See: Menthol.  
 Methyl alcohol. See: Methanol.  
 3-Methylindol. See: Scatol.  
 Methylisobutylcarbinol. See: Methylamyl alcohol.  
 Methylisobutyl ketone. See: Hexone.

2-Methyl-4-pentanone. See: Hexone.  
 Methylpropylphenyl hexahydride. See: Menthol.  
 Methyl resinate. See: Methyl abietate.  
 Michler's hydrol. See: Tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol.  
 Michler's ketone. See: Tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone.  
 Microcidin. See: Sodium betanaphtholate.  
 Microsmic salt. See: Sodium-ammonium phosphate.  
 Milk albumen. See: Albumen.  
 Milk of sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Mineral alkali. See: Sodium hydroxide.  
 Mineral butter. See: Antimony trichloride.  
 Mineral green. See: Mountain green.  
 Mineral oil. See: Petroleum.  
 Mineral pitch. See: Asphalt.  
 Mineral wax. See: Ozokerite; see also: Montan wax, and Ceresin.  
 Miner's sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Mint camphor. See: Menthol.  
 Molybdenic acid. See: Molybdenum trioxide.  
 Molybdenic anhydride. See: Molybdenum trioxide.  
 Molybdenum sesquioxide. See: Molybdenum oxide.  
 Monobasic sodium phosphate. See: Sodium acid phosphate.  
 Monosodium hydrogen phosphate. See: Sodium acid phosphate.  
 Monosodium orthophosphate. See: Sodium acid phosphate.  
 Monosodium phosphate. See: Sodium acid phosphate.  
 Mossbunk oil. See: Menhaden oil.  
 Moth camphor. See: Naphthalene.  
 Mother of thyme. See: Serpolet.  
 Motor benzol. See: Benzene.  
 Muriate of potash. See: Potassium chloride.  
 Muriate of soda. See: Sodium chloride.  
 Muriatric acid. See: Hydrochloric acid.  
 Musk mallow. See: Abelmoschus.  
 Musk okra. See: Abelmoschus.  
 Musk seed. See: Abelmoschus.  
 Muthmann's liquid. See: Acetylene tetrabromide.

## N

Naphacetene. See: Acenaphthene.  
 Naphtha. See: Petroleum; also Petroleum ether; also Solvent naphtha.  
 Naphthalene, chlorinated. See: Chloronaphthalenes.  
 Naples yellow. See: Lead antimoniate.  
 Native paraffin. See: Ozokerite.  
 Native sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Ndilo oil. See: Calophyllum oil.  
 Needle antimony. See: Antimony, crude.  
 Nembutal. See: Sodium ethylmethylbutylbarbiturate.  
 Neroli oil. See: Orangeflower oil, bitter.  
 Neroli oil, Portugal. See: Orangeflower oil, sweet.  
 Nitrated cotton. See: Nitrocellulose.  
 Nitrate of soda. See: Sodium nitrate.  
 Nitrite of soda. See: Sodium nitrite.  
 Nitroleum. See: Nitroglycerin.  
 Nitroprusside of soda. See: Sodium nitroprusside.  
 Njamplung oil. See: Calophyllum oil.  
 Nucleinate of soda. See: Sodium nucleinate.

## O

Obsidian. See: Pumice.  
 Octoic alcohol. See: Octyl alcohol, secondary.  
 Octonol-2. See: Octyl alcohol, secondary.  
 Octyl alcohol, normal. See: Caprylic alcohol, primary.  
 Oenantaldehyde. See: Heptaldehyde.  
 Oenanthic acid. See: Heptylic acid, normal.  
 Oenanthic aldehyde. See: Heptaldehyde.  
 Oenanthol. See: Heptaldehyde.  
 Oil black. See: Mineral black.  
 Oil, crude. See: Petroleum.  
 Oil of . . .  
 Unless so printed, see specific oil, e.g., (1) Neroli oil, (2) Lavender oil, etc.  
 Oil of ants, artificial. See: Furfural.  
 Oil of chenopodium. See: Wormseed oil.  
 Oil of juniper. See: Juniper oil.  
 Oil of pineapples (artificial). See: Ethyl butyrate.  
 Oil of santonica. See: Levant wormseed oil.  
 Oil of vitriol. See: Sulphuric acid.  
 Olefant gas. See: Ethylene.  
 Oleum. See: Sulphuric acid.

Oleum acid. See: Sulphuric acid.  
 Orange red. See: Orange mineral.  
 Orchadie. See: Amyl salicylate.  
 Ordeal bean. See: Calabar bean.  
 Oriental sweet gum. See: Storax.  
 Orlean or orleana. See: Annatto.  
 Orpiment, red. See: Arsenic disulphide.  
 Orthoaminobenzoic acid. See: Anthranilic acid.  
 Orthodiphenylene ethylene. See: Phenanthrene.  
 Orthohydroxybenzoic acid. See: Salicylic acid.  
 Ortho-oxbenzaldehyde. See: Salicylaldehyde.  
 Ortho-oxbenzoic acid. See: Salicylic acid.  
 Orthophenylphenol. See: 2-Hydroxydiphenyl.  
 Oxymuriate of tin. See: Tin tetrachloride.  
 Oxy-8-quinolin. See: Ortho-oxyquinolin.  
 Oxytricarballic acid. See: Citric acid.  
 Ozokerite, refined. See: Ceresin.

## P

Palma christi seed oil. See: Castor oil.  
 Palmityl alcohol. See: Cetyl alcohol.  
 Palm oil. See: Coconut oil.  
 Palm pitch. See: Stearin pitch.  
 Papermaker's alum. See: Aluminum sulphate.  
 Para-aminoacetanilide. See: Acetylparaphenylenediamine.  
 Para-aminobenzoldiethylaminoethanol. See: Novocaine.  
 Parabenzoquinone. See: Quinone.  
 Paraffin jelly. See: Petrolatum.  
 Paramandelic acid. See: Phenylglycolic acid.  
 Paramorphine. See: Thebaine.  
 Paraphenylene. See: Anthracene.  
 Parathiocresol. See: Parathiolmercaptan.  
 Paris green. See: Copper acetoarsenite.  
 Parodyne. See: Antipyrine.  
 Pearl moss. See: Irish moss.  
 Pearl white. See: Bismuth oxychloride.  
 Pear oil. See: Amyl acetate.  
 Pelargonic ether. See: Ethyl pelargonate.  
 Pellamountain. See: Serpolet.  
 Pental. See: Amylene.  
 1-Pentanol. See: Butyl carbinol, normal.  
 3-Pentanol. See: Diethyl carbinol.  
 Pentaone-4-ol-1 acid. See: Levulic acid.  
 Pentent. See: Amylene.  
 Fenthrite. See: Tetranitropentaerythrite.  
 Pentothal sodium. See: Sodium ethyl-1-methyl-butylthio-barbiturate.  
 Peppermint camphor. See: Menthol.  
 Perborax. See: Sodium perborate.  
 Perchlormethane. See: Carbon tetrachloride.  
 Perchloroethane. See: Hexachloroethane.  
 Permanent white. See: Blanc fixe.  
 Permanganate of soda. See: Sodium permanganate.  
 Fernocton. See: Sodium, secondary, butylbetabromoallyl-barbiturate.  
 Peroxide of manganese. See: Manganese dioxide.  
 Persian insect flowers. See: Pyrethrum flowers.  
 Persian pellitory. See: Pyrethrum flowers.  
 Pertonal. See: Para-acetylaminooxybenzene.  
 Petroleum pitch. See: Asphalt.  
 Petroleum spirit. See: Petroleum ether.  
 Petrolin. See: Petrolatum.  
 Phenacetine. See: Acetphenetidin.  
 Phenazone. See: Antipyrine.  
 Phenic acid. See: Phenol.  
 Phenic alcohol. See: Phenol.  
 Phenoquin. See: Cinchophen.  
 Phenylacetamide. See: Acetanilide.  
 Phenylamine. See: Anilin.  
 Phenyl chloride. See: Monochlorobenzene.  
 Phenylcinchoninic acid. See: Cinchophen.  
 Phenylene brown. See: Bismarck brown.  
 Phenylethylene. See: Styrol.  
 Phenylformic acid. See: Benzoic acid.  
 Phenyl hydrate. See: Phenol.  
 Phenyl hydride. See: Benzene.  
 Phenyllic acid. See: Phenol.  
 Phenyllic alcohol. See: Phenol.  
 Phenylmethane. See: Toluene.  
 Phenylmethanic acid. See: Benzoic acid.  
 Phenyl-peri-acid. See: Phenylalphanaphthylamine-8-sulphonic acid.  
 2-Phenylphenol. See: 2-Hydroxydiphenyl.  
 Phosgene. See: Carbonyl chloride.  
 Phosphate of soda. See: Trisodium phosphate.  
 Phosphorus salt. See: Sodium-ammonium phosphate.  
 Phthalic ether. See: Diethyl phthalate.  
 Pigwrack. See: Irish moss.  
 Pine oil, sulphonated. See: Sulphonated pine oil.  
 Piney tallow. See: Malabar tallow.  
 Pink salt. See: Tin-ammonium chloride.  
 Pinnay oil. See: Calophyllum oil.  
 Pipmenthol. See: Menthol.  
 Pistachia galls. See: Mastic.  
 Plaster of Paris. See: Calcium sulphate.  
 Plastic sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Platinic chloride. See: Chloroplatinic acid.  
 Plumbago. See: Graphite.  
 Plumbo-plumbix oxide. See: Red lead.  
 Pogy oil. See: Menhaden oil.  
 Poison nut. See: Nux vomica.  
 Polychrome. See: Eucalin.  
 Polysulphide of soda. See: Sodium polysulphide.  
 Pooneed oil. See: Calophyllum oil.  
 Porcelain clay. See: Kaolin.  
 Porpoise blubber oil. See: Porpoise body oil.  
 Porpoise face blubber oil. See: Porpoise junk oil.  
 Potash lye. See: Potassium hydroxide.  
 Potassium-aluminium sulphate. See: Potash alum.  
 Potassium-chromium sulphate. See: Chrome alum.  
 Potassium ferrirocyanide. See: Soluble Prussian blue.  
 Potato oil. See: Fusel oil.  
 Potato spirit oil. See: Fusel oil.  
 Precipitated barium sulphate. See: Blanc fixe.  
 Precipitated sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Preparing salt. See: Sodium stannate.  
 Procaine. See: Novocaine.  
 Proof spirit. See: Alcohol.  
 Propane diacid. See: Malonic acid.  
 Propane-1:2:3-triol. See: Glycerin.  
 2-Propanolic acid. See: Lactic acid.  
 Propanthiol-1. See: Propylmercaptan, normal.  
 Propenal. See: Acrolein.  
 Propene acid. See: Acrylic acid.  
 Propenyl alcohol. See: Glycerin.  
 Propenylveratrol. See: Methylisoegenol.  
 Propyldioxybenzene methylene ester. See: Safrol.  
 Propylformic acid. See: Butyric acid, normal.  
 Protocatechuic aldehyde dimethyl ether. See: Methyl-vanillin.  
 Prussiate of tin. See: Tin pulp.  
 Prussic acid. See: Hydrocyanic acid.  
 Pseudo butylene glycol. See: 2:3-Butylene glycol.  
 Pure alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Pure ethyl alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Pyramidon. See: Dimethylaminoantipyrin.  
 Pyridinmonocarboxylic acid. See: Nicotine acid.  
 Pyroacetic ether. See: Acetone.  
 Pyroacetic spirit. See: Acetone.  
 Pyroborate of soda. See: Borax.  
 Pyroleic acid. See: Sebacic acid.  
 Pyroligneous spirit. See: Methanol.  
 Pyrolusite. See: Manganese dioxide.  
 Pyromucic aldehyde. See: Furfural.  
 Pyrosulphate of soda. See: Sodium pyrosulphate.  
 Pyroxylic spirit. See: Methanol.  
 Pyroxylin. See: Nitrocellulose.

## Q

Quaker buttons. See: Nux vomica.  
 Quendel. See: Serpolet.  
 Quicklime. See: Calcium oxide.  
 Quicksilver. See: Mercury.  
 Quinole. See: Hydroquinone.  
 Quinolin-4-carboxylic acid. See: Cinchoninic acid.  
 Quinolin rhodanate. See: Quinolin sulphocyanate.  
 Quinonanilide. See: 2:5-Dianilidobenzoquinone.  
 Quinone. See: Hydroquinone.  
 Quinophan. See: Cinchophen.  
 Quinophenol. See: Ortho-oxyquinolin.

## R

Racou. See: Annatto.  
 Rectified spirit. See: Alcohol.  
 Red chromate of potash. See: Potassium bichromate.  
 Red iron ore. See: Red hematite.  
 Red oil. See: Oleic acid.  
 Redol Z. See: Zinc formaldehyde-sulphoxylate.

Red precipitate. See: Mercuric oxide, red.  
 Refined sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Resinate of . . . See particular metal soap; e.g., Lead resinate.  
 Resin dammar. See: Dammar.  
 Resin ether L. See: Benzyl resinate.  
 Rhodazil. See: Benzyl benzoate.  
 Ricinus oil. See: Castor oil.  
 Rock oil. See: Petroleum.  
 Rocksalt. See: Sodium chloride.  
 Rocksalt moss. See: Irish moss.  
 Roll brimstone. See: Sulphur.  
 Rolled sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Roman vitriol. See: Copper sulphate.  
 Rosein. See: Fuchsin.  
 Rosin, liquid. See: Tall oil.  
 Rosin soap. See: Sodium resinate.  
 Rotten stone. See: Tripoli.  
 Rubin. See: Fuchsin.  
 Ruben oil. See: Rapeseed oil.  
 Ruria. See: Madder.

## S

Saccharolactic acid. See: Mucic acid.  
 Saffran. See: Saffron.  
 Saffron of antimony. See: Antimony crocus.  
 Saffronin B extra. See: Phenosafranin.  
 Sal ammoniac. See: Ammonium chloride.  
 Salicylate of soda. See: Sodium salicylate.  
 Salicylic aldehyde. See: Salicylaldehyde.  
 Salicylic ether. See: Ethyl salicylate.  
 Salicylic acid. See: Salicylaldehyde.  
 Salimenthol. See: Menthyl salicylate.  
 Salinaphthol. See: Betanaphthyl salicylate.  
 Salol. See: Phenyl salicylate.  
 Sal soda. See: Sodium carbonate.  
 Salt. See: Sodium chloride.  
 Salt cake, high-grade. See: White cake.  
 Salt of lemy. See: Potassium sulphate.  
 Salt of phosphorus. See: Sodium-ammonium phosphate.  
 Salt of tartar. See: Potassium carbonate.  
 Sal volatile. See: Ammonium carbonate.  
 Sand acid. See: Hydrofluosilicic acid.  
 Sandix. See: Orange mineral.  
 Sanse. See: Margine.  
 Santonica oil. See: Levant wormseed oil.  
 Sapamine salts. See: Diethylaminoethylolamide salts.  
 Satorylon. See: Salep.  
 Saxoline. See: Petrolatum.  
 Schweinfurt green. See: Copper acetoarsenite.  
 S-Dimethylethylene glycol. See: 2:3-Butylene glycol.  
 Sea onion. See: Squill.  
 Seasalt. See: Sodium chloride.  
 Sebacinic acid. See: Sebacic acid.  
 Selenium trioxide. See: Selenic anhydride.  
 Sesame oil, German. See: Cameline oil.  
 Shikimol. See: Saffrol.  
 Silax. See: Quartz.  
 Silica. See: Quartz.  
 Silicate of soda. See: Sodium silicate.  
 Silicic oxide. See: Quartz.  
 Silicium chloroform. See: Silicochloroform.  
 Silicon bisulphide. See: Silicon disulphide.  
 Silicon chloride. See: Silicon tetrachloride.  
 Silicon dioxide. See: Quartz.  
 Silicon fluoride. See: Silicon tetrafluoride.  
 Silver fir oil. See: Templin oil.  
 Slate black. See: Mineral black.  
 Soapstone. See: Talc.  
 Soda. See: Sodium carbonate.  
 Soda ash. See: Sodium carbonate.  
 Soda lye. See: Sodium hydroxide.  
 Sodid hydrate. See: Sodium hydroxide.  
 Sodium abietate. See: Sodium resinate.  
 Sodium acid chromate. See: Sodium bichromate.  
 Sodium acid fluorid. See: Sodium bifluoride.  
 Sodium acid sulphate. See: Niter cake.  
 Sodium aminophenolarsenate. See: Sodium arsanilate.  
 Sodium-ammonium hydrogen phosphate. See: Sodium-ammonium phosphate.  
 Sodium anilmarsonate. See: Sodium arsanilate.  
 Sodium antimony trifluoride. See: Antimony salts.  
 Sodium borate. See: Borax.  
 Sodium binoxide. See: Sodium peroxide.  
 Sodium bisphosphate. See: Sodium acid phosphate.  
 Sodium bisulphate. See: Niter cake.  
 Sodium borate. See: Borax.  
 Sodium diarsenol. See: Sodium-arsphenamine.  
 Sodium dichromate. See: Sodium bichromate.  
 Sodium dihydrogen phosphate. See: Sodium acid phosphate.  
 Sodium dimethylarsenate. See: Sodium cacodylate.  
 Sodium dioxide. See: Sodium peroxide.  
 Sodium dithionate. See: Sodium hyposulphate.  
 Sodium fluosilicate. See: Sodium silicofluoride.  
 Sodium hydrate. See: Sodium hydroxide.  
 Sodium hydrocarbonate. See: Sodium bicarbonate.  
 Sodium hydrogen carbonate. See: Sodium bicarbonate.  
 Sodium hydrogen formate. See: Sodium biformate.  
 Sodium-meta-bisulphite. See: Sodium bisulphite.  
 Sodium meta silicate. See: Sodium silicate.  
 Sodium molybdosilicate. See: Sodium silicomolybdate.  
 Sodium nitroprussiate. See: Sodium nitroprusside.  
 Sodium orthophenylphenate. See: Sodium 2-phenylphenate.  
 Sodium orthovanadate. See: Sodium vanadate.  
 Sodium oxymuriate. See: Sodium chlorate.  
 Sodium parachlorocarbonate. See: Sodium parachlorophenolate.  
 Sodium parachlorophenolate. See: Sodium parachlorophenolate.  
 Sodium parahydroxybenzoate. See: Sodium paraoxybenzoate.  
 Sodium phenolate. See: Sodium phenate.  
 Sodium phenolsulphonate. See: Sodium sulphocarbonate.  
 Sodium phenoxide. See: Sodium phenate.  
 Sodium phosphate, dibasic. See: Disodium phosphate.  
 Sodium phosphate, tribasic. See: Trisodium phosphate.  
 Sodium phosphomolybdotungstate. See: Sodium phosphotungstomolybdate.  
 Sodium pyroborate. See: Borax.  
 Sodium ricinate. See: Sodium ricinoleate.  
 Sodium salt of 3-diamino-4-dihydroxy-1-arsenobenzene. See: Sodium-arsphenamine.  
 Sodium subsulphite. See: Sodium hyposulphite.  
 Sodium sulphhydrate. See: Sodium hydrosulphide.  
 Sodium tetraborate. See: Borax.  
 Sodium thiosulphate. See: Sodium hyposulphite.  
 Sodium-tin chloride. See: Sodium chlorostannate.  
 Sodium trichlorophenolate. See: Sodium trichlorophenolate.  
 Sodium tungstomolybdophosphate. See: Sodium phosphotungstomolybdate.  
 Sodium tungstophosphate. See: Sodium phosphotungstate.  
 Sodium tungstophosphomolybdate. See: Sodium phosphotungstomolybdate.  
 Sodium tungstosilicate. See: Sodium silicotungstate.  
 Sodium valerianate. See: Sodium valerate.  
 Sodium wolframate. See: Sodium tungstate.  
 Sofran. See: Saffron.  
 Soft sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Soja bean meal. See: Soybean meal.  
 Sojabean oil. See: Soybean oil.  
 Soja beans. See: Soybeans.  
 Soj oil. See: Soybean oil.  
 Solferino. See: Fuchsin.  
 Soluble Berlin blue. See: Soluble Prussian blue.  
 Soluble cotton. See: Nitrocellulose.  
 Soluble glass. See: Sodium silicate.  
 Soluble gun cotton. See: Nitrocellulose.  
 Soluble iron "cyanide." See: Soluble Prussian blue.  
 Soluble saccharin. See: Sodium benzosulphimide.  
 Solution of chlorinated soda. See: Sodium hypochlorite.  
 Sorbite. See: Sorbitol.  
 Soringa oil. See: Ben oil.  
 Soya bean flour. See: Soybean meal.  
 Soya beans. See: Soybeans.  
 Soy bean flour. See: Soybean meal.  
 Soy beans. See: Soybeans.  
 Soy oil meal. See: Soybean meal.  
 Spanish saffron. See: Saffron.  
 Spasmodine. See: Benzyl benzoate.  
 Specially denatured alcohol. See: Alcohol.  
 Specular iron ore. See: Red hematite.  
 Spermaceti oil. See: Sperm oil.  
 Sphagnum. See: Peat moss.  
 Spirit of salt. See: Hydrochloric acid.  
 Spirit of sea salt. See: Hydrochloric acid.  
 Spirit of wine. See: Alcohol.  
 Spirits of nitre. See: Nitric acid.  
 Spirits of turpentine. See: Turpentine oil.  
 Split nut. See: Calabar bean.  
 Standard wood spirits. See: Methanol.  
 Stannic chloride. See: Tin tetrachloride.

Stannic stearotoluenesulphonate. See: Tin stearotoluene-sulphonate.

Stannic sulphocyanide. See: Tin sulphocyanide.

Stannous chloride. See: Tin dichloride.

Starch gum. See: Dextrin.

Stavesaire seeds. See: Stavesacre seed.

Stearate of tri(hydroxyethyl)amine. See: Triethanolamine stearate.

Stearinic acid. See: Stearic acid.

Stearophanic acid. See: Stearic acid.

Steatite. See: Talc.

Stibnic acid. See: Antimony pentoxide.

Stibnite, concentrated. See: Antimony, crude.

Stibnite, refined. See: Antimony, crude.

Stick lac. See: Shellac.

St. John's bread. See: Carob bean.

Stone oak bark. See: Quercitron bark.

Strontium fluosilicate. See: Strontium silicofluoride.

Styrax. See: Storax.

Styrene. See: Styrol.

Styrolene. See: Styrol.

Styryl acetate. See: Methylphenylcarbinol acetate.

Sublimed sulphur. See: Sulphur.

Succinic acid anhydride. See: Succinic anhydride.

Succinic ester. See: Diethyl succinate.

Succinic ether. See: Diethyl succinate.

Sugar coloring. See: Caramel.

Sugar of milk. See: Milk sugar.

Sulphanilate of soda. See: Sodium sulphanilate.

Sulphate of soda. See: Sodium sulphate.

Sulphide of soda. See: Sodium sulphide.

Sulphite of soda. See: Sodium sulphite.

Sulphocarbamide. See: Thiourea.

Sulphocholic acid. See: Taurocholic acid.

Sulphonated castor oil. See: Turkey red oil.

Sulphourea. See: Thiourea.

Sulphoxyindole. See: Thioxindole.

Sulphur dichloride. See: Sulphur bichloride.

Sulphur flour. See: Sulphur.

Sulphuric chlorohydrin. See: Chlorosulphonic acid.

Sulphurous acid. See: Sulphur dioxide.

Sulphurous anhydride. See: Sulphur dioxide.

Sulphuryl oxychloride. See: Chlorosulphonic acid.

Sulphurate of soda. See: Sodium hydrosulphide.

Sunflower oil. See: Sunflower seed oil.

Sunoxol. See: Ortho-oxyquinolin sulphate.

Sweet bark. See: Cascarilla.

Sweet bay. See: Bayberry.

Sweet marjoram. See: Marjoram.

Sweetwood bark. See: Cascarilla.

Syncaïne. See: Novocaine.

Synthetic ethyl alcohol. See: Alcohol.

Synthetic oil of saffrafas. See: Saffrol.

## T

Tacamahac fat. See: Calophyllum oil.

Tanacetin. See: Diacetyltannin.

Tanigen. See: Diacetyltannin.

Tankawang fat. See: Vegetable tallow.

Tannigen. See: Diacetyltannin.

Tannin. See: Tannic acid.

Tar camphor. See: Naphthalene.

Tartar emetic. See: Antimony-potassium tartrate.

Tea oil. See: Teaseed oil.

3-Terpanol. See: Menthol.

Terpinol. See: Terpineol.

Terpinyl formate. See: Terpineol formate.

Terra alba. See: Calcium sulphate.

Terra ponderosa. See: Blanc fixe.

Tetraborate of soda. See: Borax.

Tetrabromomethane. See: Acetylene tetrabromide.

Tetrachloromethane. See: Carbon tetrachloride.

Tetrahydronaphthalene. See: Tetralin.

2-Thiobenzoxazole. See: 1-Mercapto-benzoxazole.

Thiocarbamide. See: Thiourea.

Thio-4-chloronaphthalic acid. See: Sulpho-4-chloronaphthalic acid.

Thio-4-chloronaphthalic anhydride. See: Sulpho-4-chloronaphthalic anhydride.

Thiocresyl. See: Tolymercaptan.

Thioethylcresyl ether. See: Ethyltolyl sulphide.

Thoric oxide. See: Thorium dioxide.

Thorium anhydride. See: Thorium dioxide.

Thorium oxide. See: Thorium dioxide.

Thorn apple seed. See: Stramonium seed.

Thymol iodide. See: Dithymol di-iodide.

Tiff. See: Barytes.

Tin bichloride. See: Tin dichloride.

Tin bromide. See: Stannic bromide.

Tin chloride. See: Tin dichloride.

Tin chloride. See: Tin tetrachloride.

Tin ferrocyanide. See: Tin pulp.

Tin protochloride. See: Tin dichloride.

Tin salt. See: Tin dichloride.

Titanic acid anhydride. See: Titanium dioxide.

Titanic oxide. See: Titanium dioxide.

Titanium dichloride. See: Titanous chloride.

Titanium white. See: Titanium dioxide.

Toluol. See: Toluene.

Tolylene. See: Stilbene.

Tolylsulfolglycollic acid. See: Tolythioglycollic acid.

Tower acid. See: Sulphuric acid.

Tragasol. See: Carob bean gum.

Train oil. See: Whale oil.

Trefol. See: Amyl salicylate.

Tribasic sodium phosphate. See: Trisodium phosph.

Tribromomethane. See: Bromoform.

Trichloroacetic acid. See: Trichloroacetic acid.

Trichlorobenzol. See: Trichlorobenzene.

Trichloromethane. See: Chloroform.

Triethanolamine silicofluoride. See: Triethanolamine fluosilicate.

Trigonella. See: Fenugreek.

Trihydroxybenzene. See: Pyrogallol acid.

2:4:6-Trihydroxybenzimidodiphenylether hydrochloride. See: 2:4:6-Trihydroxybenzimidodiphenyl hydrochloride.

Trihydroxyethanolamine. See: Triethanolamine.

Tri(hydroxyethyl)amine stearate. See: Triethanolamine stearate.

Trimethylene. See: Amylene.

Trimethylethylene. See: Amylene.

Triolein. See: Olein.

Trisodium orthophosphate. See: Trisodium phosphate.

Tristearin. See: Stearin.

Trypaflavine. See: Acriflavin base.

Tuna fish oil. See: Tuna oil.

Tung oil. See: Chinawood oil.

Tungsten oxide. See: Tungsten trioxide.

Tungstic oxide. See: Tungsten trioxide.

Tungstosilicic acid. See: Silicotungstic acid.

Tunny oil. See: Tuna oil.

Turkey red. See: Madder.

Turpentine. See: Turpentine oil.

Turps. See: Turpentine oil.

## U

Udilo oil. See: Calophyllum oil.

Ulmarene. See: Amyl salicylate.

Uranium yellow. See: Sodium uranate.

Uranyl acetate. See: Uranium acetate.

Uranyl nitrate. See: Uranium nitrate.

## V

Valencia saffron. See: Saffron.

Valerene. See: Amylene.

Vanadic acid. See: Vanadium pentoxide.

Vanadic anhydride. See: Vanadium pentoxide.

Vanadium binoxalate. See: Vanadium acid oxalate.

Vanadium dioxalate. See: Vanadium acid oxalate.

Vaseline. See: Petrolatum.

Vegetable gum. See: Dextrin.

Vegetable peppin. See: Papain.

Veratrum aldehyde. See: Methylvanillin.

Verbena oil. See: Citronella oil.

Verdigris, green. See: Copper acetate, basic.

Vermilion, antimony. See: Antimony red.

Veronal. See: 5:5-Diethylbarbituric acid.

Vinegar acid. See: Acetic acid.

Vinegar, martial. See: Ferric acetate.

Vinegar naphtha. See: Ethyl acetate.

Vinylbenzene. See: Styrol.

Vinylethylene. See: 1:3-Butadiene.

Vinyl trichloride. See: Betatrachloroethane.

Virgin drop black. See: Bone black.

Viscid sulphur. See: Sulphur.

Vitriolated soda. See: Sodium sulphate.

Isolated tartar. See: Potassium sulphate.  
 Iollic acid. See: Sulphuric acid.  
 Volatile alkali. See: Ammonia.  
 Volcanic sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Vomit nut. See: Nux vomica.

## W

Washed sulphur. See: Sulphur.  
 Washing soda. See: Sodium carbonate.  
 Water glass. See: Sodium silicate.  
 Whale oil, chlorinated. See: Chlorinated train oil.  
 White arsenic. See: Arsenic trioxide.  
 White bismuth. See: Bismuth subnitrate.  
 White bole. See: Kaolin.  
 White dammar of South India. See: Malabar tallow.  
 White lead. See: Lead carbonate.  
 White tar. See: Naphthalene.  
 White vitriol. See: Zinc sulphate.  
 Wild thyme. See: Serpolet.  
 Wood alcohol. See: Methanol.  
 Wood naphtha. See: Methanol.  
 Wood oil. See: Chinawood oil.  
 Wood spirit. See: Methanol.  
 Wood vinegar. See: Pyroligneous acid.  
 Woody nightshade. See: Bittersweet.  
 Wool fat. See: Adeps lanae.  
 Wool stearin. See: Stearin.  
 Wormwood. See: Absinthium.  
 Wych hazel. See: Witch hazel.

## X

Xanthorhea resin. See: Accroides gum.

## Y

Yacca gum. See: Accroides gum.  
 Yaman musk. See: Musk.  
 Yellow oak bark. See: Quercitron bark.  
 Yellow precipitate. See: Mercuric oxide, yellow.  
 Yellow uranium oxide. See: Sodium uranate.

## Z

Zinc butylxanthate. See: Zinc butylxanthogenate.  
 Zinc phenolsulphonate. See: Zinc sulphocarbonate.  
 Zinc vitriol. See: Zinc sulphate.  
 Zinc white. See: Zinc oxide.  
 Zinc yellow. See: Zinc chromates.  
 Zirconic anhydride. See: Zirconium oxide.  
 Zirconium anhydride. See: Zirconium oxide.  
 Zirconium dioxide. See: Zirconium oxide.



Consult page vi for  
instructions

“How to use this book”

